"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, cloudy, and not so cold by night, winds shifting to easterly.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,199. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market—Dull and weak.

Wheat, 92; corn, 29⅝; cotton, 7⅛.

THE LEGISLATURE—There was no quorum in the Senate yesterday, and not a bill was introduced. The Assembly reconsidered the vote by which the Parcel Dispatch bill was passed Thursday.—Page 4.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday had but half an hour's open session, during which a bill was passed to remove the political disabilities of Col. D. E. Simms of Kentucky, possibly the last of the "unreconstructed rebels." The House was in a wrangle nearly all day, at first over the proposition to increase pensions of general officers or their widows, and later over the General Deficiency bill. The Senate committees made amendments to the Sundry Civil bill, adding nearly $750,000 to the appropriation. A bill for the reorganization of the Consular Service was reported favorably to the House.—Page 4.

FOREIGN—A British gunboat turned back a Greek transport carrying reinforcements to Crete. The act has caused great indignation in Athens. The Government persists in its defiance of the powers. Berlin newspapers denounce Great Britain for its refusal to blockade the Piraeus. Great military activity is reported in Servia, Montenegro, and Macedonia. The rumor of a massacre of 2,000 Moslems at Sitia is confirmed. In the Chertsey division of Surrey Leigh Bennett (Conservative) was elected to the Commons. Cecil Rhodes yesterday continued his testimony regarding Jameson's raid. Prof. Wallace of Oxford was killed by a fall from a bicycle.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Several prominent women made addresses at yesterday's sessions of the Congress of Mothers in Washington.

A stampede occurred in the Everett School, Boston, as a result of a fire in a closet, and several children were injured.

Sheriff Eddy of Santa Fé, New Mexico, was assassinated yesterday, it is supposed, by cattle thieves.

It was announced at Canton yesterday that James A. Gary of Baltimore would be in President McKinley's Cabinet. J. J. McCook of this city was still under consideration for a portfolio.

Page 2.

The volcano of Colima threatens an eruption and the people are greatly alarmed.

Canada threatens to place an export duty on saw logs if the United States reimposes the $2 tariff on lumber.

The friends of the arbitration treaty were again unable yesterday to secure a vote on ratification. A vote to postpone was defeated, 30 to 20.

It was said at Pittsburg yesterday that London during the last week had ordered 100,000 tons of steel rails from the Carnegie Company.

Chief Justice Mercer Beasley of the Supreme Court of New Jersey died yesterday in Trenton. Ex-Judge Chauncey H. Beasley, son of the Chief Justice, is critically ill with the same disease that caused his father's death.

The thirty-first annual dinner of the Harvard Club was held at the Waldorf, and was largely attended. Among other speakers was Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, who advocated the maintenance of armaments. He said there were those who cannot sympathize with the general cry for arbitration.

Republicans helped to re-elect Senator Kyle largely with a view to humiliating Senator Pettigrew. Mr. Kyle denies that he has made a bargain to support Republican measures. It is counted that with such assistance as they will receive from Kyle and other independents the Republicans will control the Senate.

Page 3.

Baron Van Oeyen committed suicide at Detroit after a career of adventure and misfortune.

A woman named Hewitt became insane on religion at South Seaville, N. J., and disappeared from her home.

Angelina Franta of 234 Mott Street defended her husband last night, and broke the skull of Francisco Priori, who was making an attack with a knife.

The New York Custom House bill was reported favorably to the House yesterday after being amended to require that the work be completed within six years. The building to be on the present site.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the League of American Wheelmen was postponed until Tuesday on account of the absence of President Potter. Vice President Morrison was in the city.

David Strong of Jonestown, Penn., was arrested last night for selling forged Pennsylvania Railroad tickets to scalpers, who think the attempt to get rid of the tickets is part of a scheme of the Trunk Line Association to break up their business.

A fox terrier ran mad in the Greenpoint ferry house, at the foot of East Twenty-third Street, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and created a panic in the place. It bit a boy on the hand, and was killed by a policeman.

The affairs of the Rubber and Wall Paper combinations were the subject of examination by the Legislative Committee on Trusts. Charles R. Flint was a witness for the fourth time. James B. Ford was also examined in regard to Rubber Trust methods. President Henry Burn told more about the workings of the Wall Paper Trust.

Page 4.

A Boston girl of eighteen years confesses to setting fire to her home for the sake of excitement.

State Hospital Stewards met at Albany yesterday to discuss the project of establishing a station to roast coffee for public institutions.

Legislators are trying to pass bills for improvements in the territory to be included in the Greater New York in advance of the taking effect of the new charter.

Several members of a Cleveland family were fatally burned as a result of using gasoline in mistake for kerosene in kindling a fire.

William Van Sicklen was formally inducted into office as the Mayor of the Bowery at the Metamora Club. This was followed by a reception in honor of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and a vaudeville entertainment.

Page 7.

The annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was concluded yesterday by the election of officers, followed by a banquet in the evening.

Demeaminer Ruffo, a butcher of 261 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, was locked in his icechest yesterday afternoon by three men who rifled his money drawer and escaped. Ruffo was rescued by his wife.

Property owners in Manhattan Avenue held a meeting to discuss the project of the Third Avenue Railroad Company to lay tracks in that avenue. Much opposition has developed, and an association has been formed to fight the plan.

John J. McCook and Gov. Griggs of New Jersey were speakers at the banquet of the Lafayette College Alumni, at the Hotel Savoy, last night. Mr. McCook said he wants arbitration, but he wants the nation to be strong enough to uphold a treaty.

Mme. Calvé's indisposition last night and her consequent inability to appear in the part of Carmen was due in some measure to the worry and annoyance which she has undergone on account of the notoriety which some sensational newspapers thrust upon her in detailing thrilling accounts of an alleged crank's threats to shoot her and his persistent efforts to molest her.

Page 11.

Argument upon an application for a writ of habeas corpus for Iasagi, the Turkish Consul General, accused of embezzlement, was heard before Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday.

Page 12.

There was a scene in Part II., Supreme Court, yesterday when Peter P. Brady, a lawyer, defied Justice Freedman's order to sit down, and appealed from his denial of a motion with $10 costs.

The Consumers' League held its annual meeting, elected officers, and listened to President Wilson of the Health Board, who spoke of the work of inspection in regard to the employment in mercantile establishments of women and children.

The order restraining the Hartford Insurance Company from taking possession of the contracts of the Broadway Insurance Company under agreement with its Directors was vacated yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Ferdinand May was arrested here, charged with defrauding a bank in Strassburg, Germany, of over $200,000, by falsely representing that he had sold and consigned to this country a large amount of whalebone, on which the bank cashed bills of exchange. He was sent to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $100,000 bail.

The Railroad Commissioners heard arguments on the request of the Metropolitan Traction Company to use underground trolleys on the Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street lines. Opposition was made by the Third Avenue line, and the hearing was adjourned to March 10.

Mayor Strong and Seth Low, members of the Greater New York Charter Commission, yesterday sent a letter to George M. Pinney, Jr., Secretary of the commission, in which they state their objections to a Municipal Assembly with two chambers, to a bi-partisan Police Board in control of the election machinery, and to the limitation of the Mayor's power of removal to the first six months of his term.

For the second time the Civil Service Reform Association has triumphed in its fight against the city officials of Brooklyn in their interpretation of the civil service laws. In a decision handed down by Justice Goodrich of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the other Justices assenting, the recent opinion of Justice Keogh in the suit on appeal brought by S. B. Chittenden and others against Mayor Wurster, to compel him and other officials to place eleven positions now on Schedule A on Schedule B, the competitive schedule of the civil service lists, was affirmed.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Post Office Notice—Foreign Mails—Page 11.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
The United Service.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 11.

FIRE IN A BOSTON SCHOOL.

In a Stampede to Escape Danger Ten or Twelve Children Were Crushed and Bruised.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—A fire in the Everett School, at the corner of Northampton and Tremont Streets, this forenoon, caused a stampede among the pupils, and in the rush to leave the building ten or twelve children were crushed and bruised, but it is thought none is fatally injured.

The fire, which was of a trivial nature in itself, started in a waste basket at 11 o'clock, and was discovered by a scholar. Principal Pritchard ordered the dismissal bell to be rung, and as the children were leaving the building, some of them saw the smoke, and, becoming alarmed, started to run toward a small porch door on the Northampton Street side. They were quickly followed by others, and in the stampede some were hurt. The injured were taken home or to hospitals.

At the City Hospital there are nine cases, but only three of the children are badly injured. They are unconscious, and it is impossible to get their names.

Maggie Roach, nine years old, of 2 Thorn Street, is on the dangerous list at the City Hospital, suffering from inhaling smoke. At the City Hospital are Mamie Jones, eleven years old, of 38 Hammond Street, with a broken arm; Annie Fisher, eleven years old, of 78 East Canton Street, suffering from exhaustion from smoke; Agnes McCarty, ten years old, of 210 West Springfield Street, exhaustion from smoke; Madeline Gibbons of 33 East Concord Street, exhaustion from smoke. Three girls jumped from a window and were caught by spectators, escaping with slight injury.

It is believed the fire was caused by one of the girls throwing a lighted match in the waste basket in one of the dressing rooms, and on that theory the police and the Fire Marshal are at work. They will give no names, but they express confidence of making out a case.

AFTER M'KINLEY RELICS.

Property Taken from the Old Homestead at Poland, Ohio.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 19.—The relic hunters are despoiling the property in Poland, where President-elect McKinley spent many years of his youth.

Pieces of trees from the old McKinley homestead and slivers from the old church McKinley attended are being gathered by curio hunters, and several shipments already have been made.

EXPLOSION AT LOCKPORT.

Man and Horse Killed, and Four Men Severely Hurt.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning Richard Hutchinson, a colored workman employed on the canal, struck his pick into an unexploded blast, causing a terrific explosion.

W. H. Dodge was killed, four other men were seriously injured, and a horse was killed.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Construction of One Battleship Is Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Naval Affairs Committee to-day completed the Naval Appropriation bill, and Chairman Boutelle probably will report it to the House to-morrow.

The increase recommended is two vessels—one battleship and one composite sailing vessel. The cost of the first-named vessel is limited to $3,750,000, including hull, machinery, and armor.

The cost of the sailing vessel which is for the use of the Naval Academy, is placed at $250,000. For armament and armor for vessels authorized from 1890 to and including 1896, the sum of $7,720,796 is recommended.

New Bank in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 19.—The Ohio National Bank has been organized with a capital of $400,000. The officers are: President—John Siebert; Vice President—Isaac Eberly; Cashier—Emil Kieswetter; Directors—John Siebert, Isaac Eberly, A. W. Krumm, F. Theobald, Fred Lazarus, Emil Kieswetter, C. F. Myers, Philip Lindenberg, Louis Siebert, E. M. Mooar, Conrad Born, and George J. Hoster. The Ohio Savings Bank will be merged in the new bank, which will occupy rooms in the new Great Southern Theatre Building, having the finest banking rooms in the State.

The Entire Army Was Arrested.

GREENPORT, L. I., Feb. 19.—The entire Salvation Army was arrested last evening and locked up all night for having paraded without first obtaining a permit to play musical instruments in the street.

ENGLAND AROUSES GREECE

Intense Indignation at Athens Caused by Turning Back a Transport with Troops for Crete.

NEW DEFIANCE TO POWERS.

Premier Delyannis Announces that There Will Be No Change of Policy—Violent Attack on Great Britain for Refusing to Blockade the Piraeus.

ATHENS, Feb. 19.—The Greek steamer Pan Hellenic, conveying munitions of war to the insurgents in Crete, has been stopped and turned back by a British cruiser. A British ironclad has also prevented the steamer Junon from debarking provisions intended for the use of the Greek troops in Crete.

The action of the British vessels has created the fiercest indignation here.

The proposals of some of the European powers to take coercive measures against Greece to enforce their prohibition of Greek action in Crete have aroused fierce public resentment throughout the kingdom, and popular demands that the Government resist the action of the powers at any cost are being made in all quarters.

It is reported that King Georgo will appeal to the Hellenic race for a great national loan to meet the expenses of the military and naval preparations.

The military preparations on the part of Greece continue. Two more classes of the reserves have been called out. The King openly favors resistance to the demands of the powers.

The Government, backed by the unanimous sentiment of the people, still insists that the Greek flotilla in Cretan waters shall be allowed to act in accordance with the purpose for which the vessels were sent. If the European squadrons should prevent Greece from acting against the Turks by sea, a revolution in Macedonia and Epirus is certain to follow.

The attitude assumed by the Liberals in the British Parliament in regard to Crete is hailed with great enthusiasm here. Greece has relied upon and still relies upon an upheaval of the free peoples everywhere in her behalf, and this feeling of confidence in the sympathy of Europe generally goes far toward explaining the defiant course she has taken.

In the course of a debate in the Chamber of Deputies last evening Premier Delyannis stated that the Government was seeking to discover the reason for the action of the powers in opposing the operations of Greece in Crete. As a result of their investigations, he said, the Cabinet had arrived at certain conclusions, which, however, he was not yet able to communicate to the Chamber, further than to declare that Greece would persist in her policy and course of action in Crete.

RUSSIA FAVORS COERCION.

Would Expel the Greek Flotilla from Cretan Waters.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—Russia, it is said, is prepared to bring about the forcible expulsion of the Greek torpedo flotilla from Cretan waters, the disarmament of the Greek troops in Crete, and a blockade of the Greek coasts if the Hellenic Government persists in its imprudent attitude. If Greece goes to war with Turkey she will be left to fight her battles alone.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Temps says that the powers have resolved to speak firmly to the Government at Athens, solely from fidelity to the tradition that France and Great Britain wish to exhaust all means of conciliation before consenting to the other measures so urgently demanded by the courts allied to the Greek dynasty.

GREAT BRITAIN ATTACKED.

German Papers Comment Harshly Upon Her Action.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The Neueste Nachrichten makes a violent attack upon Great Britain because of her reported refusal to join Germany and the other acquiescing powers in the proposal to blockade the Piraeus. The attitude assumed by England, the paper declares, has been the subject of a heated conversation between Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador to Great Britain, and Lord Salisbury.

The National Zeitung says: "Great Britain is again pursuing a separate policy in opposition to the common interests of the powers. Whether England throws off her disguise and openly sides with Greece or pursues her underhand policy, the powers in either case ought to follow their own course, opposing with united front any attempt to embroil Europe."

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Matin says that Russia and Germany alone favor the proposal to blockade the Piraeus.

AUTONOMY FOR CRETE.

Lord Salisbury's Proposition to the Powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 19.—The report that Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, has sent a circular note to the powers favoring the granting of autonomy to Crete, with a Prince of Greece to administer the affairs of the island, is confirmed.

THE BALKAN STATES ALERT.

Military Activity in Servia, Montenegro, and Macedonia.

ATHENS, Feb. 19.—Advices from Macedonia say that all of the principal bridges and roads in that territory are mined, in readiness to destroy them in order to prevent the advance of the Turks.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Vienna to a news agency says that the Government of Servia has decided to mobilize the Servian troops, and that Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has recalled all officers of the Montenegrin Army who are now absent on leave.

FIGHTING AROUND CANEA.

Moslems Abandon Voucoulis and Retreat to Alikianos.

CANEA, Feb. 19.—The Moslems have abandoned Voucoulis, and have retreated to Alikianos, where they are now surrounded. Fighting is now going on there.

A crowd of Moslems marched to-day to the military headquarters here and demanded that they be furnished with arms in order to relieve their comrades. Martini rifles and ammunition were given to them, and they marched out of the city.

Later fighting occurred on the hills near the city, with no decisive results on either side.

RUMOR OF MASSACRE CONFIRMED.

Greeks Promise Protection to Unarmed Moslems.

CANEA, Feb. 19.—The Austrian Vice Consul at Heraklion confirms the report of the massacre of 2,000 Moslems by the Cretan Christians at Sitia, on the eastern extremity of the island.

Col. Vassos, commanding the Greek forces in Crete, has given orders to his troops to refrain from molesting or giving offense to civilians and unarmed Moslems, and has promised that the men under his command will show equal respect and observe equal treatment to all peacefully disposed persons.

The Greek Consulate here is now being guarded by Russian marines, who will be successively relieved by marines from the other foreign warships. The Greek Consul withdrew the Greek guard from the Consulate in obedience to orders from the Admirals of the foreign squadrons. The Consul, in complying with the order, protested that the Admirals were exceeding their functions in taking such action against him.

Col. Vassos has mounted guns on the heights of Akrotiri, and is making preparations to capture the Turkish fort at Voukolies. From present indications fighting is likely to take place very soon, and the British and Russian Consuls have gone to Selino to endeavor to put a stop to hostilities.

NEW GOVERNOR FOR CRETE.

Photiades Pasha Refuses to Accept the Office.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 19.—It is reported here that Photiades Pasha, the Provincial successor to Georgi Barovitch Pasha, as Christian Governor of Crete, has declined to continue to discharge the duties of that office, and that Karatheodori Pasha will be appointed to the Governorship of the island.

The Turkish squadron in Cretan waters will consist nominally of nine ironclads and twenty-five torpedo boats.

PARIS SYMPATHY FOR GREECE.

Shown in a Students' Parade Which Ends in a Riot.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Fifteen hundred students took part to-night in a philo-Greek procession, which ended in a conflict with the gendarmes.

The procession, which was held at a late hour, was a disorderly one, and when the gendarmes attempted to make the students behave themselves a fight occurred, in which two of the gendarmes were wounded. Eighty of the students were arrested.

CHICAGO GREEKS ACTIVE.

Two Hundred Ready to Fight in Aid of Crete.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Louis Choromokes, a native of Sparta, who came to this country when thirteen years old, has been chosen commander of a band of 200 Greeks, whom he has organized to sail for Greece whenever Consul General Botassi of New York tells them their services are needd against the Turks. Capt. Choromokes has sent the following cablegram to Theodorus Delyannis, the Grecian Premier:

"Two hundred Greeks in Chicago and other Western cities at my command to respond to a call from you in case their services are needed."

The Chicago Greeks will hold a mass meeting in Central Music Hall next Sunday to adopt resolutions and begin a movement for the enlistment of American Greeks in aid of Crete.

PHILIPPINE REBELS BEATEN.

Five Hundred Insurgents Killed by the Spaniards.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Manilla, capital of the Philippine Islands, states that the Spaniards have won a brilliant victory over the insurgents, and have inflicted a crushing blow upon the rebellion.

The troops attacked the rebel stronghold at Silang, which was desperately defended by a large force of insurgents. The fighting was without material advantage to either side until the troops were ordered to storm the rebel position. The command was obeyed with alacrity.

The rebels made a brief stand against the onrush of the troops, and then those who were able to do so fled precipitately in the direction of Ymus, which is now the last rallying point of the insurgents. The loss of the troops is not stated, but the number of rebels killed is placed at 500.

A SHERIFF ASSASSINATED.

Killed in Santa Fe, New Mexico, It Is Believed by Cattle Thieves.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Feb. 19.—Sheriff Eddy was shot as he was entering his house last night by two men, who were concealed between two buildings. He died this morning. He was very active in the prosecution of cattle thieves, and it is believed his murderers belong to one of their gangs. Gov. Thornton has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of each man connected with the killing of Eddy.

A DOG DISCHARGES A GUN.

Singular and Almost Fatal Accident to a Virginia Farmer.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 19.—Thomas F. Davis, a well-known Henrico farmer, was shot by his setter dog to-day and his thumb and forefinger were blown off. His cheeks were also grazed by the shot.

The shooting was a most singular accident. Mr. Davis was hunting in the woods and had the dog with him. He had reloaded the piece and set the trigger when the dog came up wagging its tail. As Mr. Davis dropped the stock of the gun to the ground the dog jumped playfully upon him and while pawing his clothing brought one of his feet into the lock of the firearm. In its efforts to extricate its foot from the gunlock the canine discharged the gun, with the disastrous result stated.

Two Whales Off South Hampton.

SOUTH HAMPTON, L. I., Feb. 19.—The appearance of a whale here yesterday was followed to-day by the appearance of a cow whale and a good-sized calf. They led their pursuers a chase all day. To-morrow whalers from Narragansett will help the local whalers.

GARY IN THE NEW CABINET

The Maryland Man Announces that He Has Been Selected by President-Elect McKinley.

CHANCES OF A NEW YORK MAN.

The Name of J. J. McCook Still Said to be Under Consideration at Canton—Belief at Washington that the Slate Has Been Completed.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 19.—Two important bits of political news were developed here to-day. One is that James A. Gary of Baltimore has been selected for a position in Major McKinley's Cabinet and has accepted.

The other is that J. J. McCook of New York, who is being favorably considered by Major McKinley in connection with a Cabinet position, has not yet received the offer of a portfolio, nor has he been definitely selected for a Cabinet position.

If he does become a member of the Cabinet it is not absolutely certain that he will be the Attorney General or that Mr. Gary will be made Postmaster General. This is upon high authority.

When the final cast of the Cabinet is made, it may seem well to the President-elect to transfer ex-Gov. Long, whom he has fixed upon for the Navy Department, to the Department of Justice, leaving the Navy portfolio for a New York man or for Mr. Gary, in case it is decided to give New York the Post Office Department. There is still one place to be filled, and the general opinion is it will go to New York.

Mr. Gary came to Canton this morning by the invitation of the President-elect. This afternoon, a few moments before his departure for the East, he authorized this announcement:

"Mr. McKinley has tendered to me a portfolio in his Cabinet. While it was not definitely settled which one, I am assured it will be one which I can accept."

JAMES ALBERT GARY.

A Baltimore Business Man Who Will Be in the Cabinet.

James Albert Gary is a widely-known manufacturer of Baltimore and has been prominent in Republican politics since 1870, when he was nominated for Congress in the Fifth Maryland District. In 1879 the Republicans nominated him for Governor. In those days the State was hopelessly Democratic, and Mr. Gary failed of election, although he made an active canvass.

He has been a Maryland delegate to every National Convention of his party since 1872, and from 1880 to 1896 represented his State upon the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Gary was born in Uncasville, Conn., in 1833, of English descent. He was taken to Baltimore as a boy, and was educated at Rock Hill Institute, Ellicott City, Md. In 1860 he was admitted to partnership in the firm of James S. Gary & Son, manufacturers of cotton duck, twills, &c., and since the death of his father, in 1870, has been the head of the firm.

In business Mr. Gary has been highly successful. He owns valuable cotton duck mills in Howard and Baltimore Counties, Md. He is also largely interested in financial and other business corporations in Baltimore. For several years he was President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and is now Vice President of the Consolidated Gas Company and Vice President of the Citizens' National Bank. He also holds Directorships in several other organizations.

COL. McCOOK AND THE CABINET.

Has Had No Intimation, He Says, that He Will Get a Place.

Respecting a story that a place in Mr. McKinley's Cabinet will be offered to Col. John J. McCook of this city Mr. McCook said yesterday that he had received no intimation from the President-elect that such is his intention.

"Do you know whether your name is being considered by Major McKinley?"

"I can only make an inference. From the reports that come from Canton I suppose that my name must have been mentioned; but I know absolutely nothing about it."

"You have seen that a good deal is being made of John E. Searles's recent visit to Canton?"

"Yes, but that is something I know nothing about. I have never spoken to Mr. Searles or any one else on this subject, and no one has gone to see Major McKinley in my behalf, so far as I know."

Mr. Searles, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, denied emphatically the statements to the effect that he had gone to Canton and urged upon Major McKinley the appointment of Col. McCook. He dictated the following statement:

"Neither Mr. McCook nor the firm of which he is a member is now, or ever was, employed by the American Sugar Refining Company as their counsel, or otherwise; nor has he, or they, as far as I know, any interest in said company. There is absolutely no foundation whatever for the statement printed in some of the newspapers in New York and elsewhere that I recommended Mr. McCook for appointment as Attorney General, or to any other office, and I have never mentioned his name to any one in connection with any public office."

LONGSTREET IS WORRIED.

Fears that Col. Buck May Get the Mexican Mission.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 19.—The unexpected arrival of Gen. James Longstreet to-day gives point to a story of disappointment in politics which has been semi-current for some time. Gen. Longstreet's ambition under the incoming Administration was to be United States Minister to Mexico. He was marked for office by President Harrison, but a fight was made upon him by Chairman Buck of the Republican State Committee of Georgia, who charged that at the election he tore off the Electoral ticket from his ballot. This defeated him.

A few days ago Republican clubs over the State began to pass resolutions recommending Buck for the Mexican mission. The Colonel made his appearance in Canton, and it was given out there that he was anxious to get the mission. This alarmed Longstreet, who was down in the southern part of Florida, and yesterday he took a train, reaching Atlanta to-day, determined to see whether there was going to be any breach of faith.

A WASHINGTON VIEW.

Friends of McKinley Think the Cabinet Has Been Completed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—It is generally understood here among those who are closest to President-elect McKinley that the statements published as to the two last-selected members of the Cabinet—Gary of Maryland and McCook of New York—are accurate, and that the completed Cabinet of the new President, as it will be submitted to the Senate on the 5th of March next, will be as follows:

Secretary of State—JOHN SHERMAN of Ohio.

Secretary of the Treasury—LYMAN J. GAGE of Illinois.

Secretary of War—RUSSELL A. ALGER of Michigan.

Secretary of the Navy—JOHN D. LONG of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—JOSEPH McKENNA of California.

Postmaster General—JAMES A. GARY of Maryland.

Attorney General—JOHN J. McCOOK of New York.

Secretary of Agriculture—JAMES WILSON of Iowa.

The order in which the prospective Cabinet officers are named is the order in which, in the event of the death or disability of both President and Vice President, the succession to the Presidency is provided for by law.

A PRESENT FROM THE POPE.

He Sends to Montreal a Statue Containing St. Patrick's Bones.

MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—A statue of St. Patrick, a present from his Holiness, the Pope, was delivered at St. Patrick's Church this afternoon, having come here via New York. It will be unveiled shortly, on the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond jubilee of St. Patrick's Church.

In the right arm have been inserted the right arm bones of St. Patrick himself, which had been preserved at Rome.

THE GREAT ZINC POOL.

Two Large Pennsylvania Concerns Have Joined It.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 19.—It was announced here to-night that the Lehigh Zinc and Iron Company, whose mammoth plant is in South Bethlehem, and the Florence Zinc Works, situated at Freemansburg, three miles from here, are in the zinc combine, the capital of which is $10,000,000.

S. S. Palmer, formerly President of the New Jersey Zinc and Iron Company, will be President of the new company; August Hochsher General Manager, and J. Price Wetherill consulting engineer.

JOHN E. BACON DEAD.

He Formerly Was Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 19.—Judge John E. Bacon, United States Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay during the first Cleveland Administration, died at the Columbia Hospital in this city at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

Judge Bacon was twice married, his first wife being a daughter of Judge Butler, a former United States Senator from this State. His second wife was a daughter of Gov. Pickens, and he was married to her in Russia while serving there as Secretary of Legation under Gov. Pickens during the Buchanan Administration.

JUROR TURNS COUNTERFEITER.

Learns the Business While Listening to Evidence—Arrested.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 19.—James Nibert of Louisa, Ky., was a juror in the United States court at Covington last December. One of the cases which was tried before him was that of a counterfeiter named Williams, and during the trial the Government gave a complete exhibition of the making of counterfeit money, showing the molds and the method of mixing the metal.

When Nibert returned home he concluded to take advantage of his knowledge of the making of counterfeit, and go into business for himself. He constructed a pair of molds and soon the town of Louisa was flooded with bogus dollars.

Secret officers at first did not suspect Nibert, but after hard work the crime was traced to him, and he confessed. He was placed in jail, and to-morrow he will be sent to the penitentiary on his own testimony.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen east of the Mississippi and north of Montana, and it has fallen rapidly from Dakota southward to Texas. The area of high pressure covers the districts on the Atlantic coast and the Lake regions and Ohio Valley, the barometer being highest over Pennsylvania. An area of low pressure covers the eastern slope from Texas northward to Dakota, and the barometer is decidedly low on the North Pacific coast and to the northeast of New England. It is colder in the States on the Atlantic coast, and to the northwest of Montana, but it is warmer generally throughout the Mississippi Valley, and thence westward to the Rocky Mountains. The weather was cloudy last night in the Mississippi Valley and in the Northwest, and it was clear over the Atlantic coast States and the lower lake region. Light local showers are reported from the Gulf States, and local snows from Minnesota, North Dakota, and the northern Rocky Mountain stations. Rain continues in California.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES'S.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	20	30	35
6 A. M.	21	30	32
9 A. M.	25	30	32
12 M.	31	33	37
4 P. M.	34	33	37
6 P. M.	27	32	35
9 P. M.	21	30	31
12 P. M.	16	28	30

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35⅝
Weather Bureau	33
Corresponding date 1896	25
Corresponding date for last twenty years	33

Florida, Jacksonville, St. Augustine.
New York and Florida Limited—Pennsylvania, Southern and F. C. and P.—will operate extra Pullman sleeper New York to St. Augustine 12:10 noon week Monday, 22, Saturday, 27, to accommodate increased travel. New York offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

CONGRESS OF THE WOMEN

Several Prominent Representatives of the Sex Spoke at Yesterday's Sessions in Washington.

VIEWS OF NEW YORK MOTHERS.

Mrs. Sallie A. Cotton Advocated a National Training School for Women and Described the Government's Partiality to Man.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Previous to the regular session of the Congress of Mothers this morning conferences were held at the Arlington Hotel and at the regular meeting place of the congress—the First Baptist Church.

Mrs. Pollock presided over the conference held at the Arlington. Among the addresses delivered were one on "Co-Education," by Mrs. Barnes of New York, and another on "Universal Peace," by Countess di Brazza. At the Baptist Church conference, which was presided over by Miss Frances Newton of Chicago, addresses were made by Miss Neal on "Significance of Play," Miss Amalie Hofer on "Froebel's Mother Play Book," and Miss Fitts of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn on "Playthings."

When the President, Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, called the general congress to order at 10:30 A. M., the usual crowd was in attendance, but there seemed to be a slight increase in the number of "fathers" present.

Mrs. H. A. Stimson of New York addresed the convention on "The Responsibility of Motherhood."

The Need of Physical Culture.

Mrs. W. H. Felton of Cartersville, Ga., who was to deliver an address on "Heredity," was ill and unable to be present. Miss Julia King of the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, spoke on the relation of proper physical culture to the health and morals of the home.

Miss King closed her address by giving a recitation of Ella Wheeler Wilcox's poem, "You Never Can Tell."

Mrs. Ellen Richardson of Boston addressed the congress on "Character Building in Education." She referred to the solemn trust accepted by the Executive Board of the United States Government from George Washington, one hundred years ago next January, which provided a bequest with the earnest wish that an education should be provided for building characters which, as statesmen, would preserve the spirit of the Constitution of the United States. She said she looked hopefully to the future prospects of education, citing the fact that the greatest thinkers in Germany, France, England, and America were turning their attention in great seriousness toward the thought of new education.

Training School for Women.

Mrs. Sallie A. Cotton delivered an address on a "National Training School for Women."

Speaking of man's mission on earth Mrs. Cotton said: "Man's mission on earth is subjection, domination, and utilization of the forces of nature for the benefit of mankind, and governments are formed for the more successful accomplishment of this mission. On the earth there will never be any creature higher than man, but he may become a higher type, and the needs of the future will demand a higher type. The earth, more highly developed by man's energy and scientific research, will need a more perfect man to dominate it. Higher and more complex conditions will require higher adaptability to meet those conditions, and it is woman's mission to develop this higher adaptability in man.

"The work of perfecting the human race was delegated to woman, the obligations of maternity were made eternal, and her soul was filled with insatiate longings for something higher and better, so that through these aspirations she should herself be led, and should lead man, onward and upward toward their joint heritage of immortality.

"Scientific motherhood means more than a casual thought can grasp. It means a grander, nobler race, an altruistic humanity which shall fit the earth for the Saviour's advent. It means the reformation of the drunkard, the redemption of the criminal, the repentance of the murderer, the abolition of asylums for the blind, dumb, and insane. It means the elimination of selfishness, the death of oppression, the birth of brotherly love, the uplifting of mankind through true spiritual Christianity, and the control of hereditary weaknesses of mind and of body, all by pre-natal influences. These blessed results will come, not to-day, not next week, but in time.

Cultured Dishonesty and Depravity.

"Evidences of cultured dishonesty, of educated depravity, abound, and we are forced to admit that culture cannot accomplish those desired results, and we must look elsewhere for help. We turn hopefully to woman as the key to the sad situation, for universal scientific motherhood, though difficult of attainment, is luminous with possibilities for the uplifting of the human race."

"But all duty is reciprocal, and it is the duty of the Government which seeks the welfare of its people to offer to its women an opportunity for the attainment of this scientific motherhood, which will be fraught with so much good.

"Scientific motherhood will gain no marked impetus while restricted to a fortunate few. It must be made a National possibility in order to become a National benefit. Like all our National blessings, it should be 'by the people and for the people,' and it is the duty of the Government to give her an opportunity to acquire this scientific knowledge. It can be done through the establishing by the Government of a National training school for women, where the women of the Nation shall be trained in the sciences of domesticity and peace, just as at West Point and Annapolis the men are trained in the science of war.

"The boys of the Nation, the Indian, the negro, have all received educational opportunities, and the arts and sciences have been promoted, but women and domestic science have been apparently forgotten. The elevation of domestic science to its proper place among the other sciences will do much to dispel the poverty, drudgery, and disease which are the results of ignorance, and which in so many homes rob woman's heart of happiness and life of its brightness. Thrift will dispel poverty, but thrift is both knowledge and training. Drudgery encourages stupidity, and drudgery can be lightened only by the application of science to domestic labor, while

disease feeds on the ignorance of woman, despite the doctor's learning.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Talks by Miss Jenness Miller, Mrs. Harper, and Others.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Preceding the afternoon session of the Congress a conference was held in the church, over which Mrs. T. W. Birney presided. There were several short talks given, at the conclusion of which Mrs. Birney read a long article on "Suggestions for Mothers' Clubs."

In the course of her remarks, Mrs. Birney referred to the importance of the education of mothers. "The world," she said, "is beginning to realize the great importance of this education, and to realize that all the work of reform, of whatever nature, will never purify civilization, unless it begins at the fountain head."

In concluding the article, Mrs. Birney said:

"We desire to have it clearly understood that, not only club members and mothers are urged to attend this National Congress, but that all who are interested in child culture will be most welcome."

At the conclusion of this article it was announced that there would be an overflow meeting down stairs, at which all the speakers were cordially invited to repeat their remarks.

When Mrs. Birney called the afternoon meeting of the congress to order the usual crowd was in attendance.

Miss Jenness Miller made the opening address, entitled "Mothers' Relation to the Sound Physical Development of Her Child." Miss Miller spoke of motherhood as beautiful relationship. She said the practical side of the question of motherhood began in the organization of the child's physical being, that it might bear the trials of life, and successfully resist the great number of temptations which strew the path of the young.

"Regarding the temperance question," said Miss Miller. "I favor the extension of temperance by the various societies, but believe that all lessons should be given at home."

Following Miss Miller, Mrs. Harper of Philadelphia delivered an address on "The Afro-American Mother."

In the course of her address, Mrs. Harper said:

"The school may instruct and the Church may teach, but the home is older than the Church and antedates the school, and that is the place to train children for useful citizenship on earth and a hope of holy companionship in heaven."

Mrs. Anna A. Schriver of Ann Arbor, Mich., teacher of Natural Science in the Michigan State Normal School, read a paper on "Nature Studies in the Home."

The next event on the programme was a talk by Dr. Walker I. Hervey, President of the Teachers College of New York City. Dr. Hervey was the last speaker of the afternoon session. His speech was mainly devoted to the mutual care of mothers and fathers to their offspring.

IOWA'S ELECTION LAW.

Passage of an Amendment Which May Operate Against Fusion.

DES MOINES, Feb. 19.—There were exciting scenes in the Senate to-day over the consideration of the chapter of the code governing elections. As amended, the law gives fusion a body blow by providing that no candidate's name may appear on the official ballot more than once.

The debate throughout was characterized by much acrimony, and at one point Healy charged that McKinley got the vote of Iowa only through the votes of gold Democrats, which the proposed bill would drive away.

The discussion lasted until the middle of the afternoon session, when the bill was finally passed by a vote of 31 to 17.

PINKERTON AT INAUGURATION.

Forty of His Men Will Protect Guests at the Ball.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—William A. Pinkerton of Chicago will be almost as big a man at the Inauguration Ball as President McKinley himself.

Mr. Pinkerton will have forty detectives in Washington at the time. It will be their duty not to suffer the amenities of society to go so far as the taking from associates by thoughtless guests of diamond brooches, gold watches, and other articles of vertu. They will also see that nobody is shot or assassinated, and in other ways endeavor to make the affair "one of the most successful of the season."

"I will be there myself," said Mr. Pinkerton to-day. "It is not often that I care to go to an inauguration ball. Not all of our detectives will be employed at the ball proper. Some of them have been hired by the Jewelers' Protective Association. These who are assigned to the ball will be in evening dress, but there will be others, acting under orders from the Washington Chief of Police, who will be stationed in the hotels and railway stations."

HONORS TO MR. HERBERT.

Charleston Citizens Entertain Visiting Officials in Hearty Manner.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 19.—The festivities in honor of Secretary H. A. Herbert and the navy were continued this morning, lasting throughout the day, and are still in progress in the shape of a naval and military ball, tendered by the city to its guests. The committee of citizens, headed by Mayor J. Adger Smyth, and made up of the leading men and officials of Charleston, called upon Secretary Herbert, his party, and Admiral Bunce, at the Charleston Hotel, at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The visitors were then taken out for an extended drive, during the course of which most of the historic points in and about the city were visited.

At the conclusion of this sight-seeing expedition the guests of the city were entertained at luncheon at the residence of Major George B. Edwards, where they met a distinguished party of citizens. The luncheon was scarcely over before Mayor Smyth called officially upon the Secretary at the Charleston. Carriages were provided, and Mr. Herbert, his friends, Admiral Bunce, and his personal staff were driven to the City Hall, where a public reception was held in the Council Chamber.

The Purtian has arrived in port and will probably remain here for several weeks. The Terror, Amphitrite, and possibly the Vesuvius will do likewise. The Dolphin returns to Florida waters, and the big cruisers and battleships will sail for Norfolk to-morrow evening.

Miss Howard Quits Crow Creek.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Feb. 19.—Miss Grace Howard, daughter of Joseph Howard, Jr., has voluntarily retired from the management of the Indian school on Crow Creek Reservation, and has disposed of her interest to the Government. Miss Howard is one of the best-known persons connected with Indian education. She built the school in 1887 with her own funds, and it was named Grace Mission in her honor. It was afterward changed to a Government contract school, and is reckoned one of the most thorough and effective schools of the kind in the United States.

Woman Dies from Burns.

Through a police regulation, an ambulance had to be called from the Presbyterian Hospital, at Seventieth Street and Park Avenue, instead of the Flower Hospital, two blocks away, when Ellen McGafferty, a servant, was burned at 337 East Sixty-fifth Street, yesterday morning. She lighted a match at 2 A. M. and set fire to her clothing, and was severely burned. She was finally taken to Bellevue Hospital, and died there at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

NO VOTE ON THE TREATY

Its Friends Were Again Unable Yesterday to Secure Its Ratification by the Senate.

SPEECHES AND FILIBUSTERING.

Messrs. Sherman, Frye, Lodge, and Lindsay Were the Leaders for the Measure—Mr. Daniel's Long Speech in Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—When the Senate adjourned at 8 o'clock to-night, after a secret session of seven and a half hours, it was apparent to the most sanguine friends of the general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain that no vote could be secured at this session of the Senate.

The fact that a motion to postpone until March 5 had been defeated by a vote of 30 to 20 afforded no satisfaction. On the contrary, it emphasized the fact that those fighting the treaty intended there should be affirmative action of no kind.

The debate proceeded in regular order until 6 o'clock, when the Senators, tired of the discussion and weary in body, left the Chamber, and proceeded to their homes. For two hours longer there was a dreary succession of yea and nay calls, and calls of the Senate for the purpose of securing a quorum, which was no sooner found to be present than it would disappear. Filibustering was indulged in with old-time vigor, and when, after two hours of this sort of thing, the call of the Senate failed to establish the presence of a quorum, a motion to adjourn prevailed, and the treaty was left hanging in the air.

At the close of yesterday's session Mr. Sherman gave notice that he should to-day ask the Senate to sit it out. The contest began as soon as the doors were closed, with considerable energy on the part of the friends of the treaty, but they soon wearied in their struggle with the inevitable. Messrs. Lodge and Frye spoke briefly, but with a great deal of spirit, urging that the vote be taken this afternoon. Mr. Lodge said there could be no doubt but that every Senator had made up his mind how he should vote, and any further delay would be a waste of time and an exhibition of a desire to prevent action of any sort.

Lodge Brings Out the Opposition.

The speech of Senator Lodge was an effort to "shell the bushes," and it was successful in driving into the open the enemies of the treaty. He was at once confronted with a retort from Senator Teller and Senator Stewart to the effect that no vote could be had. Mr. Teller then took the floor and spoke for an hour against the treaty and against present action.

In the course of his argument, Mr. Teller said that he was not prepared to say that he should not vote for the arbitration treaty. He favored the principle of arbitration, but the treaty had been bungled and badly drawn, and he believed there should be ample time for its consideration. The more the treaty was discussed the more prominent became the objections that had been made to it. The Senate, Mr. Teller said, ought not to be called upon to vote upon so important a question at this late day in the session. The State Department had been four years in framing a treaty which it believed to be now perfect, but which the majority of the Senate knew did not protect the interests of the American people. If the State Department, with its men skilled in diplomatic procedure, had been four years preparing a treaty, why, Mr. Teller asked, should the Administration and the country be so insistent that the Senate should deal finally with the subject in a few weeks?

Senator Daniel's Great Speech.

Mr. Daniel of Virginia made one of those speeches, finished in oratory and rhetoric for which he is noted. He addressed the Senate for upward of two hours, and made a powerful impression. He was against the treaty, and advanced some of the strongest arguments that have yet been heard. War was not a bad thing, Mr. Daniel said, when the nation that went to war had the right on its side, and was upholding the honor and integrity of its people. The United States was the only country that Great Britain feared, and if she could put us under bonds to keep the peace, Great Britain would go ahead with her policy of aggression and aggrandizement and laugh at any protest that we might make or defy any position we might assume against her oppression of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

"The American people were a people of peace; the policy of the country for a hundred and twenty years had been one of peace. It had arbitrated its differences time and again, and was pledged to that principle. So when it went into a solemn compact for that purpose with Great Britain there should be an equality of terms. The United States had everything to lose by the treaty, and Great Britain everything to gain. The Congress of the United States had never declared war unless such war was justifiable; the United States had never acquired any territory by war unless as the result of a war that was of defense or necessary for the perpetuation of the republic.

"I love the blood of the Revolution," said Mr. Daniel in one of his impassioned utterances. "It is full of all that is great and noble in the history of this country." Mr. Daniel then proceeded to show that the lessons of the Revolution ought not to be forgotten, and that the people of the United States should be wary of any overtures made to them by her traditional enemy, Great Britain, speaking, though they do, the same tongue. Of all the powers, England was the one the United States should refuse to blindly follow. It would be a sorry day for this Nation when its hands were tied by an agreement that gave Great Britain all she asked and compelled us to keep quiet in the face of the policy that that nation will continue to follow regardless of any solemn pledge she may give.

Supreme Court Members.

During the course of an analytical criticism of the provisions of the treaty, Mr. Daniel said the members of the Supreme Court ought not to be designated as members of the arbitration tribunal. He favored the insertion of an amendment that left the membership of that court to the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. Hoar suggested that the members of the Supreme Court had already been confirmed by the Senate, and each member of that body was well known to the Senate.

"That may be true," replied Mr. Daniel. "We know the present members of that court, and we know them all to be honorable gentlemen; but this treaty is for the future. We do not know who may be the members of this tribunal in the future. All our Presidents have been good men and have appointed good men, but we do not know that all our coming Presidents will be good men, or that they will be actuated by the same motives that have actuated those who have gone before."

Lindsay for the Treaty.

The third and last set speech of the day was made by Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, who urged the ratification of the convention and action to-day. Mr. Lindsay spoke for almost an hour, devoting the most of his time to a refutation of the legal arguments advanced by Senator Daniel and others who have during this debate taken the ground that the Senate was asked to yield up its prerogative as a part of the treaty-making power.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lindsay's remarks the motion to postpone was voted down. Another effort was then made to secure a final vote, but this was met by motions to adjourn, which were invariably voted down or developed the absence of a quorum. Mr. Sherman pleaded in vain for an agreement for a day and hour upon which the vote might be taken. Every suggestion of his was objected to, and one roll-call succeeded another until finally it was impossible to secure a quorum.

A motion was then made and carried instructing the Sergeant at Arms to arrest absent Senators, and bring them before the bar of the Senate. While the Sergeant at Arms was preparing his warrants, the friends of the treaty held a consultation, which resulted in the motion to adjourn by Mr. Gallinger. This prevailed, and, without any notice on the part of Mr. Sherman that he would again call up the treaty, the Senate at 8 o'clock adjourned.

It is not improbable that Mr. Sherman may make one more effort to secure a vote.

THE VENEZUELAN TREATY.

It Probably Will Be Ratified at Caracas Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Venezuelan Congress will meet at Caracas to-morrow, when it is expected President Crespo's message will strongly urge the prompt ratification of the Guiana boundary arbitration treaty. It is thought at the Legation here that this treaty will take the precedence over all other matters, and the impression is that decisive action will be secured next week. No doubt whatever is expressed that the agreement will be approved without modification, and that the necessary executive steps soon will be taken to give effect to its provisions.

It is definitely announced that the tribunal of arbitration will not meet in Paris to consider evidence before the Summer of 1898, as all the intervening time will be required for the completion of evidence and the presentation of arguments. The time of meeting must be arranged to meet the convenience of Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer, who consented to serve on the board only on the assurance that the sessions should be held during the long vacations of the United States Supreme Court.

GOV. JONES AGAINST IT.

The Arkansas Executive Opposes the Treaty of Arbitration.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 19.—Gov. Daniel W. Jones received the following telegram to-day from the National Arbitration Committee at New York City: "My Dear Sir: May we quote you as standing with ourselves in favor of the ratification of the arbitration treaty without amendment? Under existing circumstances the earliest possible reply is greatly desired. Yours faithfully,

"WILLIAM E. DODGE, Chairman.

"Address L. T. Chamberlain, Vice Chairman."

Gov. Jones replied as follows:

"L. T. Chamberlain, Esq., Vice Chairman National Arbitration Committee, New York:

"Dear Sir: I am in receipt of yours of the 19th inst., inquiring if you may quote me as standing with yourselves for the ratification of the arbitration treaty, without amendment. In reply, I will say that I am not in favor of the ratification of this treaty either with or without amendment. In my judgment, it is a trap for the United States, into which we should never be led with my consent. Yours very truly,

"DANIEL W. JONES,
Governor of Arkansas."

AMERICAN RAILS ABROAD.

Heavy Orders Received at Pittsburg from England—Japan Also Makes a Purchase—Effects of the War.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 19.—Millard Hunsicker, representative of the Carnegie Company in London, has forwarded to his company during the past week orders for steel rails for export to England amounting to 100,000 tons.

One of the orders is for 25,000 tons for the London and Northwestern Railroad, and a similar order is booked for the London and Southwestern Railroad. The other orders are similar and are for different roads. It is understood that some of them are merely first orders and largely of the trial class.

In addition to the above, it is also reported that the company has just secured an order for about 11,000 tons of steel rails from the Government of Japan.

The production of all kinds of Bessemer steel rails by the producers of Bessemer steel ingots in 1896 was 1,102,892 gross tons, against a similar production of 1,266,081 tons in 1895, 904,020 tons in 1894, 1,036,353 tons in 1893, and 1,458,732 tons in 1892.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 19.—The Iron Trade Review says: "The steel rail war was brief and fierce, and the execution was quite all that could be desired. It is safe to say that nearly $20,000,000 worth of rail business is on the books of the members of the late pool to-day, nearly all of it taken in five days of last week. If we count 375,000 tons of Pittsburg sales, in addition to 100,000 tons of foreign orders, and 100,000 tons of rails optioned to home roads, and to this add 250,000 tons taken by Illinois and 200,000 to 250,000 tons sold by Eastern mills, we shall have a total of 1,075,000 tons."

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 19.—The Southern Iron Committee makes the following report for January operations: Total amount of pig iron shipped from Birmingham district, 54,998 tons; total amount cast-iron pipe shipped from same, 2,431 tons; total amount of pig iron shipped from all Southern ports, 80,828 tons; total amount of cast-iron pipe shipped from all Southern points, 3,966 tons; total tonnage in pig iron and cast-iron pipe from all Southern points, 84,794 tons; from the Birmingham district, 57,424 tons.

DECIDES TO BE A PROFESSIONAL

Kilpatrick of Princeton to Run Races in England.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 19.—C. H. Kilpatrick, '99, one of Princeton's athletes and the world's champion half-mile runner, has decided to enter the ranks of the professionals.

He will race E. C. Bredin, the English quarter-mile champion, in three events this Spring for £100 a side in each race. The events will be 600, 880, and 1,000 yards respectively. The first race will take place in England about May 1, the second in Ireland, and the last in Scotland.

Kilpatrick is not yet at liberty to disclose the identity of his backer, but his trainer probably will be W. E. George. Kilpatrick left Princeton this afternoon for New York, where he will remain a short time before leaving for England.

L. A. W. MEETING DELAYED

It Will Be Held Tuesday—Vice President Morrison's Views.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the League of American Wheelmen, which was to have been held in this city yesterday, was postponed until next Tuesday. The absence from the city of President Potter caused the postponement. Mr. Potter is at Hartford, assisting Chief Consul Westlake of Connecticut in some important good roads legislation. He will return in time to be present at the coming meeting.

A. Cressy Morrison, the Vice President, when asked last night as to the outcome of the meeting of the Executive Committee, said: "We wish to divide the work of the committees and to keep all of them busy. No one must be allowed to look upon his office as an empty honor. I am in favor of establishing a central bureau of information, where much good work can be done. Many innovations have been brought out in certain States which would be used in many of the other States if the officials only knew about it. During my short stay in the East I have learned several things which will be adopted in the West, and which might have been used there long ago if we had know of them."

Fire Commissioners Meet.

At the regular meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday it was decided to dismiss Roger Morrison, who assaulted his superior officer. The board decided, in view of a threatened deficit of $25,000, not to appoint any more firemen and to retire some of the Captains.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—The Post Office, printing department, and quarters for married enlisted men at Jefferson Barracks were damaged to the extent of $5,000 by fire this forenoon.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 19.—Webster Block, on Pleasant Street, comprising stores, offices, and an opera house, was burned early this forenoon. Loss, from $80,000 to $100,000. Insurance, about $60,000. The building was owned by Nathaniel Webster. Mrs. C. M. Livingston, milliner, loses $8,000, and C. L. Glick, who conducted a business college, loses $10,000. Most of the block was unoccupied.

HARVARD MEN AT DINNER.

COLUMBIA TO BE REGARDED AS A CHIEF RIVAL.

Prof. Hart Said She Bids Fair to Outdo Yale and Princeton—Capt. Mahan Advocates the Maintenance of Armaments.

The thirty-first annual banquet of the Harvard Club of this city was held last evening at the Waldorf. The attendance was the largest of any recorded at these yearly events.

At the principal table were seated the President of the club, James C. Carter, and the guests of the club, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of the historical department of the university, Sigourney Butler, Edmund Wetmore, George Wharton Pepper, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, the Rev. Joseph Twichell of Yale, and the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington.

In his introductory remarks, the Chairman expressed the debt of the college to the efforts of President Eliot. He alluded to the new athletic harmony between Yale and Harvard, saying that he hoped it meant the abandonment of a petty spirit of suspicion and the generous recognition of merit in honorable rivals. He was glad that the agreement would cause the confinement of athletic contests to university grounds, and he hoped that in future athletics would bring about the cultivation of health and strength, and not degenerate into brutality.

Speaking for President Eliot and the university, Prof. Hart, having alluded to the rapidly increasing attendance, took occasion to eulogize Columbia. He predicted that with her new laboratories, libraries, and equipment of every kind, Columbia bade fair to be a more dangerous rival to Harvard than either Yale or Princeton.

Edmund Wetmore, speaking of the overseers, set forth in an eloquent speech the ideals of the college. "It is not," he said, "upon a past supremacy, however great, that her eminence depends. It depends upon preserving unchanged through all changes, keeping pace with all her growth—that traditional spirit that puts deeds before words, that seeks realities and not shams, that no defeat can discourage and no success intoxicate, that maintains an ideal of courtesy and scholarship, of simplicity and honor, of truthfulness and patriotism, that is ready, if the call comes, to follow the right even to martyrdom, but is an ideal only to be felt and striven for, not to be paraded or talked about."

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, in behalf of the Army and Navy, advocated the maintenance of armaments.

"We all rejoice," he said, "in the treaty of arbitration, even while we may feel that it is a serious thing to place the National conscience in the keeping of any tribunal whatever. But there are those of us who cannot sympathize with the general cry for arbitration. What are the forces that maintain peace in Europe? The great armaments."

Capt. Mahan asserted that the great nations of the East are a menace to Christian civilization; that they are eager to acquire our knowledge of mechanical devices, and that with them and without the Christian spirt of Western civilization they will become a formidable power.

The Rev. Joseph Twichell spoke on behalf of Yale, and Sigourney Butler paid a tribute to the late William H. Russell that was received with cheers.

SILVERWARE FOR THE TEXAS.

Gov. Culberson Makes the Presentation at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 19.—Ten thousand people witnessed the presentation of the silver service to the battleship Texas, on the plaza in front of the Beach Hotel this evening. Capt. Glass, accompanied by his officers, arrived at the wharves shortly after 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

When all those who were to participate in the ceremony had taken their seats on the stand the marines, bluejackets, and militia formed a cordon around it. After the band had played "My Country, 'Tis of The," "Dixie," and "Yankee Doodle," Gov. Culberson made an eloquent speech and presented an elegant silver service.

In concluding the Governor said: "We commit to you and American sailors the name of Texas, a name unsullied and stainless, a name unquestionably precious, a name which passed almost in eclipse at San Antonio and Goliad, emerged from gloom and darkness at Conception, with effulgence at San Jacinto, and now lights with steady splendor the destiny of a great people."

When the Governor finished, presentations were made, embracing a Lone Star flag, portraits of Austin and Houston, a collection of Texas histories, works by Texas authors, and a small service of silver by various chapters of the Daughters of the Republic. Capt. Glass responded in a happy vein.

He spoke eulogistically of the battleship Texas and described her as one of the best and stanchest ships in the American Navy and in every way worthy of the great name conferred upon her by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy.

BIG ELEVATOR FIRE IN TOLEDO.

A Loss of $300,000, and the Flames Still Beyond Control.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 19.—At midnight the Lake Shore elevator, on the river front, is in flames, and will be destroyed.

The fire is spreading to Elevator B, which will probably go, too. Each has a capacity of 125,000 bushels, and are said to be fully stocked. They are owned by Paddock, Hodge & Co.

The loss will approximate $300,000.

The surrounding property is in great danger. A heavy wind, blowing in off the river, is hampering the work of the firemen.

Funeral of Gouverneur Morris.

At the funeral of Gouverneur Morris yesterday morning in Saint Ann's Church, Saint Ann's Avenue, north of East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, there was an assemblage of representatives of old and distinguished families of New York. The church was built long ago by a member of the Morris family; the walls have tablets showing the names of many individuals of several generations of the family, including the Gouverneur Morris who was Minister of the United States to France during the French Revolution, a member of the convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States, and a Senator of the United States from New York, and a leader among the Federalists of his time. The family vault, near the church, where the body was placed, is occupied by generations of the Morris name.

The pall bearers were Fordham Morris, Henry Lewis Morris, Lenox Smith, Archibald Cary Smith, Col. Nelson J. Baker, Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Charles D. Barrett, Nicholas Fish, Col. William D. Mann, and Burton N. Harrison.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Gibson W. Harris, rector of the church.

The Settlement with Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 19.—The House to-day, by a vote of 49 to 40, defeated the Senate resolution to accept the compromise settlement pending in Congress between the United States and the State of Arkansas. The scenes during the subject of discussion were exciting, and at times bordered on personalities. A number of telegrams were read from Senators Jones and Berry and the entire Arkansas delegation in Congress, asking and urging members to adopt the resolution

Relieving East Side Destitution.

The Presbyterian-Hebrew Christian Mission has received cash donations as follows: Mrs. Elizabeth P. Noble, $100; "J. S., a German friend," $60, and Mrs. Woods, $2. Clothing was received from Mrs. Fanny Tessler and Mrs. Brank. The Rev. H. P. Faust has made excellent use of the contributions and relieved many cases of destitution on the east side. Additional contributions are needed for a continuance of the work. They should be sent to the Rev. H. P. Faust, 128 Forsyth Street.

Jury Disagrees in Hammond Case.

BRACEBRIDGE, Ontario, Feb. 19.—The Hammond murder case, in which a husband was accused of having poisoned his wife, ended to-night in a disagreement of the jury.

WHY KYLE WAS ELECTED

Republicans Believed This to be the Best Means of Humiliating Senator Pettigrew.

A CLOSE VOTE IN REORGANIZING

With Such Assistance as They Can Reasonably Count On the Republicans Will Control the Senate After the Fourth of March.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The re-election in South Dakota of Senator Kyle has been cause for some rejoicing among the Republicans of the Senate. That he has been chosen in opposition to the wishes of Senator Pettigrew is one reason for the rejoicing, for the Republicans can do nothing with Pettigrew, and the fact that Kyle comes in against the well-understood wishes of Pettigrew makes the Republicans confident that Kyle will in many cases assist the Republicans to do something which they could not do without his assistance.

With the Senators all accounted for who have been securely elected, the Republicans are sure of 42 votes. Jones of Nevada, who has never been so cantankerous since he bolted as Stewart, has given some sort of intimation that makes the Republicans confident that his vote can be counted on to help them in reorganizing. That brings the vote up to 44. Forty-six would be a majority of the whole Senate. But it is expected that affairs will be so managed in Kentucky that a Republican will be sworn in from that State. All that will be necessary to provide the Republicans with a majority will be the vote of the Vice President. There is another circumstance promising to help the Republicans. Mr. Call's State will elect about March 15. Between March 4 and 15 there will be but one Senator from Florida. In that interval the Republicans will find it easier to get a majority than after March 15, as the whole number of Senators will be less than 90. Oregon was expected to add to the number of Republican Senators, but the deadlock in that State has led to the conclusion that Mitchell will not be returned. The vote of one Senator from each of the States of South Dakota, Nevada, and Kentucky will provide the Republicans with 45 votes, when the whole Senate will number 89. In the event that a vote is taken under the conditions suggested, Mr. Hobart will not need to vote to make a majority.

So it is expected that before Florida has elected the successor to Mr. Call, the Republicans will have reorganized, and that when Mr. Call gets back, or some one comes here in his place, he will have arrived too late to restore the status at the opening of the Senate. The narrowness of the majority is disquieting, and the danger of the assertion by one or two members of a spirit of independence is one that constantly vexes the Senators, who trust that the House Tariff bill will not be too strong a protection measure for the tastes of the moderate tariff men.

The Senate Republicans are still far from confident that they can procure in advance any agreement of the Senate to support the Tariff bill that may be reported by Mr. Dingley. An effort will be made to secure such an agreement in the interest of speedy work.

NO BARGAIN, SAYS MR. KYLE.

He Is a Populist, but May Act with the Republicans at Times.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 19.—In an interview last night Senator Kyle denied the report that he had made any deal with the Republicans. He declared that he is a Populist still, has not changed his principles, and that the Republicans came to him solidly because they thought Senator Pettigrew was against him, and they wished to humiliate Pettigrew. Notwithstanding Kyle's denial that he has any understanding with the Republicans, the latter generally believe the story which is current that he has committed himself to support all Republican measures, except the single one of free silver. The correspondent of the The United Associated Presses was informed by a Republican who has been working on the combination for since the session commenced that the interview which resulted in the agreement took place yesterday morning.

There were present, says this gentleman, Senator Kyle, Congressman Pickler, and two members of the Republican steering committee. Senator Kyle, it is said, agreed to vote with the Republicans for the tariff measures and for every Administration measure. He reserved the right, however, to vote upon the silver question as he saw fit, but qualified this reservation by explaining that since the last election he thought that a measure for the free and unlimited coinage of silver alone would not probably come to a vote in Congress. Should it come up he would not vote for it if it were in shape to imperil the passage of any other Administration measure. He also favored in this connection an international agreement for the recognition of silver.

COLIMA THREATENS ERUPTION.

A Repetition of the Calamity of 1860 Feared by the People.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Feb. 19.—Reports from Colima say that the inhabitants of the city and State are very apprehensive over a prospective eruption of the volcano's old crater.

There have been heavy rumblings at the base of the old volcano and many shocks, which were felt from San Blas down the coast to the isthmus.

In the last two months these shocks have increased in frequency and violence, and the country is becoming thoroughly alarmed.

The last eruption of the volcano was in 1860, at which time hundreds of lives were lost and widespread devastation done to plantations and other property.

The old inhabitants of the place describe the present seismic disturbances as identical with those which preceded the former eruption, and the belief is general that a terrible calamity may be expected.

The people in the villages under the old mountain are flying to safer land. Not only is an eruption feared, but an earthquake, which may destroy the city.

The earthquake of thirty-seven years ago swallowed a great number of persons. The old crater has lately been used as a shrine to which pilgrimages were made.

NORWALK'S MURDER MYSTERY.

The Woman Killed Had Been with Two Italians.

NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 19.—Coroner Doten held an inquest here to-day on the body of the woman found on the tracks of the New Haven Road on Wednesday night.

It was developed that the woman, accompanied by two Italians, left Stamford about 9 o'clock Wednesday night and left the train at East Norwalk. The men returned alone on a train leaving East Norwalk at 12:43.

One witness identified the woman as Mary Elizabeth of Danbury, but it is believed the witness is mentally unbalanced. Three Italians were arrested at Stamford this afternoon, but were released.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—1:45 A. M.—859 Ninth Avenue; Charles Kauffman; damage, $60.

—7 A. M.—Jerome Avenue, 100 feet north of Potter Place; Dennis Corcoran; damage, $650.

—6:35 P. M.—404 East Fourteenth Street; L. A. Glasser; damage $1,500.

—6:40 P. M.—The Taylor Asphalt Company, 640 West Forty-ninth Street; damage $1,500.

—7:30 P. M.—629 Broadway; F. Rosenthal & Son; no damage.

—9:30 P. M.—354 West Broadway; John Lacarazo; damage $150.

Blood Poison

Confined Our Son to His Bed for Five Months.

The disease left him an object of pity and a great sufferer. He was covered with blotches and the burning and itching were terrible to bear. A lady told us to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. He began taking it and soon improved. After taking a few bottles he was entirely cured. That was three years ago, and there has been no return of the disease." S. C. BOYLAN, East Leroy, Mich. Get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

FORAKER AND M'KINLEY.

The Senator-elect Has Done All He Will to Secure Harmony.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—"I have been willing to do more than the square thing by McKinley and Hanna, but I don't intend to walk off the roof for anybody."

In such fashion Senator-elect Foraker explained to an intimate friend last week his attitude toward the gentlemen named. This friend repeated the expression this morning, and added:

"Foraker went on to tell me that when McKinley was elected he made up his mind at once to go out of his way to keep harmony with the Major and Hanna. He said he wrote a letter in Alger's behalf, and did a number of things which his position did not require him to do, and which he would not have done had the President-elect belonged to any other State.

"'I wanted peace and unity of action in behalf of the Republican Party of Ohio,' Foraker continued, 'and I was willing to sacrifice what some might call dignity to show McKinley and Hanna that such was my desire. But after a while I found that they didn't intend to recognize me in any way. I learned that it was their intention to practically ignore me—to do their best to crush me that they might profit by my destruction. Then it was I drew off.

"'If there isn't peace among the Ohio Republicans it is not my fault. I have been willing to do more than the square thing by McKinley and Hanna, but I don't intend to walk off the roof for anybody.'"

The speaker added: "Foraker believes that if Sherman resigns to go into the Cabinet, and Bushnell calls an extra session, a Democrat is more likely to be elected to succeed Sherman than Hanna is."

AT THE HOTELS.

—Luther E. Holden of Cleveland is at the Netherland.

—Gen. Green B. Raum of Illinois is at the Imperial.

—Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana is at the Manhattan.

—Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia is at the Hoffman.

—Elmer H. Capen, President of Tufts College, is at the Park Avenue.

—President E. D. Warfield of Lafayette College and Mme. Scalchi are at the Savoy.

—State Senator Henry J. Coggeshall and Archibald E. Baxter of Elmira are at the Metropole.

—H. C. Francis of Philadelphia, and T. R. Hoyt and John D. McDonald of Boston are at the Plaza.

—J. B. Brown of Baltimore, O. E. Weller of Boston, and T. M. Osborne of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Albemarle.

—W. M. Stone of Providence and Thomas Dana, S. A. Merrill, and R. D. S. Mortimer of Boston are at the Grand Union.

—L. H. Tucker of Albany, W. M. Poindexter of Washington, and John C. Seabury of Newport are at the Everett.

—Baron Thielmann, German Ambassador at Washington; Baroness Thielmann, and Countess Ross are at the Cambridge.

—George B. Barrett of Pittsburg, W. H. Boyd of Philadelphia, and John A. Delehanty of Albany are at the Normandie.

—Gen. W. C. Wiley of Catskill, N. Y.; Simeon Holroyd of Albany, and George C. Gorham of Washington are at the Gilsey.

—Charles T. Howard of Boston, W. Lawrence Heyworth of Chicago, and W. A. Coggeshall of Newport are at the Windsor.

—C. C. Puffer of Rochester, Percy Donaldson of Baltimore, J. F. Hoyt of Boston, and J. E. Berg of Chicago are at the Astor.

—Ex-Mayor Edwin S. Stuart of Philadelphia, William Endicott of Boston, and Capt. W. W. Peabody of Cincinnati are at the Holland.

—Mr. and Mrs. N. Hathaway, New Bedford, Mass.; J. C. Perkins, Meriden, Conn., and the Rev. G. R. Kelso, Baltimore, are at the Brevoort.

—Senator David B. Hill arrived at the Hotel Normandie yesterday morning, and returned to Washington on the 3:20 train in the afternoon.

—J. Boykin Lee of Baltimore, S. D. Jones of Boston, Henry B. Cutler of Philadelphia, and E. M. Seden of San Francisco are at the Marlborough.

—The Rev. Joseph H. Twichell of Hartford, Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth of Lockport, N. Y., and Assemblyman James W. Husted are at the Murray Hill.

—Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland, George W. Fishback, United States Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres; James S. Richardson of New Orleans, Clayton McMichael and L. Clarke Davis of Philadelphia, U. S. Grant, Jr., and Mme. Lillian Nordica are at the Waldorf.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Bromer Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. Bromer, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Cullen, Miss S., & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa; Miss S. Cullen, dry goods, Grand Hotel.

—Elsinger, W. S., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; B. B. Achman, furnishing goods; A. W. Mundy, hosiery; Holland House.

—Goldstein & Davis, Taylor, Texas; L. H. Goldstein, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

—Goulding, J. W., & Co., Port Huron, Mich.; J. W. Goulding, notions; Hotel Imperial.

—Groot, J. H., Albany, N. Y.; cloaks and suits; Stuart House.

—Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. Godfrey, upholstery goods, 79 Grand Street; Everett House.

—Healy, R., Worcester, Mass., cloaks and suits; Hotel Manhattan.

—Heer, Charles H., Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; F. X. Heer, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

—Heyman, S., & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; S. Heyman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

—Johnson & Van Cleave, Paris, Tenn.; W. C. Johnson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Lebouttillier, The, & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Vickers, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Y. Joseph, dry goods, &c.; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Miller Brothers, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. H. Miller, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

—O'Callaghan, J. O., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. O'Callaghan, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

—O'Neil, The M. Company, Akron, Ohio; Miss L. Hallinan, laces, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

—Perry Seaton, Washington, D. C.; J. H. McColley, dress goods; Grand Hotel.

—Romansky, J., St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Ryan, O'Brien & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. J. Ryan, woolens; St. Denis Hotel.

—Schwartz Brothers, Sumter, S. C.; I. Schwartz, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

—Smith, O. M., & Co., Flint, Mich.; W. L. Smith, dry goods, &

INVESTIGATING THE TRUSTS

Another Long Inquisition into the Affairs of the United States Rubber Company.

MR. FLINT AGAIN A WITNESS.

President Henry Burn of the National Wall Paper Company Asked Many Questions About Crushing Competition and Reducing Wages of Workmen.

The legislative investigating committee met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Aldermanic Council Chamber, and resumed the hearing of the testimony in regard to the Rubber and Wall Paper consolidations. The members of the committee were all present, and Senator Lexow presided. Charles R. Flint of the United States Rubber Company faced the interrogations of the committee for the fourth time. President Henry Burn of the National Wall Paper Company took another turn on the stand, and at the close of his examination was informed that he would be required later to furnish statistics for the benefit of the committee. James B. Ford of the Rubber Company was also under examination. The hearing will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

Distribution of Stock.

When the examination of the United States Rubber Company was taken up, Charles R. Flint was questioned about the distribution of the stock of the United States Rubber Company to the various companies.

"I want to state," he said, "that the United States Rubber Company had, as a corporation, no knowledge of the distribution of stock by the bankers. I know, however, that the stock was distributed on the basis of preferred stock for tangible assets and common stock for trademarks, patents, &c."

Mr. Flint then handed in the original Simmons report on which the distribution of stock was made. He did not produce the schedules of particulars that were attached to this document, saying it was in possession of the Simmons Committee.

"We want to know, Mr. Flint, how much water was in the United States Rubber Company's stock?"

"There was no water in the stock. The stock was issued for value."

"How do you know that?"

"From my general knowledge of the business. I knew the value of the trademarks and patents acquired by the United States Rubber Company."

"How does the United States Rubber Company know what it has purchased in the absence of these data?"

"They have possession of the property today, and they know its value."

Mr. Flint, in reply to a question, said that the increase in the price of crude rubber was due principally to the demand for rubber tires on bicycles. He had not the information which would explain the increase in the price of rubber shoes since the consolidation.

"Did you take an active part in connection with the banking house in securing the properties which were put into the combination?"

"I cannot say that I did."

"Was not the whole consolidation a speculation?"

"Positively not."

The Trust and the Public.

"Will you explain why the ownership in these consolidations is distributed so liberally after the stock has been liberally increased?"

"The reason is that the public recognizes the advantages in the way of economy resulting from consolidation. The public also recognizes the advantage of securities that can be readily realized on."

"Do you believe it would be beneficial to the public to apply your scheme to every industrial, and to make them the football of speculators on the Stock Exchange? Is that good State or National policy?"

"I don't believe in monopolies, and I don't believe in speculation. I think that speculation is demoralizing. It is very difficult, however, to regulate the laws of trade."

"Has it not been one of the chief aims of your organization to put your stock on the market for speculative purposes?"

"No, Sir."

"Do you mean to say that it is not one of the active industrials on the Stock Exchange?"

"No, Sir; it is comparatively inactive."

"Don't you think that the State should regulate prices on your goods, as they regulate prices on the railroads?"

"It would not be possible, conditions vary so much."

"Don't you think that the State, in permitting persons to establish a monopoly, should interfere and see that the consumer and laborer get their proper share of the benefits?"

"I don't know that monopolies exist."

"Do you think it would be wise for the State to buy up all industrials and run a paternal form of Government?"

"From what I know, I don't think it would be a wise move."

"Is there any other way by which the State could regulate prices?"

"I don't see any other way. The only way the quality can be fixed is by owning the plants."

The State's Interest.

"You believe it to be good policy for the State to permit its industrial enterprises to be controlled by a few men?"

"I am satisfied it is in the State's interest to encourage the development of manufactures and the promotion of conditions on which we must depend for our progress in the future as economical producers of manufactured products."

"Is the concentration of industrials a normal movement, or is it produced by speculators who desire to amass fabulous fortunes in a short time?"

"As compared with the general purposes for which these organizations are mainly formed, the matter of speculation is a very insignificant incident. The history of the present industrial organizations of this country shows that they have advanced our systems of production and reduced cost. Speculation and abuses are insignificant compared with the grand results accomplished."

"For whom?" asked Assemblyman Warner.

"For the people at large, for the 6,000 stockholders, for those interested in the production and purchase of manufactured goods under the most favorable conditions," replied the witness.

"What about the independent concerns that are blotted out and the competition destroyed? Is it beneficial for those?" said Mr. Lexow.

"In my judgment there is no way by which you can prevent the law of the 'survival of the fittest,'" answered Mr. Flint.

Senator Lexow asked if the witness knew any case in which a combination had been formed which was not to make the stock a football of speculation.

Mr. Flint answered: "In general, the main purposes of the consolidations have been to secure the economic advantages of centralization." He said the rubber combination was brought about by the natural laws of trade and wise counsel, and could have been effected in no other way.

Mr. Flint admitted that some of the persons who took the initial step in forming the combination had no connection with the rubber business.

The Promoting Contract.

"Is this the promoting contract under which the United States Rubber Company was formed?" asked Senator Lexow, handing Mr. Flint a paper.

"It is substantially the agreement entered into," replied the witness.

"Under that agreement did you not receive twice as much as any of the other promoters?"

"No, Sir, I did not."

"This agreement says that C. R. Flint shall receive $200,000, the Banking Company $100,000, and Mr. Earle $100,000, and that such balance as is left shall be divided equally between C. R. Flint, the Banking Company, Mr. Earle, and Mr. Sibley for promoting the combination."

"That's so."

"What was the balance spoken of, and how much did you receive in all?"

"I would ask the committee if it is necessary to go into these private details," said Mr. Flint.

"Do you wish to be excused from answering the question on these grounds?"

"Yes, Sir, I do."

Mr. Lexow then asked the witness if it was not a fact that the price of men's long rubber boots had increased since the consolidation 34 per cent., rubber short boots 34 per cent., pure gum boots 44 per cent., men's arctics 20 per cent., men's alaskas 23 per cent., imitation sandals 40 per cent., women's footholders 28 per cent., and women's imitation sandals 30 per cent.

This question was not answered until after recess, when the hearing was resumed in Part IV., City Court, as there was a meeting of the Aldermen in the Municipal Chamber.

The Increase in Prices.

"The price of men's high rubber boots," Mr. Flint said, "in 1892 was $2.45; to-day it is $3; men's short rubber boots in 1892 were $1.86; to-day they are $2; men's arctics in 1892 were 87½ cents; to-day they are $1; high-cut arctics in 1892 were $1.52; to-day they are $1.50; men's footholders in 1892 were 33 cents; to-day they are 40 cents."

"So that the prices are dearer to-day than they were in 1892, with one exception?"

"Yes, Sir."

Mr. Flint then said that the prices to-day are lower than they were for nine years previous to the organization of the United States Rubber Company.

"We understood you to say that the combination was to secure economy; how, then, can you explain your increase in prices?"

"In the first place, we give a better quality of goods, and then we had the expenses of centralization and better machinery."

"How many men were discharged since your organization?"

"I can say, positively, we manufactured as much goods as we could sell, but, owing to the recent depression in trade, we could not run our factories as fully as we wished."

"Is that the best answer you can give?"

"Yes, Sir."

Assemblyman Bedell read the Simmons report and then asked Mr. Flint if, in the face of that report, he still stated that there was no agreement between the United States Rubber Company and the banking house by which the company would take these properties off their hands if they purchased them?

"There was no agreement that I know of," was the reply.

Mr. Flint finally said that there was an agreement which went into operation after Sept. 6, 1892, when H. B. Hollins & Co., the bankers, offered the properties for sale. Their compensation was in the nature of a commission.

"How much did the bankers pay for the acquisition of these different plants?" asked Assemblyman Warner.

"I have no idea of the exact figures the bankers paid for the companies."

By the terms of the agreement between the United States Rubber Company and the bankers the latter were to devote their energies in the future to the acquiring of additional rubber manufacturing concerns in the United States and Canada for the company.

"If you read the agreement through," said the witness, answering a question of Mr. Warner's, "you will see that no payment is to be made to the bankers, except for services performed subsequent to2 Sept. 6, 1892, and at date of the report the agreement was not executed."

"What did this stock sell for?" asked Mr. Lexow.

"It sold for par."

"And what does it sell for now?"

"I believe it is quoted at 10."

"So that those who purchased it from the original holders do not benefit much?"

"Not at present. I believe it will be better, though."

Mr. Flint explained the decrease in the price of the stock by the fact that the company had been manufacturing a better grade of rubber shoe.

"But you have decreased wages?"

"No, Sir; we have not."

"But you have dismissed men?"

"That does not mean a reduction of wages."

"Now, is it not practically the fact that you have formed a combination that does not fear competition?"

"No, Sir."

"That's enough for me," said Senator Lexow. The witness then left the stand.

James B. Ford was next examined. He said he was connected with the New Brunswick Rubber Company before the consolidation. The wages paid since consolidation were as high as before. The Woonsocket Company was acquired in 1893, and was purchased because of its high standing and large plant. He denied that it was acquired to get rid of it as a competitor.

Mr. Ford was questioned about the schedules that were to be produced. He had not seen them, and they were not in the company's New Brunswick archives. Witness said he was formerly Treasurer of the Meyer Rubber Company, of which his father practically held the entire stock. The Meyer Company was capitalized at $200,000. When it came into the consolidation he thought that $600 of United States Rubber Company stock was given for every $100 of the Meyer. The Meyer stock had paid no dividend for some years on account of expenses incurred in putting in improved machinery.

THE WALL PAPER COMPANY.

Effort to Show that Competition Was Crushed—Result of Consolidation on Workmen.

The examination of the National Wall Paper Company was resumed yesterday, and President Henry Burn submitted to Senator Lexow the agents' agreement.

"That's the factor's agreement, is it not?" asked Mr. Lexow.

"I don't call it a factor's agreement; it is simply a contract with our agents."

One of the clauses of this requires that customers shall sell only the goods of the company. Mr. Lexow asked: "Has this clause always been in the agreement?"

"Not until the past year."

"What obtained before that clause?"

"We gave our agents an option of handling our goods on a rebate."

"Then the clause was not inserted until you had practically driven out all competition?"

"We never drove a jobber out of business yet."

"Do you know Enos B. Smith?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you give him the option to deal with you or go out of business?"

"No, Sir; we did not."

"Did you withhold your goods from him?"

"No, Sir." The witness said that his company bought out Mr. Smith.

"Did you not have a struggle with the jobbers two years ago?"

"No, Sir. We gave the trade the same discounts as the jobber."

Agreement with Labor Unions.

"Have you a detailed statement of labor employed by you and rate of wages paid?"

"No, Sir; that would take too long a time." In reply to another question, the witness said that his company had an agreeenmnt with the labor unions by which the employes work eleven months of the year.

"Does that agreement hold through the United States?"

"Yes, Sir; in every one of our factories."

Mr. Lexow asked what became of the men employed in the factory of J. J. Lindsay Company of New York when it was shut down, and Mr. Lindsay was made manager of a Philadelphia concern by the company.

"The most of the skilled men went with Mr. Lindsay to Philadelphia."

"Then, in other words, you closed a factory here and discharged the non-expert men?"

"No, Sir; we gave the men employed a chance to work, but some of the men left and discharged themselves. We can't keep our men in perpetual bondage."

"What do you mean by that? Is not constant employment the very kind of bondage woringmen want?"

"I mean to say that men do not care to work forever in the same place."

"How many companies were left, and were competing with you?"

"About seven."

"How many factories were closed after consolidation?"

"I think ten factories were closed within two years."

This, the witness admitted, was a decrease of 10 per cent. in the labor employed. The factories were closed because they were making inferior goods.

"Do you not compel your men to sign a contract not to work for other firms?"

"No, Sir."

The Question of Wages.

"Did you not reduce the wages of a Mr. Young from $30 to $22?"

"I must explain that the labor union brought that about. We were paying different wages to men in his class, and the labor union insisted we should pay a uniform rate."

"Were there other men whose wages were reduced?"

"Yes, Sir; some men had their wages reduced, and others increased."

"Have you in your establishment a Committee on Economies?"

"We have had in the past."

"Was not that reduction made through that committee?"

"I cannot recollect. If it came from the committee it was because the labor union demanded the reduction."

"Then the reduction was in the line of economy?"

"If it was it was brought about by the labor union."

"Do you wish it to be understood that the labor union is solicitous for you to economize?"

"Well, the labor union wanted us to pay the same rate to the same class of men."

"What was the Committee on Economies instituted for?"

"To do away with wasteful expenditure."

No General Reduction.

"Was not there a general reduction made all along the line in 1894, and have not the reduced wages been maintained until this time by the Committee on Economies?"

"There was no general reduction."

The witness said that the company had absolutely ceded everything required by the labor union.

"What has become of salesmen, bookkeepers, and other clerks employed by the firms previous to the combination?"

"The most of them were retained." The witness said they employed 25 per cent. more salesmen and more bookkeepers now than before consolidation.

"You capitalized on the basis of 6 per cent. profit?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you keep Mr. Smith's establishment open?"

"We did not keep it open."

"How many similar transactions did you make?"

"Only one other."

"Where you didn't buy out, did you start rival concerns next door?"

"No, Sir."

"At the time Mr. Smith sold or was constrained to sell, were 75 per cent. of similar business establishments closed out?"

"I should consider that statement as absolutely false."

"Did they go out of business incidentally at that time?"

"A few, like Mr. Smith, went out of business. Mr. Smith's judgment was bad, and I may state that Mr. Smith says he is sorry he did go out of business that time, and that he was more scared than hurt."

FIGHT FOR SUICIDE'S INSURANCE

The Brother and the Sweetheart Are Contestants.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—A battle is being waged between the brother and sweetheart of Ernest Frederick G. Wood, deceased, as to who is entitled to $3,000 insurance which he carried on his life.

The brother is C. A. Wood, an English Navy officer, and the sweetheart Miss Anna Gravestock.

Ernest Wood committed suicide. He held a policy of $3,000 in Progressive Council of the Royal Arcanum, of which he had been Treasurer. It was made payable to the brother, but a later entry showed, it is claimed, that Wood had altered the policy in favor of Miss Gravestock.

CORNELL-YALE GOSSIP.

Satisfaction Over the Fact that the Two Are to "Have It Out."

ITHACA, Feb. 19.—The afterhum anent the acceptance of Yale's halting offer to row is somewhat discordant. A considerable portion of the undergraduates thought Cornell ought not to have admitted Yale without imposing conditions. There is a general feeling of satisfaction, however, that Cornell is to "have it out" with Yale at last, at whatever cost.

All eyes will, of course, be turned upon Harvard and Yale now until Columbia and Pennsylvania are officially excluded from the race. Negotiations will then be commenced looking to another 'Varsity race and the freshman race. The latter has been completely overlooked and unheeded in the attention that has been given to the arrangement of the 'Varsity event. In this race Cornell will be at liberty to stand by her old-time rivals without restraint.

WOMAN BROKE A MAN'S SKULL.

Mrs. Franta Fiercely Defended Her Husband Against Francisco Priori.

Francisco Priori, a peddler, thirty-eight years old, of 257 Elizabeth Street, went last night to 234 Mott Street, where Annie Luigi, whom he had loved since he met her in Savoy, lived in a rear tenement. He met his old sweetheart in the courtyard and kissed her.

The woman broke away and ran into the rooms of Vittorio Margigliano, an Italian banker, who has his place of business in the front tenement. The banker was in the room, and she ran behind him, beseeching him to protect her. Priori followed her, and, when confronted by the banker, drew a knife. Before he could make an attack, however, Angelina Franta, twenty-two years old, the banker's common law wife, ran in, armed with a stick about three feet long and two inches square.

The infuriated woman rushed at Priori and struck him on the head. As he staggered back Annie Luigi caught him, and the Franta woman struck him again and again, until he fell to the floor. Then the banker and Annie Luigi disappeared, but Angelina Franta staid in the room, and was arrested by Policeman Pettengill of the Elizabeth Street Station.

Priori was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, and there it was found that his skull had been broken. He probably will die.

Defeat for the Rev. Dr. Potter.

Justice Truax yesterday refused the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter's motion for a commission to take testimony in St. Louis in his suit against John D. Rockefeller for $250,000 for alleged malicious persecution, and assessed $10 costs upon A. G. Vanderpool, Dr. Potter's counsel, for swearing to the affidavit himself without showing why his principal had not signed it, or swearing that he knew personally of the facts contained. This affidavit is the one from which Joseph H. Choate, Mr. Rockefeller's counsel, asked Judge Truax to strike out certain clauses, on the ground that they were scandalous. Judge Truax decided that the affidavit is full of "scandalous, irrelevant, and impertinent matter," and ordered that it should not be filed.

His Right Arm Cut Off.

The right arm of Michael Moroney, thirty-eight years old, a machinist, was cut off a few inches below the shoulder yesterday afternoon at the Standard Gas Works, First Avenue and Forty-first Street. He was walking near the stoking machinery, when he slipped on a wet spot on the floor and grasped a moving chain belt. A piece of cloth was wound around the stump of the arm until an ambulance came from Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Owsley stopped the flow of blood and Moroney was taken to the hospital, where an operation was performed. He may recover.

A. W. Cruikshank Critically Ill.

The condition of Augustus W. Cruikshank, who has been lying seriously ill at the Hotel Majestic, was such yesterday that his family was prepared for the worst. Mr. Cruikshank was taken with the grip at his office about ten days ago, and this soon developed into pneumonia. Since that time until yesterday his condition has been critical. He rallied yesterday morning, however, and was apparently on a fair road to recovery until late in the afternoon, when meningitis developed. This affected his brain, and his physicians said late last night he might not live until morning.

To Probate Charles W. Brooke's Will.

Charles Lex Brooke filed a petition at Richmond, S. I., yesterday to have the will of his father, Charles W. Brooke, admitted to probate.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE BILL

Commission Plan Accepted with Some Amendments, and the Measure Reported Favorably.

THE PRESENT SITE SELECTED.

Construction Must Be Completed Within Six Years — Commissioners Must Give Bonds and Receive Not More than Thirty Thousand Dollars Each.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Gillet wrestled with the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day, and he won. He succeeded in getting the committee to agree by a vote of 8 to 5 to report to the House the Senate bill for a new Custom House at New York, on the site of the old one, and to have it take the place of the bill now on the calendar and reported some time ago.

The Bowling Green interest, which has been heard from through Mr. White of Illinois, devoted itself to finding fault with the commission feature of the bill, and to antagonizing the construction of a building on the present site, but the majority of the committee were not convinced that the arguments against the commission were sound.

In order that the commission should not be continued for an indefinite time at great expense, the committee amended the bill so as to require that the building shall be completed in six years, and that the Commissioners shall not be paid more than $30,000 each for their services, which will be at the rate of $5,000 each for six years. Further protection was afforded the Government by requiring that the Commissioners shall furnish bonds in $250,000 each for the faithful discharge of the duties they undertake to perform.

Representative Quigg was present at the hearing, and favored the use of the present site.

While there was some inclination to object to the amplification of the commission by the addition of the names of Messrs. Grant and Brown, the committee did not at all fall in with the ideas of the men who preferred the Bowling Green site when it was practically impossible to sell the present property and obtain anything like the minimum price fixed upon it by the Government. The necessity for a new Custom House was recognized by the committee, and the advantages of the proposed Bowling Green site were very well understood.

The bill takes the place on the House calendar formerly held by the House bill reported by Mr. Gillet, thirty-first in the order of public building sites bills reported by the committee.

That statement is calculated to discourage hope. The Speaker has refused all importunity to permit the Public Buildings Committee to call up any of its bills, although the House is on the verge of rebellion about the Speaker's attitude, which is maintained with a determination to prevent the reckless appropriation of money. It will be difficult to get a day to consider the Public Buildings bill, or it would be possible to reach the Custom House bill. The supporters of the bill have, however, secured a favorable record for the measure, and this may be of some use in case it becomes necessary to let the measure go over to be reintroduced and passed upon by the committee of the Fifty-fifth Congress.

THE X RAY IN COURT.

Suit for Damages by a Man Who Was Operated On—Another Case in Columbus.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Roentgen's ray figures prominently in a suit for damages which was begun to-day in the Circuit Court by John M. Mallett, a young boxer of local reputation.

He seeks $10,000 damages from Dr. O. I. Schmidt, a recognized expert in the operation of extracting bullets located by the ray's aid. Mallett had been carrying the bullet in his breast for two years, and, although it did not trouble him, his employer, a physician, advised him to undergo the operation.

He alleges that Dr. Schmidt kept his body exposed thirty-five miutes to the rays; that he suffered much; that the bullet was not extracted, and that a sore on his breast made a hole two inches in diameter, which will probably never heal.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 19.—Judge Badger, in Common Pleas Court, decided to-day that Patrick McGraw, plaintiff in a suit for $10,000 personal damages against John R. Hughes, must submit to an examination by the X rays, as demanded by the defense, to ascertain the nature of the alleged injuries to the plaintiff's bones.

Royal Arcanum Pays a Judgment.

The action of Alice A. Smith, widow of Peter R. Gatens, against the Supreme Peter A. Gatens, against the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, a fraternal order, with headquarters at Boston, to recover $3,000, the amount of a benefit certificate, has been settled by the payment of the full amount of the claim and costs. This action attracted considerable attention among members of fraternal orders throughout the country because Smith, who became insane through business reverses, was alleged by the Arcanum to have been suspended after eight years' membership on account of a failure to pay an assessment of $1.44. This assessment his wife swore she was only prevented from paying by absence of their collector from his place of business as stamped on the assessment notices. The action resulted in a verdict, in December, in the Supreme Court, at White Plains, in favor of the widow, and from it the Arcanum appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

A "Bridal Car" in Staten Island.

The Midland Railroad Company, which operates a number of trolley roads on Staten Island, has had a new car built, which has been christened the "Bridal Car." It is elegantly furnished, has a dining apartment, reclining sofa, and other conveniences. It was built, in order that couples living along the line of the road might charter it. Bridal couples at present ride in coaches to the ferry landing in St. George, and the company proposes that the car shall take the place of these coaches. It has already been chartered by one couple at Richmond to convey a party to Port Richmond.

Bimetallic League Lectures.

The Bimetallic League of this city has arranged a series of lectures to be delivered in Carnegie Music Hall. William J. Bryan is scheduled to deliver lectures Feb. 26 and 27. His first subject will be "Money," and his second "Free Coinage." Congressman Newlands of Nevada is to lecture upon the "Famine of Gold" on March 5, and Charles A. Towne of Minnesota is to speak on the "Theory and Practice of Bimetallism" March 11, and George Fred Williams of Masachusetts is down for a lecture on the "Money of the Commonwealth" for March 19.

Coney Island Fights Forbidden.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday reversed the decision of Justice Gaynor in the mandamus suit brought against Mayor Wurster by J. Komiskey compelling him to grant a theatrical license for his club in Surf Avenue, Coney Island. This will have the effect of preventing glove contests at Coney Island in the future.

HE SOLD FORGED TICKETS.

WERE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Strong Disposed of Them to Brokers Who Believe a Trap Had Been Set by Trunk Line Association to Corner Them.

David Strong, twenty-three years old, of Jonestown, Penn., was arrested last night on a charge of selling forged tickets of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Ticket brokers believe the attempt to get rid of the tickets is a plan to bring their business into disrepute and influence legislation against them.

Strong also had two counterfeit fifty-cent pieces in his pocket, and the United States Secret Service officers have been notified to appear at the hearing in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

Strong sold two Pennsylvania tickets from New York to Philadelphia to Caguey Brothers of 301 Broadway last evening for $3.75. Then he went to W. H. Burroughs, 6 Astor House, and sold three tickets for $5 to Mr. Burroughs's brother. When Mr. Burroughs came to look at them he found that two of them had the same number, and that the printing was blurred on all of them. They looked suspicious, and, running into the street, he met Strong coming out of another broker's office. He compelled him to return the $5. John Caguey had come up by this time with half a dozen others, and tried to get back his $3.75 also.

Meanwhile Policeman George Glantz had been called, and searching Strong he found less than $2, including the two counterfeit half dollars, five tickets, one of which proved to be genuine, and four copies, but no papers of any kind. The tickets were taken to the Cortlandt Street Station where Ticket Agent Henderson said the good ticket was sold at Jersey City yesterday. The others purported to be sold last Monday. Three of them were numbered 87,838 and the fourth 87,837, numbers which had been sold on that day. The imitation was good, but the presswork was faulty.

Strong said the tickets were given to him by a man of the name of Reed, whom he did not know much about, and with whom he had been drinking yesterday in the Hotel St. Denis barroom. He said he had never been in the city before.

The policeman took Strong to the police station. I. Frank and W. H. Burroughs say that they think the Trunk Line Association are back of the scheme, so that the places might be raided, the bogus tickets found, and the dealers driven out of business. Legislation against their business is now pending in Washington and Albany.

ON THE OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Passengers for the West Indies and Various European Ports.

The Atlas Line steamer Alene, which sailed yesterday for Jamaica and the West Indies, had among her passengers Gen. and Mrs. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dey, Alexis Martin, Ernest Reeve, Stephen Mills, D. B. King, W. Hyslop, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kelsey, F. C. Nicholas, J. J. Williams, Major T. Bradley, R. E., and Percy Smithson.

Among the passengers booked to sail on vessels of to-day's outgoing fleet are the following:

French Line steamship La Bourgogne for Havre—Alfred Beck, Mr. and Mrs. P. Brossard, W. T. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jobert Humphrey, William Sprague, and C. R. Smith.

Cunard Line steamship Servia, for Queenstown and Liverpool—J. M. Dent, W. Lucy, A. Tennant Pitcairn, J. N. Reed, Woodall Smith, and William Wilkinson.

North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Genoa, via Gibraltar—Mrs. P. H. Ballantine, Miss Ballantine, Prof. and Mrs. Walter Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Miss Mabel Choate, Mr. and Mrs. William Endicott, E. H. Floyd-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Grew, Mrs. Hamilton A. Hill, Miss Anna C. Hill, A. Harman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. King, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Luke, Gen. and Mrs. George J. Magee, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Pray, Miss Beatrice W. Pray, L. V. F. Randolph, Dr. and Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, and J. L. Webster, Jr.

MAD DOG AT A FERRY.

Fox Terrier Spreads Panic and Bites a Schoolboy's Hand.

A small fox terrier went mad in the Greenpoint ferry house at the foot of East Twenty-third Street about 5 P. M. yesterday. It squeezed in with two women and ran yelping around the room, snapping at the air and foaming at the mouth. About a hundred persons were in the ferry house at the time, half of them women, and a panic resulted. Bundles were strewn about the floor, and men and women ran to the waiting boat and outside the house. William O'Brien, a schoolboy, of 320 East Twentieth Street, started to walk past the dog and it leaped at him. He put out his hand and the dog bit it. O'Brien was taken to Bellevue Hospital and his wound was cauterized. The dog was killed by Roundsman Shea, who threw a rope around its neck and then shot it.

New Republican Organization.

The General Committee of the McKinley League met last night at the house of the State Club, on East Twenty-second Street, and resolved itself into a new political organization under the name of the "Republican Organization of the City and County of New York." William Brookfield, who presided, said that he had been of the opinion that the perfection of the new organization should be delayed until the Legislature adjourned, but when he saw the large number of Republicans at the meeting he was ready to yield to the demand for a new organization at once. It was decided to appoint a committee of five to organize the new party in each of the Assembly districts, and to authorize Chairman Brookfield to name a committee of thirty-six upon organization. In this committee there will be one member from each Assembly district, and Mr. Brookfield himself will be a member ex-officio.

Opposed to the Union Square Tunnel.

President McMillan of the Park Board yesterday wrote to Mayor Strong in opposition to the proposition to tunnel Union Square in order to do away with the curve in the tracks of the Broadway Railroad Company at Fourteenth Street. He said a tunnel would necessitate an open cut the entire length of Union Square Park, and would make it necessary to remove twenty-eight trees and also the Lafayette statue.

Instead of the proposed tunnel, Mr. McMillan suggested that the railroad company be permitted to run its tracks on the westerly edge of the park. This plan would give Broadway an "opening more direct and more appropriate" than any that has been suggested. The area taken from the park would serve as a great benefit to traffic. Mr. McMillan said he will oppose any cut or tunnel under the park, and that he is only in favor of yielding up any part of the park lands as a matter of public necessity.

Work on Fitzgerald Building.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger stated last night that the foundations for the Fitzgerald Building, at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, have been finished, and that the first tier of beams will be in position next week. The building will have two stories and will be patterned after a library in Verona. It will have a front of cream brick and terra cotta. On the Broadway side will be four stores, and on the other front five, and a double store will be on the corner.

Has Roloff Gone to Cuba?

It is now believed that Gen. Carlos Roloff, who forfeited his bail several days ago by non-appearance in Baltimore to stand trial upon an indictment charging him wfth complicity in the Woodall expedition, has gone to Cuba. It was learned yesterday that he paid his bill at his Brooklyn boarding house Monday, surrendered his keys, packed his things, and left with them. He said he was going to Baltimore. At the Junta all knowledge of his whereabouts is disclaimed.

SUICIDE OF A BARON.

Ends His Life After a Remarkable Series of Misfortunes.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 19.—The body of Baron Francis Xavier Ludwig Maximilian Van Oeyen of Schloss-Johannesburg, Bavaria, was found to-day at his home, he having committed suicide during the night by taking morphine.

While a cavalry officer in the service of the King the Baron became involved with revolutionary agitators, and fled to this country in 1850, afterward being disinherited.

He married a German girl in Baltimore, and while living at Lima, Ohio, lost three children, and his wife went insane. He was descended from princely German and French Bourbon houses.

ELECTRIC MOTORS FOR CHICAGO

They Are to be Adopted on the Street Omnibus Line.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The one "bus" line of Chicago, the Carette Company, which traverses the shopping district down-town and runs to Lincoln Park by way of several fashionable streets, is preparing to substitute electric conveyances for the clumsy vehicles drawn by spavined horses, not unlike the Fifth Avenue variety of New York.

The management has been investigating the horseless carriage, and has decided to order the sort which lately has been introduced in London.

In the meantime, in answer to popular demand, a set of new and healthy horses will be substituted for the animals now in use.

CLEMENCY WAS REFUSED.

Execution of an Illinois Murderer Who Expected Life Imprisonment.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Daniel McCarthy was hanged here to-day for the murder of his wife, May 12, 1896. On his trial McCarthy pleaded guilty, attributing the deed to drunkenness. He was sentenced to be hanged Oct. 23, 1896. The death sentence was unexpected by McCarthy, who alleged that the Assistant State's Attorney had agreed, upon a plea of guilty, to recommend a life sentence. Gov. Altgeld, at the request of the Assistant State's Attorney, granted a stay of execution from Oct. 23 to Feb. 19. Gov. Tanner was appealed to to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment, but he refused to interfere.

DEATH OF A RECLUSE.

An Eccentric Character at Woodbridge, N. J., Dies from Privation.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Feb. 19.—Self-imposed privations and exposure caused the death of August Warner of West Pond last night. For months he did not leave his farm, and avoided coming in contact with people. He lived in an old Colonial mansion on a valuable strip of 104 acres, but only lived from the food he could get from the fields. He slept on a heap of rags and straw, cooked his own miserable food, and would not use comb or soap.

Warner was a well-educated man, being at one time a law student at Columbia College, but did not complete his course, owing to the tragic death of his father. He is said to have wealthy cousins—Malcolm Warner of New York and Donald Warner of Salisbury, Conn.

DEER PLENTIFUL IN VERMONT.

Have Fared Well This Winter—Herd with Cattle.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 19.—Deer in the Green Mountains were never more plentiful or in better condition since their importation into the State ten years ago than during the present Winter.

The falls of snow have been comparatively light, and in consequence the deer have been wandering through the forests as during other seasons of the year.

The increase of the animals has not been as large as was anticipated by the projectors of the enterprise. In Winter they have been seen occasionally crossing Lake Champlain on the ice, presumably going to the deer parks in the North Woods, on the western shore of the lake. But few have been observed swimming the lake. There is no evidence of their return. They still herd with the farmers' cows, who have a task to drive them off.

INSANE ON RELIGION.

Disappearance of a Demented Woman from Her Home at South Seaville.

SEA ISLE CITY, N. J., Feb. 19.—Mrs. Rolla Hewitt, residing at South Seaville, the wife of Surfman Hewitt of the Townsend's Inlet Life Saving Station, wandered from her home yesterday while in a demented state, and it is believed she has perished. A party has been searching for her for the past twenty-four hours.

The cause of Mrs. Hewitt's insanity is a strange one. Several days ago a converted Jew preached in the South Seaville Church, and so deeply was the woman inpressed that her mind became unbalanced. She is said to have declared that she had a mission to perform, and her objective point was the Baron Hirsch settlement at Woodbine, where she declared she would convert every Jew.

The young woman had previously been of sound mind and was a favorite in social circles. It is believed by her friends that she will be found dead somewhere in the woods.

MAY BE SAILING FOR NEW YORK

Light Thrown upon the Disappearance of the Ship T. F. Oakes.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 19.—The third mate of the steamer Olympia tells a story which throws some light on the disappearance of the American ship T. F. Oakes, which sailed from Hongkong for New York on July 4 last, and has never been heard from since.

Mate Smith says that just before the Oakes was ready to sail, Capt. Reed announced his intention of making a voyage to New York across the Pacific and around Cape Horn. This route is an unusual one, and it was not known until now that the Captain of the Oakes had decided to take it. Some shipping men think the Oakes may yet sail into New York uninjured.

The New York agents of the T. F. Oakes have known for some time that the vessel was bound over the Pacific. She nevertheless is long overdue, but the underwriters have confidence she will turn up all right somewhere.

The Wife's Blow Was Fatal.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 19.—The West Templeton tragedy has had a fatal termination. Joseph Homier, who was murderously attacked by his wife with an axe, died late last night, after forty-eight hours of intense suffering. This forenoon an inquest was held and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. At noon to-day Mrs. Homier was arrested for the murder of her husband, and placed in Hull Jail. To-morrow she will appear before Recorder Champagne for her preliminary trial.

New Yorkers in Florida.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 19.—Senator-elect Platt of New York and a party of friends are making an extended tour along the east coast in a private car.

Chauncey M. Depew and William K. Vanderbilt are expected in Jacksonville Saturday.

Senator Quay is quartered in his elegant home, in St. Lucia.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises..6:46|Sun sets..5:40|Moon rises..9:57

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..9:38	Gov. Is'd..9:54	H. Gate.11:43
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.10:06	Gov. Is'd.10:25	H. Gate.12:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hevelius, Pern'buco.	8:00 A. M.	.....
Holstein, A'x C'ves, &c.	10:00 A. M.	.....
Irrawaddy, Grenada.	12:00 M.	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	2:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rott'dam.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mississippi, London.	.....	.....
Prins Mauritz, Haiti.	10:30 A. M.	.....
Seneca, Havana and Mexican ports.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Servia, Queenstown.	4:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
State of California, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Valencia, Colon.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SUNDAY, FEB. 21.

S. Domingo, Havana.	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

MONDAY, FEB. 22.

Seminole, Charleston.	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 20.

Accomac, Gibraltar, Jan. 29.
Adriatic, Liverpool, Feb. 10.
Ardova, Shields, Jan. 23.
British King, Antwerp, Feb. 4.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Feb. 4.
Cambrian, London, Feb. 4.
Comal, Galveston, Feb. 13.
Foreland, Hamburg, Feb. 1.
Gardenia, Shields, Feb. 3.
Gladestry, Gibra

WANAMAKER'S

Store closed all day, Monday, 22d inst.

ON THE AISLES

Saturday Store News mostly concerns personal belongings—chiefly small things, for instance, Gloves.

Our readers may expect to see quite often the trade-mark "*Princess May.*" Sounds well—we mean it shall sound welcome. Tens of thousands know already that it stands for the best Kid Gloves for Women that have ever been sold in this country at *One Dollar.* These facts shall be told until millions know and profit by them.

Have you read our recent Book Advertising? Its statements are almost incredible. Here is one:

The De Novo Library, fifty-five titles, high class fiction, poetry, essays, addresses, in handy shape, good type, tastefully bound in linen cloth. Price 18c a volume. Postage 7c.

Some Taffeta Dress Silks in the Rotunda are commanding much attention. The variety is great. The styles are excellent for Spring wear, and many are adapted to present evening use. And they are only 75c a yard. Wise women will not say "Only an advertisement," and so dismiss this.

Neither will they disdain the exquisite satin striped Gauzes that give choice of many rich color combinations, just because the price is 50c.

Each of the foregoing should of right be $1.

Spoons. Souvenirs of the coming inauguration. In after years, when present political issues will be only history, they will have great value. Collectors will be interested, so will the children, so will all tasteful and thoughtful Americans.

Coffee Spoons, sterling, oxidized, $1.25.
Coffee Spoons, gold enameled, $3.
Tea Spoons, sterling, oxidized, $2.
Tea Spoons, gold enameled, $4.15.

For Girls. Reefers and Gretchens.

Prices are made to close the balance of Winter stock. They will make good purchases for next year.

REEFERS
Of cheviot, 4, 6 and 8 yrs., $1.
Of beaver and Irish frieze, large sailor collar, trimmed with braid, 4, 6, 8 yrs., $2.
Of cheviot and boucle, applique of cloth and velvet, 4, 6 and 8 yrs., $3.
Of cheviot and two-toned boucle, embroidered, $4.
COATS
Of Irish frieze, chinchilla, beaver and two-toned cheviot, handsomely tailored and finished, 14 to 18 yrs., $2 and $3.
DRESSES
Of popular cloths, well made and finished, 4 to 14 yrs., $1.75 to $10.

This is the last day of the Bicycle Show on the third floor. Carpets resume the space from which they were ousted. Bicycles in basement after to-day.

Continentals, $50.
Continents, $37.50.
Continent Tandems, $85.
Wissahickon Tandems, 20, 24, 26 and 28-in. wheels, $65 and $75.
Keystone Bicycles, for boys and girls, 20, 24 and 26-in. wheels, $25 and $30.

Men's Trousers. A standard in our stock is the line at *Five Dollars.* They are making a fine reputation:

We show to-day, 12 patterns that are neat and durable. Merchant tailors don't like them. Why should they? The demand for Trousers to order is declining.

Suits for Boys, sizes 6 to 16, Little Giants—Suits, not boys. $5. Trousers separate, $1.75.

New Spring patterns are first shown to-day. Jackets are double-breasted. Knickerbocker Trousers, with double seats and knees and triple sewing. Their power is in strength combined with style.

JOHN WANAMAKER

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Senate Removes the Political Disabilities of Possibly the Last "Unreconstructed Rebel."

THE HOUSE IN A WRANGLE.

Propositions to Increase Pensions Are Rejected—The General Deficiency Bill Causes Trouble—Bill Reported to Reorganize the Consular Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The open session of the Senate to-day lasted for only half an hour. Two conference reports on pension bills were agreed to—one giving $50 a month to the widow of Gen. Stoneman and the other $75 a month to Gen. Julius H. Stahl.

Senator Daniel (Dem., Va.,) was designated as the reader of Washington's farewell address next Monday—an observance introduced by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,)some years ago, when Senator Ingalls of Kansas was presiding officer pro tem., and when he was, as such, designated as the reader. His elocution has never been equaled on a like occasion since.

Possibly the last of the "unreconstructed rebels" was pardoned to-day in the person of Col. D. E. Simms of Kentucky, the Senate passing a bill to remove his political disabilities.

The House bill to authorize the construction of a bridge for street cars, wagons, &c., over the Monongahela River from McKeesport to Mifflin, Penn., was passed.

The Senate bill setting apart a plot of public ground in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, for memorial purposes, under the auspices of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was passed.

A WRANGLE IN THE HOUSE.

Pensions to General Officers Cause Trouble—Mr. Grow Insists upon His Right to Debate Measures Under Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House spent most of the day in wrangling. A spirited debate began the day's proceedings—based on a conference report which showed that the House conferrees surrendered to the conferrees of the Senate on a bill granting $75 a month to the widow of Brig. Gen. and Brevet Major Gen. Carr, instead of $50 as provided by the House bill.

Mr. Layton (Dem., Ohio,) explained that Mrs. Carr had served through the war as an army nurse, and that she had an invalid daughter to support.

Mr. Crowther (Rep., Me.,) contended that there was neither justice nor equity in granting to the widow of a Brigadier General $75 a month, when the House had gone on record time and again in refusing to grant that sum.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) contended that under the General Law Mrs. Carr is entitled to $50 only.

Mr. Hull (Rep., Iowa,) told the House that the private soldiers resented the making of such great distinctions between pensions for widows of general officers and those of privates.

On a division, the House, by a vote of 44 to 100, refused to agree to the conference report, which was sent back to a further conference, with instructions to insist on a pension of $50.

The General Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up, but little progress was made with it. It encountered its first snag when Mr. Grow (Rep., Penn.,) insisted that he had a right to speak as long as he wanted to on it. This proposition was discussed for some time and resulted in a victory for the venerable Pennsylvania member, who devoted some extended remarks, not to the Appropriation bill, but to the Oklahoma Free Homestead measure.

Then a long discussion was started by Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) over an item to pay special attorneys for defending suits against the United States. Mr. Richardson wanted to know the use of paying attorneys to defend such cases when the judgments given against the United States, particularly in claims under the Bowman act, were never paid. Many members spoke with regard to the propriety of paying the Bowman claims, but when the afternoon was nearly over, the discussion was dropped.

A paragraph providing for refunding amounts deducted for absence from the salaries of members occasioned some debate. Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) wanted to strike it out, and while his amendment was pending the House took a recess under the rules until 8 o'clock, when pension bills were considered.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) gave notice that he would offer amendments to the deficiency appropriations in behalf of the Southern Pacific Railway Company.

CONSULAR SERVICE REFORM.

A Bill for Reorganization Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day reported favorably on the bill of Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania to reorganize the Consular Service by a commission to be composed of two Senators, two Representatives, and an officer of the Department of State. The reorganization covers all offices in the service. Consular clerks are to be transformed into Vice Consuls, and Commercial Agents into Consuls of the second class. The salient features of the bill are:

Consuls General of the first class are to receive annual salaries of $6,000; of the second class, $5,000; Consuls of the first class, $4,000; of the second class, $2,500; Vice Consuls of the first class, $1,800; of the second class, $1,500; of the third class, $1,200—all of whom shall be citizens of the United States. All official, unofficial, and notarial fees are to be covered into the Treasury, and the sole compensation shall be the salary fixed by law.

No person shall be eligible who is less than twenty-one or more than fifty years of age, excepting persons who have been previously employed in the service for four years. Two-thirds of the present incumbents shall be recalled within three years from the passage of the act, those having the requisite age to be readmitted to the same grade they held on passing the prescribed examination, or to such lower grades as they may qualify for.

The bill also provides the methods and scope of examinations for entrance and promotion in the service, the subjects of examinations to relate chiefly to the work of Consular clerks.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Big Increase in Appropriations Recommended to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. — Additional amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, aggregating nearly $750,000, were to-day reported to the Senate by various committees. Among them were the following:

Appropriating $318,950 for dredging a channel through Mare Island Strait, Cal.

Appropriating $50,000 for a light and fog signal station on West Bank, New York Harbor.

Amendments were also offered as follows:

By Senator Platt—Appropriating $73,000 for lights for Norwalk (Conn.) Harbor and $75,000 for a lighthouse on the outer breakwater at New Haven, Conn.

By Senator Lodge—Appropriating $25,000 to take soundings between the Hawaiian Islands and Japan to determine the most practical route for a telegraph cable.

By Senator Chandler—Directing the President to examine and revise, modify, or enlarge the civil service rules, in accordance with the conditions of their good administration and true purpose, and to promulgate such revised rules for the classified service within two months after the passage of this act.

The President's Action on Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The following bills were presented to the President Feb. 5, and, not having been returned, have become laws without his approval:

An act for the relief of Barzilla C. Hudson and an act granting pensions to Gray's Battalion of Arkansas Volunteers.

The President has approved an act to amend an act entitled "An act to forfeit certain lands for the purpose of aiding the construction of railroads and for other purposes," approved Sept. 29, 1890, and the several acts amendatory thereof.

Promotion Bills Killed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House Military Committee to-day laid on the table the bill to promote Capt. W. N. Tisdall, now on the retired list of the army, to the rank of Major. Similar action was taken with reference to the bill to promote Col. H. L. Abbott (retired) to a Brigadier Generalcy.

A Case of Executive Clemency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The President has pardoned Thomas Prindeville, sentenced to ten months' imprisonment in California for contempt of court, the President expressing the opinion that the punishment already suffered has vindicated the law, and will afford assurance that hereafter the man will resist the temptation to join in unlawful and violent breaches of the peace, or aid in attempts to defy the supremacy of judicial mandates. The application for a pardon to restore citizenship to Lucien Hubbard, sentenced Oct. 1, 1894, to imprisonment in Illinois for conspiracy to counterfeit, was denied.

Burial of Gen. Pleasanton.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Gen. Alfred Pleasonton was buried to-day in the Congressional Cemetery as his final resting place, for the reason that it contained the remains of his father, one brother, and two sisters.

TUBE BILL RECONSIDERED.

The Vote by Which It Was Passed in the Assembly Is Rescinded—Mr. Nixon for the Republicans Defends the Action Taken Thursday.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—There was no quorum in the Senate today, and after Senator Humphrey's bill to tax the stock of trust companies the same as that of banks had been advanced to third reading, an adjournment was taken till Monday night. Not a bill was introduced.

As soon as the clerk began the reading of The Journal in the Assembly, Republican Leader Nixon moved that it be approved, and on this motion moved the previous question. The object in this unusual procedure was to prevent debate at the time on Senator Ford's Pneumatic Tube bill, which was so hastily passed yesterday. It was expected that Democratic Leader Finn and Mr. Trainor would make an issue of the matter. Mr. Trainor, upon the announcement of Mr. Nixon's motions by the Speaker, stated that, agreeable to a general understanding that the bill would be reconsidered, he would make no opposition at present.

Mr. H. T. Andrews moved the reconsideration of the vote by which Senator Ford's Pneumatic Tube bill was passed yesterday. Mr. Andrews, in making his motion, said that he understood there had been some complaint over the manner in which the bill was advanced and passed, and he hoped that everything would be made satisfactory.

Mr. Nixon, in speaking upon the question, declared that the affairs of the minority could not be looked after by the majority, and if the minority had been caught napping, it was its own fault.

Mr. Finn, in reply, stated that he had been called to the telephone, and did not suppose that anything so important would be done during his absence. The House voted to reconsider the bill, and it now remains on the order of third reading.

Senator Malby's bill, allowing town and county co-operative insurance companies to increase the number of assessments each year, was passed, as was Senator Grady's, making the term of the New York County Register hereafter four years.

The following bills were introduced: Mr. C. J. Clark—Providing that all fences bordering on highways outside of city or village limits shall be constructed of wire strung on posts.

Mr. Mathewson's—Establishing a causeway and viaduct for use as a public street across the Jerome Park Reservoir, in New York City, and including its cost in the regular reservoir expense appropriation.

Mr. Mathewson's—Authorizing New York City to issue bonds for $60,000 for the construction of a grand boulevard and concourse at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Mosholu Parkway.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

New York and Brooklyn Men Organize for a State Business.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The City and Suburban Telephone Company, with principal office at 203 Broadway, New York City, was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State. The company is to operate to and from New York, Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Fonda, Fort Plain, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Ogdensburg, Syracuse, Watertown, Oswego, Monticello, Binghamton, Auburn, Elmira, Geneva, Corning, Rochester, Olean, Batavia, Lockport, and various smaller cities of the State.

The capital stock is $100,000, and the Directors are Alfred H. Teller, Charles B. Minshull, Charles A. Teller, and G. Rowland Munro of Brooklyn; Henry B. Yakman and Samuel Bear of New York City, and Charles E. Tompkins of Jersey City.

STATE COFFEE ROASTING.

Hospital Stewards Have a Project in the Line of Economy.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The stewards of the various State hospitals met to-day in conference with the members of the State Lunacy Commission and discussed the advisability of establishing a State coffee roasting station, for the purpose of roasting the coffee used in these institutions.

The thirteen State hospitals consume annually about 360,000 pounds of coffee, for which the State pays about 20 cents per pound. Such a roasting plant would cost $1,000, and would be the means of saving thousands of dollars annually.

The possibility of purchasing tea in bulk and distributing it to the various State hospitals as needed, and preparing other foods in a pure manner, was also considered.

USED GASOLINE BY MISTAKE.

Several Members of a Cleveland Family Receive Fatal Injuries.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 19.—By a fire in their dwelling this morning Jacob Cloees and his wife were fatally burned and their three children also suffered severe burns.

A brother of Jacob poured gasoline on the fire, thinking it was kerosene. An explosion resulted, and in a moment the house was enveloped in flames. The father and mother saved their three children, but all were badly burned. It is said most of them will die. The brother who made the fire escaped with slight injuries.

Had Only $4,000,000 on Deposit.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Feb. 19.—Shortly after the Queens County Bank had been opened for business this morning a respectably dressed man walked up to the window behind which was Paying Teller Jarvis Hicks busy with his books, and when asked what was wanted, the stranger replied that he was Sigmund Dreyfoss of 29 Borden Avenue, and that he had called to withdraw his deposit from the bank. The teller asked for his book, and the man stated that it was not needed, as he easily remembered the amount he had in the bank's vaults. He said it was only $4,000,000.

The paying teller, excusing himself for a minute, said he would get the money, but instead of doing so, left the bank by a side door and called Policeman Peter Hunt, who arrested the stranger.

Dreyfoss was taken before Justice Duffy and was committed to jail pending an examination as to his sanity.

GREATER CITY PROJECTS

Bills for Improvements in the Various Localities Now Pending Before the Legislature.

ANTICIPATING THE CHARTER.

The Desire Apparently Not So Much to Increase the Debt as to Avoid Friction Under the New Order of Things—The Appropriations Proposed.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The legislators from the cities and towns which are to be included in the Greater New York when the consolidation takes effect have introduced many bills affecting their particular localities which they desire to have passed in advance of the new charter.

Many of these are measures which order improvements. The bills propose to authorize the existing city or town authorities to raise the money for the improvement in the customary way. If these bills become laws the work of adjusting the questions of debt and taxation as between the several municipalities will be greatly increased because of this year's session.

It is an open secret among the men who have introduced these bills that in some instances at least the step has been taken because of the expectation that the charter will go into effect on Jan. 1 next, and after that improvements may be subject to objections from those parts of the city which are remote from the particular section which will reap a local benefit.

As it is plainly expressed by some members, it is thought wise that the improvements should be ordered now. There may or may not be financial benefit, but if the improvements are once ordered by law the question will be taken out of the way. If considerable improvements are ordered in New York City while it is an independent municipality there can be no objection from Brooklyn, and vice versa, as regards improvements in Brooklyn.

The Object in View.

John Proctor Clarke of the New York Corporation Counsel's office, when asked as to this feature of the local appropriations a few days ago, said:

"It has been openly stated, I think, before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that it would be wise to adopt the policy of ordering needed improvements in advance of the passage of the charter. This is not with the idea of increasing the indebtedness of the city to the limit, but as a guarantee that such works as are needed may be secured without the necessity of overcoming objections from the more remote parts of the greater city.

Brooklyn members of the Legislature have discussed the question from practically the same standpoint.

The proposed improvements are largely in the way of paving streets, laying out parks, building bridges, constructing boulevards and erecting public buildings.

New York naturally heads the list in the number and amounts for which the city asks authority to obligate itself. Doubtless many of the proposed works would have been asked if there had been no greater city contemplated. Some certainly would have been, because the present bills are simply carrying out policies heretofore agreed upon, such as constructing the new Appellate Division Court House and the new jail. The same is said of some of the Brooklyn bills.

The Boulevard Project.

One of the measures which will call for the largest appropriation is Senator Guy's measure, which proposes to construct a grand boulevard and concourse in the northern part of the city. The chief provisions of the bill have recently been given in THE NEW YORK TIMES. It provides for a maximum expenditure of $1,000,000 in a year, but the plan contemplated is so large that $3,000,000 for the entire work has been put down as rather below than above what may be expected.

Another large measure is the scheme embraced in Assemblyman Mathewson's bill for a system of sewerage in that part of Westchester County which will be included in the Greater New York. No amount is fixed in the bill as the probable outlay.

Here are the bills which confer authority on the city to obligate itself, the numbers, the name of the introducer, the proposed improvement, and the cost when it is given in the bill.

Assembly Bills.

No. 382—Mr. Austin, Hall of Records; amount not fixed.
No. 25—Mr. Macabe, park at West Twenty-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue; amount not fixed.
No. 43—Mr. Gilleland, extending West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; $125,000.
No. 108—Mr. Mathewson, park in Twenty-third Ward; amount not fixed.
No. 556—Mr. Gilleland, extension of Broadway to King's Bridge; $100,000.
No. 173—Mr. Austin, extension Riverside Drive to Spuyten Duyvil; amount not fixed.
No. 205—Mr. Wilson, East River Bridge; amount not fixed.
No. 549—Mr. Austin, Appellate Division Court House; amount not fixed.
No. 259—Mr. Austin, survey for additional water supply; amount not fixed.
No. 297—Mr. Mathewson, park in Twenty-fourth Ward; amount not fixed.
No. 298—Mr. Mathewson, paving Jerome Avenue; $200,000.
No. 635—Mr. Reinhard, completing Third Avenue draw bridge; $350,000.
No. 371—Mr. Austin, Riverside Park improvement; $400,000.
No. 414—Mr. Andrews, Fort Washington Park; amount not fixed.
No. 429—Mr. Adler, new city prison; $600,000.
No. 452—Mr. Austin, police signal system; $250,000.
No. 481—Mr. Austin, park at East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street; $10,000.
No. 482—Mr. Austin, extension Riverside Drive to Lafayette Boulevard; amount not fixed.
No. 510—Mr. Austin, repaving streets; $2,000,000.
No. 528—Mr. Reinhard, Jones's Wood Park; amount not fixed.
No. 590—Mr. Finn, public baths; amount not fixed.
No. 728—Mr. Laimbeer, farm for detention of vagrants; $100,000.
No. 736—Mr. Smith, police court house, annexed district; $150,000.
No. 811—Mr. Austin, fixing boundary Fort Washington Ridge Road; amount not fixed.
No. —Mr. Austin, new library; $2,000,000.
No. 894—Mr. Mathewson, bridge over Bronx at Webster Avenue; $150,000.
No. 895—Mr. Mathewson, bridge over Bronx at Tremont Avenue; $75,000.
No. 908—Mr. Mathewson, park Twenty-third Ward; amount not fixed.
No. 937—Mr. Mathewson, sewerage system Westchester County; amount not fixed.

Senate Bills.

No. 31—Mr. Guy, award for damages, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street; amount not fixed.
No. 32—Mr. Guy, award for damages Vanderbilt Avenue; amount not fixed.
No. 116—Mr. Guy, bridge at East Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street; $25,000.
No. 200—Mr. Guy, bridge over Bronx River, Westchester Avenue; $35,000.
No. 434—Mr. Guy, court house Twenty-third Ward; amount not fixed.
No. 522—Mr. Guy, viaduct Melrose Avenue; $200,000.
No. 524—Mr. Guy, grand boulevard and concourse; $3,000,000, (estimated.)
No. 533—Mr. Martin, public park, Tenth Avenue and Twentieth Street; amount not fixed.

Brooklyn Measures.

The proposed improvements in Brooklyn are much smaller in the aggregate than those in New York. There are one or two bills presented by Brooklyn men which are based on the supposition that consolidation is to take effect next January, among them Mr. Wilson's, which authorizes the construction of bridges over the East River. In this bill it is stipulated that the expense shall be divided between what is now New York and what is now Brooklyn.

Assemblyman Brennan has a bill which proposes to increase the pay of "doormen" in Brooklyn to that of patrolmen, which has been given a prominence because Mr. Brennan wanted a provision of this nature inserted in the Greater New York charter.

Another bill which is predicated on the union of the cities is Mr. Wilson's, which proposes that the greater city shall establish lines of ferry between Fulton Street and Corlears Street in New York and Washington Avenue in Brooklyn.

The bills which allow Brooklyn to obligate itself are these:

Brooklyn Assembly Bills.

No. 59—Mr. Parshall, bridge, Coney Island Creek; $25,000.
No. 58—Mr. Abell, improvements in Ninth Ward; $75,000.
No. 222—Mr. Brennan, history of Brooklyn; $30,000.
No. 253—Mr. McKeown, improvement of Pearl Street; $85,000.
No. 306—Mr. Soper, improving Flatbush streets; no amount fixed.
No. 418—Mr. Roehr, claim of Jacob Worth; $1,000.
No. 478—Mr. Parshall, pier, Eighth Ward; $60,000.
No. 540—Mr. Wilson, repaving four streets; no amount fixed.
No. 819—Mr. Forrester, paving Ainslie Street; $20,000.
No. 205—Mr. Wilson, bridges over East River; no amount fixed.

Brooklyn Senate Bills.

No. 5—Mr. Brush, Gravesend bridge; $25,000.
No. 14—Mr. Wray, improving Albany Avenue; $37,000.
No. 15—Mr. Wray, improving Ocean Avenue; no amount fixed.
No. 17—Mr. Wieman—Washington Monument; $35,000.
No. 209—Mr. Wieman, salary of Justices; $3,300.
No. 241—Mr. McCarren, improving Grand Street; amount not fixed.
No. 281—Mr. Coffey, granting firemen's pensions; amount not fixed.
No. 351—Mr. Gallagher, park, near navy yard; amount not fixed.
No. 405—Mr. McCarren, drawbridge, Newtown Creek; $350,000.
No. 493—Mr. McNulty, park improvements; $25,000.
No. 495—Mr. Coffey, public market; no amount fixed.
No. 496—Mr. Wieman, purchase of water companies' property; no amount fixed.

Queens County Plans.

The towns in Queens County which will be included in the greater city have a number of proposed improvements in pending bills. One of the largest involves $500,000 for the construction of schoolhouses. There is a proposition in a bill of Senator Koehler to continue the jurisdiction of the police authorities of Jamaica the renting of lands under water. All or a portion of these lands are under the town jurisdiction by reason of a grant made by the British Crown, the State never having acquired jurisdiction over them. The Queens County measures which call for municipal expenditures are these:

Queens County Assembly Bills.

No. 19—Mr. McKnight, improving streets, Jamaica; $200,000.
No. 128—Mr. Cromwell, sewerage, Far Rockaway; $55,000.

Queens County Senate Bills.

No. 409—Mr. Koehler, improvement Thompson Avenue, Long Island City; no amount fixed.
No. 410—Mr. Koehler, schoolhouses; $500,000.
No. 411—Mr. Koehler, limiting water department expenses to $30,000.
No. 412—Mr. Koehler, expenses Fire Department; $75,000.
No. 413—Mr. Koehler, sewer, Long Island City; no amount fixed.
No. 451—Mr. Koehler, improvements, Grand Avenue and Main Street; $45,000.
No. 467—Mr. Koehler, improvements of roads, Queens County; no amount fixed.

Richmond County has a bill pending which proposes to levy a tax on the citizens of that portion of the Greater New York to the extent of paying $1 a day each for patients in the infirmary of the Smith Hospital. There is also the Richmond County Police bill, but no improvements which contemplate the incurring of municipal indebtedness are in the bills now pending.

FOR A NEW ALUMNI HALL.

Yale to Have Such a Building Under the Lampson Bequest.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19.—William W. Farnham, Treasurer of Yale University, has just returned from Rochester, N. Y., where he attended the funeral of William Lampson, the bulk of whose estate will come to Yale. Mr. Farnham says that $150,000 is bequeathed specifically for a university building. It will be devoted to the erection of a new alumni hall. It is possible that the new building may be constructed on the model of Sanders Theatre, at Harvard, as this was a favorite idea of Mr. Lampson. The remainder of the Lampson bequest will go toward founding new scholarships at Yale.

The total amount of the bequest will be less than was at first supposed. It is unofficially estimated as about $750,000. An appraisal of the property will be made at once. The buildings of the defunct Ingham University in Leroy, which are left to Yale, will be used in some capacity by the university. A project that meets with some favor is that of using them for a Yale preparatory school.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S CRIME.

She Started Fires in Her Home Merely for Excitement.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Wednesday afternoon and evening four attempts were made to set fire to the house at 994 Tremont Street. The incendiary was thought to be a tramp who had solicited money of a tenant and had been refused.

Yesterday Lulu F. Mullins, aged eighteen, a stepdaughter of the tenant, made a confession that she set the fires for the purpose of burning the building and seeing some excitement.

Miss Mullins was arraigned this morning in the Roxbury Municipal Court. She pleaded guilty, and was held in $1,000 bonds for the Superior Criminal Court. It was her intention to waive examination, and she did not seem to understand what kind of a plea she was making.

Judge Bolster of the Roxbury Court says there are grounds for a belief that Miss Mullins is not at all times mentally sound. She will be examined by a specialist as to her mental condition.

Asphyxiation of Two Girls.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 19.—Misses Mary and Harriet Hiscott, daughters of Major J. Hiscott, member of the Ontario Legislature, were found unconscious from gas in their room. Miss Mary died this morning without having regained consciousness. Her sister is still in a critical condition.

Delaware Murderer Hanged.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 19.—Thomas Willis was hanged in the jail yard at New Castle this noon. He murdered his eighteen months old daughter near Newark on May 4 last.

The papers are full of deaths from

Heart Failure

Of course the heart fails to act when a man dies, but "Heart Failure," so called, nine times out of ten is caused by Uric Acid in the blood which the Kidneys fail to remove, and which corrodes the heart until it becomes unable to perform its functions.

Health Officers in many cities very properly refuse to accept "Heart Failure," as a cause of death. It is frequently a sign of ignorance in the physician, or may be given to cover up the real cause.

Warner's Safe Cure

A Medicine with 20 Years of . . Success behind it . .

will remove the poisonous Uric Acid by putting the Kidneys in a healthy condition so that they will naturally eliminate it.

INTERESTING ACCIDENT CASE.

Unique Defense by an Ice Company Sued for Letting a Cake of Ice Fall on a Girl.

Maggie Geraty, nine years old, of 211 East Forty-first Street, had her left foot cut off by a cake of ice falling from an ice truck belonging to the National Ice Company. She sued the company for damages, claiming that the cake of ice slipped over the tailboard of the truck upon her foot, on the sudden starting of the truck in Forty-third Street.

The ice company set up the novel defense that its own driver and helper were taking the ice off for the purpose of stealing and selling it to an Italian who kept an ice cellar, and claimed that the driver and helper were not acting within the scope of their employment in so doing; and that, therefore, the company should not be held liable for its servants' acts. It was a wholesale load of ice, and should have been delivered in bulk at the Grand Central Station. Maggie, through her counsel, G. Washbourne Smith, recovered a verdict for $12,000 on the trial before Judge Daly.

William Allen Butler, counsel for the ice company, yesterday took an appeal to the Appellate Division, and made an elaborate argument, citing cases from the earliest times down to the present, showing when servants had been held to be acting without the scope of their employment, but frankly admitted, on the argument, that no case could be found in the history of jurisprudence like this one. The decision will be awaited with interest by the legal fraternity and by all employers of labor.

THE BOWERY'S NEW MAYOR.

William Van Sicklen Formally Inducted Into Office.

The new Mayor of the Bowery was inducted into office last night at the Metamora Club, 207 Bowery. John Burke, the former Mayor, died two weeks ago. A number of the old residents or frequenters of the Bowery met in Lyons's restaurant Thursday night and decided that William Van Sicklen, known as "Fish Bill," because he has been for many years in the fish business at Fulton Market, ought to be the next Mayor. The election was unanimous.

The Bowery Mayor is always one of the oldest of the Bowery habitués. Mr. Van Sicklen was for years a member of the City Club, and has lived all his life around the Bowery. He used to run with Engine No. 6 on Third Street, in the Volunteer Fire Department days. He is sixty-five years old.

He made a short speech last night, stating that he would look after the Bowery closely, and would stand for its best interests. Senator Sullivan said he would have the key to the Bowery made for the new Mayor to-day. Besides the Mayor's inauguration, there was a reception given to Senator Timothy D. Sullivan. Among those present were Senator Coggeshall, Senator Cantor, Judge Van Wyck, Register William Sohmer, and Congressman Bradley. A vaudeville entertainment concluded the festivities.

The Seventh Infantry Coming East.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 19.—Official information has been received at the headquarters of the Department of Colorado that the Seventh Infantry will leave Fort Logan for stations east of the Mississippi River as soon as the appropriation for 1897 becomes available. It is understood that the Seventh Infantry will change places with the Ninth Infantry in the Department of the East, and be stationed at Madison Barracks, New York, which is a ten-company or regimental post, of much importance on the lake frontier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
Room 8, City Hall.
New York City, February 17th, 1897.

Pursuant to directions given me in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council February 9th, 1897, and approved by the Mayor February 13th, 1897, viz.:

Resolved, That Monday, March 22, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, be and they hereby are designated as the time and place when and where the application of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company to the Common Council of the City of New York for its consent and permission to the construction, maintenance, and operation by the said petitioner of the street-surface railroad extensions or branches mentioned in the petition of said company for such consent and permission, through, along, and upon the surface of Kingsbridge road, or Broadway, and other streets, avenues, boulevards, and highways set forth in said petition, and therein designated, will be first considered; and that public notice be given by the Clerk of this Board by publishing the same daily for at least fourteen days in two daily newspapers published in the City of New York, to be designated therefor by his Honor the Mayor, according to the provisions of section 92 of the Railroad Law, as amended, such advertising to be at the expense of the said petitioner.

Public notice is hereby given that at the time and place mentioned in the resolution the following application of the 42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company will be considered, as is required by the provisions of the railroad law:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

The petition of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company respectfully shows:

That said railroad company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and for many years owning and operating a street surface railroad on Forty-second Street, from the Hudson River to East River, and to Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and upon Tenth Avenue, the Boulevard, and Manhattan Street to Fort Lee Ferry, and also upon St. Nicholas Avenue, from Manhattan Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and along One Hundred and Tenth Street to the easterly terminus thereof. That said company also transfers passengers with the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and also with the Second Avenue Railroad Company at One Hundred and Tenth Street, and at Forty-second Street, thereby enabling passengers, by means of these two great railroad lines of the east side of the city, to reach the Grand Central Depot and the central and upper western portions of the city, and to the Fort Lee Ferry at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, by one continuous ride, if so desired, from the City Hall and from Fulton and Peck Slip ferries.

The said company proposes to extend its system by constructing a railroad, as branches or extensions of its present line, through, upon, and along the following streets, avenues, roads, and highways, as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Manhattan Street and the Eleventh Avenue, or Boulevard, and there connecting by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the company's existing railroad on Manhattan Street; running thence northerly, with double tracks, through, upon, and along the said Boulevard to the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway; thence through, upon, and along the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, to and across the bridge over the ship canal; thence through, upon, and along the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, from the bridge over the ship canal to and across the bridge or proposed new bridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek at Broadway; thence northerly from said bridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek at Broadway through, upon, and along Broadway to the city line.

Also from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, and Riverdale Avenue, running thence northwesterly and northerly through, upon, and along Riverdale Avenue to the city line.

Also from the intersection of the Boulevard and the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, at or near West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, through, upon, and along the said Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, to its junction with Amsterdam Avenue, at or near West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

Also from the intersection of the Eleventh Avenue, or the Boulevard, and the Kingsbridge Road, at or near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, running thence northerly through, upon, and along the Eleventh Avenue to Naegle Avenue; thence through, upon, and along said Naegle Avenue to its intersection with Academy Street; thence northwesterly through, along, and upon Academy Street to the Kingsbridge Road, there to connect by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the said proposed railroad upon Kingsbridge Road.

That said proposed extensions will supply much needed facilities for public travel and intercommunication between widely separated portions of the city, and will also give a new impetus and encouragement to the development of an important section thereof, the proper growth of which has been retarded by the want of railroad accommodation.

That the said railroad on said branches or extensions is to form a part of its present railroad, and be operated in connection therewith, so as to give a passenger for a single fare of five cents one continuous ride over and upon said existing railroad of the company and said extensions or branches.

That the length of said railroad on said proposed branches or extensions is twelve and one-half miles, or thereabouts, and the same is to be operated by animal power, cable, or electric motive power, or by any other power other than locomotive steam power which the same company may be lawfully authorized to use.

Therefore your petitioner prays that the Common Council of the City of New York may grant its consent and permission to said company to extend its existing railroad tracks and construct, maintain and operate an extension or branches of the railroad of said company in the City of New York upon the streets, avenues, and highways above mentioned, together with all necessary connections, turnouts, sidings, and switches necessary for the proper working and accommodation of the cars to be run over such extension or branches in connection with the present existing railroad of said company.

Dated New York, January 29, 1897.

[Seal.] THE FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE, AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, by ALBERT J. ELIAS, President.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

Albert J. Elias, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the President of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, the petitioner named in the foregoing petition; that he has read the foregoing petition by him subscribed, and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true to the knowledge of the deponent except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true; and further that he signed said petition as President of said company by the authority of its Board of Directors, and affixed the corporate seal of said company thereto by the like authority. ALBERT J. ELIAS.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of January, 1897. GEORGE W. VULTEE,

Notary Public, (22,) Co. C. & C. of N. Y.

All persons interested in the foregoing application are hereby notified to be present at the time and place mentioned in said resolution.

WM. H. TEN EYCK,
Clerk of the Common Council.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New York on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said City, relative to acquiring title to certain land on the northerly side of GREAT JONES STREET, between Lafayette Place and the Bowery, in the Fifteenth Ward of said city, duly selected by said board as a site for buildings for the use of the Fire Department of said city, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1894.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 151 of the Laws of 1894, entitled "An Act in relation to building sites for the Fire Department of the City of New York," and all other statutes in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that an application will be made

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

A Handsome Gift by Miss Serena Rhinelander to St. James's Episcopal Church.

A NEW EAST SIDE CHARITY.

St. Christopher House Now Being Erected for Mission Work on Eighty-eighth Street—A Memorial Church May Possibly Be Built.

Another magnificent donation has made possible a new source of good for the inhabitants of the upper east side. Miss Serena Rhinelander has made a tentative gift of a new mission house and ten city lots, adjoining, aggregating in value almost $300,000. St. James's Protestant Episcopal Mission, East Eighty-third Street, near First Avenue, is to reap the immediate harvest of this bounty.

The new mission home is to be known as St. Christopher House. It is practically completed now, and will be occupied within a month. Architecturally, it is one of the striking features of this part of town. It is at the western end of a plot of ground comprising fourteen city lots on East Eighty-eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues. At the eastern end is the Rhinelander Industrial School.

The new building is oblong in shape, fronting 60 feet on Eighty-eighth Street, and running back about 110 feet, to the dividing line of the block. It is of three stories, with a tall, gabled roof capping it. The Dutch ecclesiastical architecture prevails. The lower part of the structure is of Holland brick, with sandstone trimming. The roof is tiled. At either extremity of the front of the structure are two towers reaching about to the top of the roof. A long, arched cloister, topped by a balcony on the first story, reaches from tower to tower. The main entrance is through this cloister.

In the basement of the home are the boilers, engine rooms, and a large room that may be used as a playroom for boys and girls, or a smoking room for the men, a swimming pool, 30 by 20 feet; shower baths, lockers, &c.

On the main floor is a general assembly room, or chapel, which, with retiring rooms for the clergy, occupies practically the whole floor space. On one side an altar, lit by a skylight, will be built, so that it can be screened off. The room is finished in black walnut. It will be used during the week as a kindergarten, and on Sundays for church services and as a Sunday school.

From the main hall stairways at either end lead to the rooms of the boys' and girls' clubs and to the library, which is lined with strong black walnut cases, capable of holding about 25,000 volumes. To the left of the library on the street side are the clubrooms for men and boys. They consist of a suite of four large rooms, fitted throughout with comfortable-looking fire places, shelves, and closets. The girls' suite is opposite.

The third floor is given over to the gymnasium. Its floor space is almost as large as that of the general assembly room. The roof is its ceiling, thus making it about twenty-five feet high. On either side are dressing rooms for the boys and girls, provided with lockers, shower baths, and all the necessary sanitary appliances.

The rest of the big plot of ground is now vacant, but it is said that Miss Rhinelander contemplates erecting a memorial church thereon. In the same manner our St. Christopher House has been left incomplete, so that a cloister leading to the church may be joined to it.

The conditions understood to govern this donation are that within three years the mission shall accomplish enough tangible good in the neighborhood to satisfy the donor. If, at the expiration of that time, Miss Rhinelander is pleased, she will extend the probation to five years. If then everything goes well, the lady will deed over the entire property to St. James's Church for St. Christopher House.

St. James's Mission, which has a strong hold among the people in the thickly populated district where it is situated, was started but a few years ago, in a small store, by Miss Josephine McClenahan, who is now Secretary of the Sunday school. The Rev. Hobart Whitney has managed the work since 1894.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES.

Rallies, Group Meetings, and News of the Various Societies.

The Christian Endeavorers of this city will have several interesting meetings during the next two or three weeks. Several of the districts are arranging for their mid-winter rallies. The Third District will hold a mass meeting next Friday night in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, will make the opening address and will be followed by the Rev. Dr. H. T. McEwen of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church. There will also be short talks by different Endeavorers on various lines of committee work. After the church exercises the members will hold their annual district social. About fifteen different societies will be represented.

The Second District will hold one of its group meetings in the Spring Street Presbyterian Church on Monday, March 1. The societies participating will be those connected with the Spring Street and Macdougal Street Baptist Churches, Alexander Chapel, Bethlehem Chapel, Memorial Baptist Church, and the Christian Endeavor Seamen's Bethel. Addresses will be made by the Rev. James D. Steele and H. A. Kinports, the latter speaking on Lookout Committee responsibilities.

The society of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church surprised its pastor, the Rev. James D. Steele, by recently presenting him a handsome library table. The pastor, who was at his study when he was called down stairs "to meet a visitor," and upon entering the parlor was greeted with shouts and applause from almost the entire membership of the society. The nature of the visit was then made known, and a very pleasant evening was passed.

Two beautiful banners have been presented to the Second District by a friend who desires to see the work of the district surpass all previous records for earnest, consecrated effort. One of the banners will be presented to the society which, during the year, shows the greatest advance in missionary effort. The other has been presented to the Juniors, who will decide upon some plan of competition.

The officers of the New York State Union met in Elmira last Tuesday to perfect arrangements for the State Convention to be held in that city next October.

The monthly business meeting of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church society last Monday night was rendered particularly interesting by an address on Christian Endeavor work among the sailors by Miss Bertha Edson Lay, Captain of the Seamen's Bethel, at 303 Hudson Street. Many of the members afterward became subscribers to the one-cent-a-week plan which has been adopted toward supporting the mission. The idea is to get every Endeavorer in the city to give 1 cent a week for this object.

The Endeavorers of the Marble Collegiate Church will hold their next social Tuesday evening, March 2, in the large church parlor. Some novel features will be provided.

The Endeavorers in the High Bridge Reformed Church took up a special collection for missionary work at their celebration of Endeavor Day. A portion of the funds raised will go toward paying for Christian Endeavor Church No. 8, which the Reformed Board is arranging to build. One thousand dollars is needed for this purpose, and most of the societies of that denomination in the city are sending contributions.

The Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union will hold its monthly rally this evening in the Concord Baptist Church, on Duffield Street. This meeting will exemplify the truth that Christian Endeavorers are no respecters of persons, for this church is one of Brooklyn's few churches for negroes. The pastor, the Rev. William T. Dixon, is an active Endeavorer, and the church has a flourishing society. Mr. Dixon will speak at the meeting, and President Alfred H. Porter of the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society will talk about the needs of the poor in great cities. J. S. Webster of San Francisco, Vice Chairman of the committee for the international convention, will be present, and tell of the arrangements that have been made for entertaining delegates. One of the interesting features will be the presentation of the Endeavor Union banner to the society that has had the best percentage of attendance at the meetings during the last three months.

The Grace Chapel Society of Flatbush celebrated Christian Endeavor Day last Sunday night, and had as their guest the President of the Brooklyn Union, the Rev. A. De W. Mason. The Rev. W. D. Perry also made an address.

The Christian Endeavor Union of New Jersey has engaged a Pullman train of five coaches for the delegation from that State to attend the International Convention in San Francisco. It is not yet determined by what route the party will travel to Chicago, but beyond that city the train will go to Denver; thence to Ogden, a Sunday being spent on the way out at Salt Lake City. A stop will be made at Manitou and Pike's Peak, and the Garden of the Gods visited. There will be a stay of ten days in San Francisco, and the return will be by way of Portland. The President of the union, the Rev. Dr. J. Clement French of Newark, thinks the expense for each person will be about $70 for fare, and $25 more for a sleeper for the round trip.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Lesson for Feb. 21.

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SUBJECT—The First Christian Martyr.
TEXT—Acts vi., 8-15; Acts vii., 54-60.

GOLDEN TEXT—Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.—Rev. ii., 10.

How long a time elapsed between the events considered last week and those now brought before us is not known. It is evident, however, that many days intervened, "and in those days" many events took place. They were days of progress and development. The infant Church not only grew in numbers, but also in organization. There must have been nearly, if not quite, 10,000 people who had now united themselves to the Apostles.

These were divided by race and religious training into two great classes, the native Hebrews and the foreign Greeks, speaking different languages, and the former conservative, while the latter were progressive. In so large a company many difficulties were encountered in the administration of affairs. Naturally there were many who needed the assistance of their more wealthy brethren. But it would have been very strange, indeed, if in the administration of their bounty among so many there had not been some who received more than was meet, and some less. And it would have been just as strange if some had not found fault and complained of this apparent partiality.

But when "there arose a murmuring of the Grecians against the Hebrews," because their poor widows seemed to be neglected, the complaint met a generous consideration. The Apostles laid the matter before the whole congregation. Appreciating the difficulty, they proposed that they should give themselves entirely "to prayer and to the ministry of the Word," and that the congregation should select seven men in whom they could place implicit confidence to take charge of the "daily ministration." This was so generous, so simple, and so reasonable a proposition that it "pleased the whole multitude."

And then, although the native Hebrew element in the congregation greatly outnumbered the foreign, the men selected were all Grecians. Thus by the grace and graciously inspired by the Holy Ghost, the Hebrews put the whole matter into the hands of those who had felt aggrieved. The spirit of selfishness and complaint was thus checked at the outset, unity and peace were fostered, God was glorified, and the Church was made stronger, so that the record is, "the Word of God increased, the number of the disciples multiplied greatly," and even "a great company of the priests were obedient to the faith." (v. 7.)

Among the seven thus set apart, Stephen and Philip were especially marked men. They were all, however, men of high character in the administration of affairs—"men of honest report" and "full of wisdom." They must also have been men of deep spirituality of mind, for they were "full of the Holy Ghost." Probably all were as useful as were Stephen and Philip. But there is no record in the Scriptures of anything that any of them did.

The work of Stephen alone demands our present attention. That work, short as it was, was of special importance. Out of it grew the first great persecution which scattered the Gospel seed far and wide. He had the high distinction of being the first Christian martyr. And through him the early Church, in its struggles, was directly linked with the later Church in its great missionary work, under St. Paul. For "it is hardly too much to say with Augustine that 'the Church owes Paul to the prayer of Stephen.'" (Conybeare and Howson.)

A Country of Synagogues.

Among the most interesting features of the time of our Lord and of the Apostles were the many synagogues in the land. They probably originated during the Babylonian captivity, when the people, separated from the Temple, felt the necessity of having some place where a number could congregate for the purpose of prayer, and for the reading and expounding of the Scriptures. The form of worship in these synagogues was very simple. It consisted principally of singing—reading lessons from the Pentateuch, the Psalms and the Prophets—and one or more addresses, but no sacrifices. Some times they were also used as schools and as courts of justice. In the city of Jerusalem it is said that at this time there were more than 400 such places of assembly. Jews from different countries erected many of these for the special accommodation of themselves and their fellow countrymen when they came up to the great feasts. They served as centres where men from the same neighborhood could come together not only for worship, but for friendly intercourse and discussion.

These synagogues were known by the name of the locality, or by that of the class of people for whose benefit they were especially intended. Thus "the synagogue of the libertines" was erected by and for the liberated Jewish slaves or freedmen of Italy. The Jews from Cyrene and Alexandria, in Northern Africa, called theirs after their respective cities—"the synagogues of the Cyrenians" and "of the Alexandrians." In the same manner the Jews from the province in which Saul of Tarsus was born, and from the province in the western part of Asia Minor of which Ephesus was the capital, named theirs "the synagogues of Cilicia" and "of Asia."

Probably Stephen, as well as the others, being Grecians, attended these synagogues of the foreigners as frequently as those of the Hebrews. In these places they had the opportunity of reaching the people from distant cities with the Gospel, as they could nowhere else. In the same manner our Lord Himself was sure to be found in the synagogues of the various places He visited. So it was with Paul also, in all his missionary journeys. Such visitors were always accorded a warm welcome, and when they appeared to be men of intelligence, if they did not stand up to signify their desire to speak, as our Lord did at Nazareth, (Luke iv., 16,) they were courteously invited to do so, as was Paul at Antioch in Pisidia. (Acts xiii., 15.)

Stephen's Eloquent Preaching.

When Stephen thus appeared in these synagogues and preached the Gospel of Christ, it was with uncommon fervency and power. No one was "able to resist the wisdom, and the spirit, by which he spoke." (v. 10.) His logic was unanswerable, and his manner and tone so persuasive and tender and eloquent that all were held spellbound as they listened. But the doctrine he proclaimed was new and radical. It roused the Jewish prejudices. It exalted Jesus of Nazareth, who had died upon a Cross—as the only Saviour.

In the seventh chapter we probably have a brief outline of his usual arguments and conclusions. Tracing the history of the nation from the call of Abrahamto the building of the Temple by Solomon, he unfolded God's wonderful grace and forbearing love in all His dealings with them, notwithstanding their repeated rebellions against Him. They had "received the Law," he said, "by the disposition of angels," but they had "not kept it." (vii. 53.)

All this they admitted. But when he drew his conclusions, as Peter did before the council, and said that, although they were condemned by the broken Law, yet "the God of our fathers raised up Jesus whom ye slew and hanged on a tree," and "Him hath God exalted with His right hand to be a Prince, and a Saviour, for to give repentance to Israel, and forgiveness of sins," (v. 30, 31,) they could not receive it. They believed that they were to be accepted by God through the keeping of the Law, and he declared that they were to be accepted through faith in Jesus Christ. The controversy between them, in one word, was that which has ever been going on—justification by works? or, justification by faith?

To them it appeared not that Christ had fulfilled the Law, but that Stephen had denounced it.

Now, it is more than probable that Saul of Tarsus was among those who heard the Gospel thus presented by Stephen in the synagogue of Cilicia. But even he was "not able to resist the wisdom and the Spirit by which he spake." He and all his companions, however, were able to "resist the Holy Ghost," as all their fathers had done before them, (vii., 51.) Their heads were instructed, as many others have been since, but their hearts were hardened. They would not yield their wills, even when they could not deny the facts.

Stephen Brought to Trial.

When their hearts were hardened they became bitter and vindictive, and "gnashed on him with their teeth." If they could not answer his arguments, they could silence his speech. So "they suborned men" to testify against him: "We have heard him speak blasphemous words against Moses and against God." (vi., 11.) With this they inflamed the multitude, the officers of the Sanhedrin lent a willing help, and Stephen was brought before the same council which had tried Peter and John.

As he stood before this august body and listened to the false witnesses who testified against him, "all that sat in the council, looking steadfastly on him, saw his face, as it had been the face of an angel." (vi., 15.) It was a wonderful sight, more convincing than an argument, for the transforming power of the indwelling truth.

Although falsely charged, Stephen was permitted to answer for himself. His answer they did not attempt to deny. His conclusions only insured his doom. The whole assembly was seized with the unreasoning impetuosity and fury of a mob. They "stopped their ears," refusing to listen to him, or to any one on his behalf. Hurrying him out of the city, the accusers laid their loose outer garments at the feet of Saul, and then they stoned him to death. It was the death prescribed by the old Jewish law, to be inflicted upon any one who said, "Let us go and serve other gods which thou hast not known, thou—nor thy father." (Deuteronomy xiii., 6-10, and xv., 6-7.) So if the civil authorities had deemed it worth while to have taken any notice of the act, the Sanhedrin would have justified itself and cleared the guilty.

As the stones fell upon Stephen, like his Master, with his dying breath he prayed for his murderers, "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge." With this prayer for men on his lips, and this vision of Heaven before his eyes, "he fell asleep" as peacefully and as calmly as a child at eventide. When he was awaked he was with Jesus.

Questions on the Lesson.

What marked the interval between the incident considered last week and this?

Into what two great divisions were the Jews divided?

What difficulty arose in "the daily ministrations"?

How was the difficulty met, and what did the Apostles propose?

What were the results of this settlement?

What were the characteristics of the men chosen?

What practical importance attaches to the work of Stephen?

What is said about the synagogues, and how were they often designated?

How were visitors received in these synagogues, and what examples are given?

What is said of Stephen's preaching, and what was the great question it raised?

Who was probably among Stephen's hearers?

How did the Sanhedrin meet Stephen's arguments, and what were the results?

Why was he stoned, and how did he act?

INSTITUTIONAL WORK.

Opening of a New Church House on Washington Square.

A new "institutional" church was added to the ranks of these useful organizations yesterday, and as its locality is well adapted for such work, its progress will be watched with interest. This is the Church House of the Washington Square Methodist Church, in Fourth Street, between Sixth Avenue and Washington Square. The church has been well known for nearly thirty-five years in the Methodist denominational work of the city.

Last year it was decided to add a more varied and popular system to the customary church work, thus broadening the field of activity. The parish house adjoining the church was enlarged and changed to meet the requirements, at a cost of $10,000, and yesterday it was opened to the congregation and friends. An informal reception was held during the afternoon and evening, and the church house was inspected by several hundred visitors. Among these were Bishop Andrews and the Rev. Drs. Buckley, North, Duffield, Judson, George Alexander, Kendig, Harrower, and De Costa.

In the cellar a bowling alley has been placed for the use of both men and women. The basement contains a dining room and kitchen. On the first floor are large, well-furnished parlors, and on the floor above the reading room and library. The two upper floors are divided into sleeping rooms, accommodating fifteen persons, which will be rented to young men. All are tastefully furnished, and in this the Washington Square church has gone a step beyond similar organizations.

The Rev. W. F. Anderson, pastor of the church, is Chairman of the Church House Committee, the other members being Mr. De Witt Dobbs, Dr. B. C. McIntyre, Dr. W. H. Richardson, and James Stewart. Mrs. Damon H. McClain is Superintendent of the house work. Miss Fannie Brainerd instructs the kindergarten classes and gymnasium classes for young ladies. One of the most active workers is John D. Slayback, who has been Superintendent of the Sunday School for twenty-seven years.

To Attend Lambeth Conference.

Bishops Potter of New York, Starkey of Newark, Scarborough of New Jersey, Littlejohn of Long Island, Lawrence of Massachusetts, and several other Protestant Episcopal Bishops of the United States, and all the Lord Bishops in Canada, are planning to go abroad in May or June, to be present at the Third Lambeth Conference of the Bishops of the Anglican communion, which meets in Lambeth Palace, London. This conference is to take a broad view of the work of the Church throughout the world and to confer about the best methods of promoting it. The conference has no legislative authority, but is purely a consulting body. In connection with this conference, but forming no official part of it, there is to be celebrated the thirteen hundredth anniversary of the landing in England of St. Augustine. A formal visit will be paid to the Island of Thanet, just off the coast of Kent, on which Augustine first landed, and sermons will be preached in the Church of St. Augustine, Canterbury. These sermons, in great part historical, will doubtless set forth the Church of England view of the controversy over the validity of Anglican orders. One of these addresses will be preached by the Bishop of Armagh, another by the Bishop of London, and a third by the Bishop of Ripon. The sermon of the Bishop of London is expected to outline what the Church of England does, and what it does not, owe to Rome.

Unitarian Conference.

The Council of the National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches, of which the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage of New York is Chairman, has decided to hold the next biennial meeting in Saratoga in the third week of September, provided the Trustees of the village of Saratoga complete the improvements in the convention hall so as to remedy its acoustic defects. Otherwise, it will be held in Washington, D. C. The President of the conference is United States Senator Hoar, and among the Vice Presidents are United States Senator Morrill of Vermont and the Hon. John D. Long, a former Governor of Massachusetts.

Patriotic Church Meeting.

A citizen's patriotic meeting will be held to-morrow night at Phillips Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street. The subject will be "Washington and Our Own Times." Addresses will be made by Everett P. Wheeler, Warner Van Norden, and the pastor, the Rev. J. E. Bushnell. At 11 A. M. the Rev. Dr. W. C. Roberts will preach on "Our Country."

Bishop Courtney to Go Abroad.

Bishop Courtney of Nova Scotia, who is now in New York, sails for Genoa on Saturday of next week, to join his wife and daughter. The former is ill, and went to the south of France some time ago. The Bishop expects to remain on the shores of the Mediterranean until July, when, if the health of Mrs. Courtney permits, they will go to London to attend the Lambeth Conference.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARIES

TWO CATHOLIC PRIESTS TO CELEBRATE THEM IN MARCH.

Fathers O'Hare and Guhl of Greenpoint Each Complete Twenty-five Years of Service Next Month —Archbishop Martinelli to be Present.

When Archbishop Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate from the Holy See at Rome, was making a tour of this country two years previous to his appointment as Pope Leo's representative in the United States, he formed the acquaintance of the Rev. Father P. F. O'Hare, the well-known temperance preacher of Brooklyn, who has done much to further in this country the interests of the Augustine band of missionaries, of which Archbishop Martinelli is a member. To Father O'Hare he promised that if he should visit Brooklyn again, he would be the first person on whom a call would be made. When the Archbishop arrived in New York, after his appointment, he was reminded by Father O'Hare of the promise made two years before. The day after his visit to the Archbishop, Father O'Hare was honored with a call at the parish house from the Papal Delegate, accompanied by Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn. When he left, Archbishop Martinelli promised to return to Greenpoint on the 19th of March, (St. Francis's Day,) and participate in the celebration of Father O'Hare's silver jubilee as a priest.

Extensive preparations for that jubilee are now under way, and Father O'Hare's parishioners will make the event a memorable one.

Father O'Hare was born near Newry, in the County Down, Ireland, and, with his parents, came to this country when but three years of age, and settled in New York. He received his early tuition in St. Francis Xavier's College, New York, subsequently entering St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, to complete his studies for the priesthood. He was ordained a priest on March 19, 1872, by the late Bishop Loughlin and was assigned as one of the assistants at St. James's. He remained at St. James's for seven years, during which time he endeared himself to the people. When St. John's Chapel, at Clermont and Greene Avenues, was dedicated, Dec. 8, 1878, Father O'Hare was made its first pastor. He remained in this parish five years. In 1883 Father O'Hare was transferred to St. Anthony's Church, Greenpoint and Manhattan Avenues, where he has since remained. When Father O'Hare assumed the charge of the parish, it was in a very bad condition financially, and he had to adopt stringent methods to liquidate the heavy financial burden under which the church people were laboring. To-day a magnificent edifice is a result of his work. The parish is the largest in the city, and is composed almost entirely of laborers.

The German Catholics of Greenpoint are also making preparations for the celebration of the silver jubilee of the Rev. Wendelin Guhl, pastor of St. Alphonsus's Church, Kent Street, near Manhattan Avenue. The parish adjoins that of St. Anthony's, of which the Rev. P. F. O'Hare is pastor, and both jubilees will be celebrated upon the same day. Father Guhl was ordained in the old cathedral, Jay Street, Brooklyn, on the same day with Father O'Hare, by the late Bishop Loughlin.

Father Guhl was born in Sigmaringen, Germany, July 28, 1842. His father was an officer in the German Army, and young Wendelin intended to follow the footsteps of his sire, but reverses compelled him to abandon the idea, and he emigrated to this country. Shortly after his arrival here his mind took a religious turn, and he entered the novitiate of the Redemptorist Fathers, at Ilchester, Md. His health was so poor that he was unable to stand the rigorous life of a missionary, and withdrew from the novitiate, and was adopted by the late Bishop Loughlin for the Brooklyn diocese. His first assignment was to the Church of the Annunciation, where he remained for nearly a year.

As the German population was steadily increasing in Greenpoint, and as there was no place where they might worship in their mother tongue, Father Guhl obtained permission to establish the present parish of St. Alphonsus. The people were very poor, and the young priest had a hard struggle ahead of him. After securing church accommodations, he began his work in a humble nest. He was very frugal, and employed no help around the church or in his home. He lived a monastic life, cooking his own victuals, and acting as sexton as well as pastor. By fugality and German perseverance during the nearly twenty-five years of his pastorate, he has succeeded in erecting a comfortable church on Kent Street, which is to-day entirely free from debt. A school, hall, and a sisters' house are also attached to the church. Adjoining the church is the rectory. The privations of many years have completely undermined the priest's health, and though he has been forced to undergo several surgical operations, he has always managed to perform his priestly duties. They say Guhl did not desire to celebrate his jubilee in a formal manner, as he said his parishioners were too poor to defray the expense, but the wealthy Catholics, irrespective of nationality, have furnished the money with which to make his jubilee a memorable one.

The 19th of March will be a gala day for the Catholics of Greenpoint.

IN JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

Services at the Temples and Meetings of Societies.

—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will preach to-day at Temple Israel of Harlem.

—At Temple Emanu-El to-day the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris will preach on "Sacrifice in Religion."

—The Rev. Theodore Guinzburg will officiate at the services this afternoon at the Hebrew Institute.

—Julius Greenstone will deliver the sermon at this afternoon's services at 3:30 at the Jewish Seminary.

—A proposition to merge the Congregation Gate of Heaven in the Congregation Beth-El is now under consideration.

—A Martha Washington Bazaar is to be held Feb. 28, from 8 to 10 P. M., at the Hebrew Technical School for Girls.

—The Rev. Dr. Sonneschan will speak in German to-day at the Fifteenth Street Temple, on "The Unanswerable Query."

—Before the Congregation Atereth Ts'bi to-day the Rev. Dr. Alexander will speak from the text, "How long halt ye between two opinions?"

—"A Ransom for the Soul" will be the topic of the Rev. Dr. Davidson to-day at Temple Ahawath Chesed, Fifty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue.

—The Rev. Stephen S. Wise will preach to-day on "Youth and the Synagogue" at the Madison Avenue Synagogue, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street.

—The second anniversary entertainment of the Sisterhood Down-Town Religious School will be held at its rooms, 77 Essex Street, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—Washington's Birthday will be celebrated by the Sabbath school of Temple Beth-El to-morrow morning. There will be patriotic songs and recitations and an address by one of the ministers.

—The first of the model lessons for teachers of the Jewish Religious School Union will be given Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock by Miss Julia Richman at Temple Beth-El vestry rooms, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue.

—Judge Myer S. Isaacs will deliver an address to the pupils of the religious school of the Madison Avenue Synagogue to-morrow morning, at the closing exercises, which are to be in the nature of a celebration of Washington's Birthday.

—Members of the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home will celebrate the third anniversary of their organization on Monday, at the home, at 2 o'clock. There will be singing by the Choral Society of the league and addresses by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and Isidor Straus. A reception will follow the exercises.

HOME FOR INDIGENT CHRISTIANS.

Money Needed by St. Luke's to Pay Off a Mortgage on Its New Site.

The managers of St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females are relying on the generosity of church friends to aid them in paying off a comparatively small mortgage on the site of their proposed new building, on the southeast corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. This land was bought last Spring and it is expected that the cornerstone of the new edifice will be laid very soon. The sale of the property now owned and occupied by the institution at Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street will furnish a large proportion of the funds needed for the enlarged "home."

St. Luke's Home is the especial charge of the Protestant Episcopal churches of this diocese, and its Board of Managers is unique in its extent and character. It is made up of two or more representatives of each Episcopal church. For convenience of management, however, the active board is narrowed to about twenty-five members, one-half clergymen and the rest laymen. The officers are: President—The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of the Diocese of New York; Vice President—The Rev. John W. Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church; Secretary—Harold F. Hadden; Treasurer—John H. Caswell.

There are now about sixty inmates of the institution. Each person upon entering pays an admission fee of $300, and remains for life, or unless misbehavior causes her retirement, so that in one sense the home is not a charity. An applicant for admission must be a gentlewoman in reduced circumstances, of not less than sixty years of age, and a member of a church which is represented in the Board of Associate Managers. She must have resided in the City of New York for three years, and have been for those three years a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The expenses of the institution for 1896 were about $12,000. The new building which it is proposed to erect will be considerably larger than the present one and provided with more modern conveniences.

Baptists to Raise a Half Million.

John D. Rockefeller having made a conditional offer of $250,000 to help pay off the debt of $486,000 owing by the two mission boards of the Baptist denominations, the two Secretaries of those boards are taking active measures to secure the remainder. About fifty business men of Chicago are to hold a meeting in connection with the Conference on Christian Stewardship, which begins in that city on March 1, to see what Chicago Baptists can raise. Other meetings are being arranged to be held in New York, Detroit, Albany, Orange, N. J.; Philadelphia, and in half a dozen cities in New England. The plan of these Secretaries is to secure as many personal pledges as possible previous to April 1, and after that date to make an appeal to the churches direct. During the coming week a general appeal will go out to all Baptist pastors of the North, asking for a contribution of 1 per cent. of their annual incomes, as a special contribution from the clergy.

New Sunday School Lessons.

The Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler of New York will next month present to the International Sunday School Lesson Committee, of which he is a member, a scheme of study for Protestant Sunday schools of the world. Lessons for study up to the year 1900 have already been selected. Those to be chosen by this committee will begin to be studied on the first Sunday in the year 1900. International Sunday school lessons are picked out by committees appointed by conventions which meet every three years, though the lessons are selected for six years in advance. The present committee was named in Boston last year, and includes three Baptists, three Methodists, three Presbyterians, one Lutheran, one Disciples of Christ, one United Brethren, one Congregationalist, one Reformed Church, and one Episcopalian. New York is the only State having two members on this committee, the Rev. Dr. Schauffler, Presbyterian, and the Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler, Disciples of Christ.

Janes Church Anniversary.

The thirty-third anniversary of the Janes Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Forty-fourth Street, near Tenth Avenue, will be celebrated to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer will preach at 10:45 A. M., and the Rev. Dr. E. S. Osbon, Presiding Elder of the district, at 7:45. There will be a reunion prayer and social service at 9:45, which all former pastors and members are invited to attend. The anniversary exercises will be continued Feb. 28, when the Rev. E. S. Tipple will preach in the morning, and the Rev. W. W. Alexander, President of the Epworth League, will deliver an address to young people in the evening.

Dr. Abbott's Bible Lectures.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott has decided to extend his series of lectures on the "Bible as Literature." The remaining subjects of the regular series are: Feb. 21, "A Love Drama"; Feb. 28 and March 7, "The Hebrew Hymnal." The supplementary sermons will be: March 14, "The Bible as Literature," a summary of results; March 21, "The Message of Israel"; March 28, "The Spiritual Contents of the Bible"; April 4, "The Spiritual History of the Bible"; April 11, "The Bible and the Christ."

Will Go to Rome.

The Rev. Eugene A. Noble, pastor of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, has decided to accept the call to the American Methodist Church in Rome. He will not go till after the meeting of the New York East Conference in April. He is now closing his second year with the Eighteenth Street church.

Catholic Church Notes.

—On St. Patrick's Day the Rev. Matthew C. Gleeson will lecture on "The Mission of the Irish People" at St. James's Church, James Street.

—A meeting of the Chancellors' Club of the Catholic Benevolent Legion will be held this evening at the Grand Opera House Building, Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue.

—The Rev. Father Taaffe, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Willoughby and Kent Avenues, Brooklyn, has sailed for Europe. He will visit the Holy Land, and not return till September.

—The Rev. Christopher R. O'Reilly of the newly organized Parish of St. Martin of Tours has secured a block of land bounded by King's Bridge Road, Monroe and Fulton Avenues, for $25,000, on which a new church is to be erected.

—The non-Catholic mission now being held at St. Charles Borromeo's Church, Brooklyn, under the direction of the Rev. Maurice Ryan, the Paulist missionary, will close with a lecture at 7:30 to-morrow evening. The attendance during the week has been very large, and several hundred inquiries relative to the complicated questions of Catholicism have been answered.

—Sixty-ninth Regiment veterans, escorted by Company I, of the active members of the regiment, will attend an anniversary mass for the repose of the souls of deceased comrades at the chapel of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Lafayette Place and Great Jones Street, on the morning of Washington's Birthday. The Rev. Father Dougherty, rector of the mission and chaplain of the corps, will officiate.

—Archbishop Corrigan will celebrate the solemn pontifical mass on Wednesday next at the consecration of Bishop-elect Quigley in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo. On the same day Archbishop Ryan will officiate at the consecration of his auxiliary, Bishop-elect Pendergast, in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Philadelphia, and Bishop-elect Lanihan of the Diocese of Cheyenne will be consecrated in St. Raphael's Cathedral, Dubuque, Iowa.

—A sacred concert and lecture is to be given at the Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn, tomorrow evening, under the auspices of the United Societies of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, of which the Rev. Sylvester Malone is rector, for the benefit of the schools attached to the church. The lecturer will be the Rev. Henry Austin Adams, formerly rector of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer in this city. His subject will be "The Story of My Conversion." Within a few weeks ground will be broken for the erection of the new hall, which will be connected with the church, and will be known as the McCadden Memorial Institute, after its donor, Mrs. Jeremiah Walsh, who was a Miss McCadden.

—Good Counsel Farm, at White Plains, has issued a neat little pamphlet showing the work that is being carried on there. In 1870 a few persons under the direction of Mgr. Preston organized the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, and established the House of the Holy Family. To insure the perpetuity of a religious community, the Sisters of the Divine Compassion were founded. At the Farm is a convent, which is the Novitiate and Mother House of the Sisters, where young Sisters receive their training. The House of Nazareth is the home for little girls. The girls receive instruction in housework, sewing, English, vocal music, and typewriting and stenography. The receipts last year were $160,535.75, and the expenditures $155,485.62.

Church News and Announcements.

—Bishop Potter will preach at West Point Chapel to-morrow.

—The Rev. Henry M. Sanders of New York will preach in Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening at 7:30.

—The new cantata, "Christ, the Victor," by Dudley Buck, will be sung at the Lafayette Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn has accepted an invitation to preach the baccalaureate sermon at Roanoke College, Sunday, June 13.

—Samuel P. Leland, LL. D., of Chicago, will speak about "Jesus, the Carpenter," at the Twenty-third Street rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association to-morrow afternoon.

—Graham Wallas of London will address the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall to-morrow morning, his subject being "The Ethical Society in the Modern City."

—The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton will lecture Sunday evening in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, on "The Christian and the Problem of Luxury."

—At the last communion service in the Marble Collegiate Church, thirty-five persons were taken into church membership—ten on confession of faith and twenty-five by letter from other churches.

—At the Church of the Evangel, Leonard Street, near Meserole Avenue, Brooklyn, the Rev. W. F. Silleck, pastor of the Coney Island Congregational Church, will preach to-morrow night on "The Bible."

—The Rev. A. C. Dixon will begin, in Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, at 10:30 A. M., a series of sermons on "The Bible a Revelat on from God." His first subject will be "Genesis."

—The Congregational Club of Brooklyn will celebrate Washington's Birthday at the Johnston Building, on Monday evening. "Our Country" will be treated by Gen. Wager Swayne and the Rev. William G. Puddefoot.

—Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a meeting in Cooper Union, Eighth Street and Third Avenue, New York. W. J. Peck will preside, A. C. Dixon will speak on "The Victory Over Sin," and J. H. Burke will sing.

—Bethany Lutheran Church, which has just been erected near Third Avenue above the Harlem River, will be consecrated Sunday, Feb. 28. In the evening the Rev. J. W. Kitzmeyer will be installed by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, President of the Lutheran Synod.

—There will be a series of services for non-Episcopalians and others, by the Rev. Joseph Reynolds in St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, Howard, near Atlantic, Avenue, Brooklyn, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings next week.

—Bishop Starkey of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark is quite ill with an attack of the grippe and is now at Lakewood. He will be unable to undertake any of his episcopal visitations during the approaching Lenten season, and a search is now being made for another Bishop to take the visitations.

—Owing to his recent illness, the Rev. Dr. Burrell will be unable to preach his sermon before the Sons of the Revolution to-morrow afternoon, in the Marble Collegiate Church. Dr. Burrell has prepared his sermon, which will be read by the Rev. Alfred Myers, Dr. Burrell's assistant.

—The Eleventh Street Methodist Church, near Avenue B, will hold its annual anniversary exercises to-morrow evening, in the church rooms. Addresses will be made by S. W. Bowne, President of the Methodist Church Extension Committee; the Rev. Dr. John Mason North, and the pastor, the Rev. E. L. Fox.

—Bishop Potter and the Examining Chaplains of the diocese will begin to-day at the See House the examinations of candidates for orders. These examinations will go on at intervals until April 24, when the list of successful candidates will be announced. The successful men at these examinations are usually ordained on Trinity Sunday.

—Final services in the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church edifice, Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, will be held to-day. There will be preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., and Sunday school at 2

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Sue—8:15. Matinée.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15. Matinée.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—Much Ado About Nothing—2:00.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FINE ARTS SOCIETY GALLERIES—Exhibition of the Architectural League.
FOURTEENTH STREET — Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Woman in Black—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—In Gay New York—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Tate-Toto—8:15. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Pair of Spectacles, (first and second acts)—Caste, (third act.) Matinée—A Pair of Spectacles—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Siegfried—2:00.
MURRAY HILL—A Boy Wanted—8:15. Matinée.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00. Matinée—2:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening. Hockey Match—8:00.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1897.

FROM COMMISSION TO LEGISLATURE.

The draft of the charter for Greater New York goes now from the commission to the Legislature, and the appeal of the people for a hearing is to that body. There is no injustice in saying that the course of the commission in dealing with this vastly important subject has been far from satisfactory, and does no credit to its members as citizens of high standing in the communities affected. If this consolidation of the metropolis is to take place, it deeply concerns the varied interests of its people, and they have a right to be consulted with reference to the manner of accomplishing it.

The making of a charter for such a municipality as it is proposed to establish here should have been as open and deliberate a proceeding as the framing of a Constitution for a State. The views and opinions of those best informed and best able to judge of the requirements of the problem should have been invited from first to last, and there should have been no purpose but to devise the plan best calculated to give good practical results in the administration of the affairs of the enlarged city. Instead of this, a committee worked for months in secret devising a scheme of which the public was permitted to know nothing until it was completed. Then the framework of municipal government was found to be involved in a bulky mass of statutory provisions which were given out piecemeal to a favored few.

There has been no time when this so-called draft of a charter, or this volume of inchoate statutes, has been fairly accessible to the people who desired to examine it, and general knowledge of its contents has been derived from abstracts of its main features in the newspapers. Not until the draft was completed was anybody permitted to know what it contained and it was then so late in the year that careful consideration was out of the question. The commission gave hearings for two weeks shortly after the first chapters were given out, and before there had been any adequate opportunity of becoming familiar with the plan of government proposed. The hearings were perfunctory and utterly insufficient, and they had every appearance of a mere formality rather than a means of obtaining suggestions for the improvement of the draft.

In spite of all disadvantages, a sufficient knowledge of the provisions of this document was obtained to reveal certain very glaring defects. The most conspicuous of these were the perpetuation of the bi-partisan Police Department and the resurrection of the double-chambered Municipal Council. We do not intend to reiterate the objections to these. They are defended by nobody who has a real desire for the elevation and improvement of city government. Their very purpose is to continue abuses which have been the ruin of municipal administration in American cities. But the commission has obstinately refused to listen to reason or give heed to experience in this matter, and has persisted in the policy of working behind closed doors, regardless of public opinion and the popular right to be heard, and the charter draft now goes to Albany with a unanimous report as the result of a compromise of harmony and silence.

Now we must turn to the Legislature and demand a fair hearing. We do not believe that the people of these cities, or of the State, will endure any "jamming through" of this charter, or any forcing of the Greater New York consolidation without consulting them. The political majority in the Legislature may have the power to cram the scheme down their throats, but that process would raise the popular gorge with such violence that this majority would shrink to a minority as soon as ever the voters could get at the ballot box again. The legislative committees to which the draft of a charter and the report of the commission are referred must give the fullest opportunity for scrutinizing the contents of these and for offering objections and suggestions. There has been practically no hearing on the subject yet, and there must be one that is full and fair. Moreover, the radical, palpable, indisputable defects of the charter must be remedied or action upon it must be deferred. Let the citizens of Greater New York raise their voice in tones that cannot be misunderstood against any scheme for enabling gangs of ward politicians to wreck the vast interests of the consolidated municipality and enrich themselves by despoiling it.

ANOTHER REFORM TRIUMPH.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Division, has approved Justice KEOGH'S decision in the Brooklyn civil service cases without qualification or reserve. This is, on the whole, the most important judicial decision yet rendered as to the civil service provisions of the Constitution, as Justice KEOGH'S was the most important at the time it was rendered. If it be confirmed by the Court of Appeals—and there is no reason to suppose that it will not be, for it is in entire harmony with the decisions of the higher court—it will prove a death-blow to the demoralizing and corrupt spoils system.

The significance of the decision is the emphatic declaration that it is for the courts to decide, and for the courts alone, whether examinations are practicable and whether it is practicable to make them competitive. The following is the language of the Appellate Division:

"There can be no doubt that although the act of 1883 intrusted to the Governor and the Mayors the duties of classification so as to secure appointments to the civil service without examination, their action is subject to review by the courts. Nor can it be doubted that under the new Constitution the courts have similar power to review the action of the Governor and of the Mayors and also any act of the Legislature in respect of appointments without examination. If the power of classification thus exercised constitutes a violation of the plain provisions of the Constitution and is hostile to the newly imbedded civil service provisions of the Constitution, it can be reviewed by the courts."

This is undoubtedly what was intended by the framers of the Constitution. It was not meant to leave the question whether competitive examinations shall be held to the appointing officers or to the Governor or even to the Legislature. These examinations are to be held in all cases without exception where it is practicable by means of them to test merit and fitness, and the final decision of practicability lies with the courts, the duty of which it is to give effect to the Constitution.

The last device of the spoilsmen is brought to grief by this plain application of a sound principle. It was their purpose to put all examinations under the heads of the various departments—in other words, in the hands of the appointing officers—with the notion that these gentlemen could then decide what examinations were practicable. Under this decision that trick will be vain. If an appointing officer decides that a competitive examination is not practicable, the courts will compel him to justify that decision. Nor will they stop here. It is plain from the whole current of judicial interpretation that the courts will review the action of appointing officers, not merely to find out if they have held competitive examinations where practicable, but to find out whether the examinations are suitable to test merit and fitness. The mandate of the Constitution is that appointments shall be made for merit and fitness—not for political reasons, not from favoritism, not at the whim of the appointing officer, not to suit PLATT or CROKER, but for merit and fitness—and the courts will see to it that that mandate is obeyed.

GREECE AND THE POWERS.

The announcement that a British man-of-war has prevented a Greek steamer from landing provisions and ammunition on the Cretan coast comes in a form which does not afford any apparent reason for discrediting it. Yet it is in opposition to the story which has been published for some days without denial, and which seems to have had a semi-official sanction. This is the story that the proposal of Germany to the powers to forestall any offensive action on the part of Greece by a joint blockade of the Piraeus fell through by the refusal of England to consent to it. This story is accepted as true by the German press, and additional details are supplied. The assumption of its truth is accompanied by expressions of anger and bitterness at Great Britain for attempting "to disturb the peace of Europe."

This is really quite absurd. If Great Britain had been disposed to assert either her own interests or her own sentiments at the risk of the peace of Europe, she would have done it months ago, when the Great Assassin was actively at work in Armenia, and when the pressure upon the British Government of British public opinion was more intense than it has been at any time since. Lord SALISBURY'S Government was really running a considerable risk at home for not being more ready to disturb the peace of Europe. If she did not intervene then, it is in the last degree unlikely that she would intervene now in behalf of the Cretan Christians, who by no means make so strong an appeal to British sympathies as was made by the Armenian Christians.

But active intervention is one thing, and sympathy with the gallant little power which has undertaken to do what mutual jealousies and mutual fears restrained all the great powers from doing is quite another. If Lord SALISBURY, as is now reported, declined the proposition, which came directly from the Emperor of Germany, to lock up the Greek Navy in a Greek port, upon the ground that British opinion would not suffer him to do so, it seems that he told the exact truth. He has already all the burden that he can safely carry in British politics.

British opinion cannot see why the motives that have withheld the great powers from a joint or a separate interference should induce them to prevent a little power from regulating Cretan affairs on its own account. The Greeks say that they and the Cretans have waited six months in vain for the execution of the reforms demanded of Turkey by the powers, and that, so far from reforming the administration in Crete, the Turks have proceeded to fresh excesses, including the massacre or expulsion of the Christian population. Thereupon the Cretans have declared their independence of Turkey and their union with Greece, and Greece intends to make this declaration good. Why should she not be permitted to do so? She is a small power, the aggrandizement of which by the acquisition of Crete would not in the least endanger the peace of Europe, and she is so nearly isolated that such an acquisition would not threaten the balance of power. The powers cannot, perhaps, openly countenance any war in Europe, and they may feel compelled to prevent the landing of contraband of war in Crete when the purpose of landing it is so brought to their notice that it cannot be ignored. But this does not alter the fact that it would be an excellent thing for Europe and for civilization if the Hellenes and the Cretans should succeed, before it was necessary to stop them, in driving the Turk out of Crete.

The real wonder is not that Great Britain should have rejected the proposition to blockade the Piraeus, but that Germany should have made it. The dispatches offer in explanation of this that although the wife of the heir-apparent of Greece is the sister of the Emperor of Germany, the two families are not friendly, as we can readily believe. A hot-headed young man addicted to quarreling with his female relatives, and intrusted with the destinies of a great nation, constitutes far more of a menace to the peace of Europe than either the gallant enterprise of Greece or the cautious policy of parliamentary statesmen in Great Britain.

COWARDLY BRAVADO.

So far as the American people are permitted to know the secret proceedings of the Senate, these are not likely to enhance the reputation of that body. Yesterday, when the Senate had gone into "executive" session—there is a bitter irony in that term applied to recent sessions—on the arbitration treaty, Senators DANIEL and TELLER consumed some hours in talk. TELLER seems to have been plausible, specious, and tedious. He professed to be in favor of arbitration as a principle, but he wanted time to consider whether the principle should be applied.

DANIEL appears to have been unqualifiedly eloquent. He bade his colleagues beware of England. She is the traditional, the hereditary, foe of the Republic. She is trying to tie our hands in order to leave her own free for grabbing and aggrandizement. We are the only people on earth she fears. If she could bind us not to fight, she would pursue her career of aggression and conquest unhampered until she had enslaved the Western Hemisphere, and so forth.

This is rampant nonsense. England has not sought the arbitration treaty. She has rather reluctantly acceded to it. Her present Government at least has resisted it, and yielded only to the pressure of enlightened public opinion. If England has any selfish interests involved in the treaty, Senator DANIEL is serving them. And, though he probably does not know it, he is, so far as he has any influence at all, enhancing the very evils he professes to dread. He is giving the world the impression that we are afraid of England, that we dare not treat her as an equal, and he is persuading the rest of the world also to be afraid of her. It is a sorry spectacle that he presents and seeks to make his country present.

THE CONDITION OF SPAIN.

Harper's Weekly publishes a careful and interesting letter from Mr. ARTHUR HOUGHTON in Madrid on "The Political Condition of Spain." It is a friendly and even sympathetic view of the Spanish Nation, but, though Mr. HOUGHTON tries to be hopeful, the facts that he gives are not cheerful.

The key to the article lies in a single sentence: "Failure in the West Indies or in the Philippines would test sorely the stability of the present régime." The "present régime" is that of the Queen Regent, loyally supported by what may be called the two dynastic parties, accepted but not supported by the Republicans and Carlists, and threatened by both the latter if occasion should offer. Of the dynastic parties, the Liberals, under SAGASTA, have been most successful in promoting the prosperity of the country and in checking the spirit of militarism and the heavy expenditure on the army and navy. They were driven out when the Cuban revolt arose, and the Conservatives, under CANOVAS, were brought in. But the stress of the war spirit has restored the military party to influence; the expenditures, so far met by loans, must now be met by taxation; the deficit which has to be faced is already $30,000,000 and is steadily growing; the colonies, even if rebellion be put down, will continue to be a drain, not a source of revenue, and if the pacification of the colonies fail, revolution is probable, if not inevitable. That is a situation which, so far as any one now can judge, must become a good deal worse before it can be any better.

The chief reflection excited by the debate in the House yesterday on the Custom House bill is how unfortunate is the city the commercial needs of which have to be submitted to such a tribunal, especially if that city be New York. Not that the Senate is better or even as good. The addition to the original and competent commission of three of two entirely superfluous members was disavowed in the House and explained as having been necessary to secure the vote for the bill of a single Senator. This explanation seems to be in the nature of a challenge to Senator MURPHY. If the two superfluous members were dropped from the bill, there is no reason to suppose that the interests of New York would take any detriment. The inquiry of a remarkable member from Washington whether there were not already "enough barnacles feeding at the public trough" displays a curious ignorance of the nature and habits of barnacles, but in substance it is entirely pertinent.

The supporters of Senator FORD'S "Pneumatic Tube" bill protest that there is nothing wrong in that measure, notwithstanding the disreputable trick by which it was snapped through the Assembly on Thursday without consideration and without a chance for opposition. Whether there is anything wrong in it or not, that performance furnished a measure of our lawmakers and showed what they are capable of. No reconsideration after a sharp condemnation of such tactics will remove the suspicion that they had a purpose and a motive. The bill should be scrutinized closely. It is probably bad. Any bill that amends an act nearly thirty years old granting a franchise or conferring a privilege is subject to suspicion. This is an old scheme in a new guise, and there have been attempts in the past to transform it from one providing for the transmission of letters and parcels through pneumatic tubes to one for a general transportation in underground tunnels. The present bill authorizes the use of "any electrical power, in whole or in part, in addition to the power now authorized for the purpose of carrying on the business" of the corporation. The Assembly committee to which the bill has now been sent should find out just what it means before reporting it.

Our esteemed freak contemporary The World continues to maintain the lead it gained over our other esteemed freak contemporary The Journal by exposing The Journal's "fake beat" touching the search and seizure of a young female Cuban upon an American steamer. Yesterday The World printed a special dispatch to itself from the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs. The dispatch, we hasten to say, seems to be quite authentic, and as a guarantee of good faith, which it seemed to think was needed, our esteemed freak contemporary appended a fac simile of the actual dispatch, which was in French. It proceeded to do some additional decoration, however, by printing a translation of the French into Greek, "the language of his Majesty." What this was for we have not the slightest notion, unless it was to boom our esteemed contemporary's Hellenic circulation, but it gives a picturesque aspect to a front page. "The language of his Majesty" is popularly supposed to be Danish, and it is extremely unlikely, we should imagine, that if he were to write to The World in Romaic he would address his remarks to the editor "tou Kosmou." The merits of the translation, however, we leave to the professor whom The Journal will at once employ, entirely without regard to expense, to do a new version, "with the former translation diligently compared and revised." Thereupon ought to ensue interesting logomachy between our esteemed freak contemporaries. When yesterday's World reaches Athens it will no doubt paralyze that part of the modern population which inherits the ancient Athenian fondness for hearing and telling new things. "Great paper, that New York Kosmos," they will explain to each other. "Immense kirkulation. All about the fight between Korbettos and Simmonides."

Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR appears to be a man without a country. He has expatriated himself from America without making good his welcome in England. Not that he would much mind the opposition of a Socialist like Mr. JOHN BURNS, but that the Socialist declines to put him in the same class with the indigenous incubuses upon the British body politic, and even calls him "a new millionaire." Therein Mr. BURNS does Mr. ASTOR an injustice. He is of the fourth generation of millionaires. That is not "new money," even in England, and it is very old money in the United States.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A Berlin correspondent tells as true a story about a joke that resulted somewhat seriously for the man who invented it. This person was incredulous about the discriminating appreciation of wines which a distinguished friend of his claimed to possess, and to test the matter invited him to dine at a hotel whose landlord had previously been instructed to set before the connoisseur a bottle of excellent Moselle. It was to bear no label or other marks to distinguish it from "vin ordinaire," and if questioned the landlord was to say that it cost only a small price. The invitation was accepted, and the plot was carried out. The guest had hardly taken a single sip from his glass, however, before he proved the injustice of his host's suspicion by exclaiming over the merit of the wine. He summoned the landlord, and on hearing that its price was 3 marks, instantly ordered a thousand bottles of the same vintage. The order was filled, and the host, rather than reveal the failure of his trick, paid the difference between the alleged and real price, which amounted to something over 4,000 marks.

—Foreign photographers are still examining and discussing with extreme interest the colored pictures produced by M. VILLE-DIEU-CHASSAGNE. They cannot understand how the results they see can possibly be attained in the way the inventor says, and yet, as they have been allowed to watch the development of plates by the new process, they are equally unwilling to admit that there is any trickery in the matter. The latest description of how the work is done says that a silver print is made from an ordinary negative in the usual way, but on a special, prepared albumenized paper. This print is first covered with a colorless liquid which may be called the mordant. Then three dyes in solution—a crimson red, a grass green, and a deep blue—are applied one after the other. This has to be done in bright daylight. The blue dye first takes hold of those portions of the surface which represent monochrome blues in the original. For instance, a china vase will take the blue tint, and a face or hands a faint amount of the same color. The green dye is then applied, and the greens in the original make their appearance in the positive, and so with the red. Finally the print or positive presents a picture in colors, underlying which is the dark brown silver image. It appears as if the image took up selectively these three colors, but why it takes them up, it is hard to see. Others than the inventor have been supplied by him with the mysterious solutions, and are able to produce results quite as good as he shows, proving conclusively that the coloring is not done by hand. It is now recalled that about three years ago somewhat similar pictures were made by the application of blue, green, and red powders to the surface of paper prepared with some glutinous substance and bichromate of potash, and which remained more or less tacky after exposure to light.

—An article in The Far East, unsigned, but apparently written by a Japanese statesman who has thoroughly outgrown the idea, so ingrained in the Oriental mind, that a nation's dignity depends upon the length of its history, and is enhanced when its people believe, or pretend to believe, in fairy stories as a substitute for authentic chronicles, makes at last the admission that Japan is a comparatively youthful nation, to be classed, so far as age goes, with England, France, and Germany, rather than with China, Persia, and Egypt. Iconoclastic as this writer is, he has little to say about the fable which makes the present Emperor the one hundred and twenty-second in a line of monarchs all belonging to a single line of descent from the Jimmu, who is said to have relieved the gods in 660 B. C. of the task of governing Japan. He admits, however, that until well into the Christian era the country was peopled only a few small tribes of savages, and that not until the sixth century did anything worthy to be called semi-civilization make its appearance. These confessions mark a distinct advance of the Japanese intelligence, and when the entire population of the Island Kingdom comes to regard the making of them as mere matters of course, the progress of the country will be vastly facilitated. Nothing does more to perpetuate national hostilities and prejudices than the peculiar sort of conceit which results from belief in an origin unlike and superior to that of other races. It was once well-nigh universal, and even now traces of it linger among peoples that otherwise can claim to have attained a civilization as perfect as this age exemplifies. For instance, the superiority of the Teutonic savage to the Celtic savage is still maintained in grave German histories, though there all existing evidence gives to each the same virtues and the same vices at similar stages of development.

PERSONAL.

—A new miracle monger has appeared in Paris, and is winning a lot of more or less serious attention from the people and papers of that novelty-loving city. He is an old man, named JOURDAIN, who, before he discovered that he could heal the sick, was a farm laborer at Chelles, in the Department of Seine-et-Marne. JOURDAIN'S method is highly original, and, thanks to the limitless power of the human imagination, it seems to be not less highly successful, and his operating room is constantly filled with clients. Like other "healers," he credits his power to the presence in his body of a mysterious something which he calls a fluid, but, unlike his predecessors, he does not communicate this fluid to his patients by the laying on of hands, but to lumps of sugar, which are afterward applied to the aching or diseased believer in occultism. Around the walls of JOURDAIN'S room are long benches, upon which his patients, often to the number of fifty, take their places. In the centre is a stove, near which are two other wooden benches, whereon the credulous visitors place their paper bags of sugar. While JOURDAIN is operating, perfect silence prevails among the patients, who watch him intently as he fumbles about with the lumps of sugar. After that ceremony, Père JOURDAIN takes the bags and returns them, one by one, to their owners, who, on receiving them, place a few coins, copper or silver, in proportion to their means, in his hand. The miracle man drives such a lucrative trade that he has enlisted the services of his nephew, who is probably destined to be his successor, as he already fumbles the sugar in a masterly manner.

—If the people of Utah, or any part of them, seriously try to get a statue of BRIGHAM YOUNG into the Capitol, at Washington, they will excite a commotion beside which that raised by the admirers of Père MARQUETTE was no louder than the buzzing of a single fly on a cathedral window, and before they attain their purpose an opposition so strong and so general will have to be met and overcome, the victory will rank among the most momentous episodes in this country's history. Of course the scheme is wildly absurd, and if it had any chance of success it would be worth calling it monstrous, but recognition of this fact does not necessitate a refusal to admit that BRIGHAM YOUNG was a man with several virtues, and possessed ability so far beyond the average that it is no exaggeration to describe him as great. It was no ordinary task which this man performed. He led his people, not across a desert to a fertile land beyond, but into the desert's heart, and there established and maintained them in a degree of material prosperity that amazed all who understood the conditions with which the Mormon colony had to contend. He was the first man in this country to see what could be done with the sterile lands of the West by means of an extensive and intelligent system of irrigation, and all that has since been done in that direction is simply an imitation of the plans which BRIGHAM YOUNG devised and carried out with such brilliant success. Not less remarkable was the unquestioning obedience which he secured from as heterogeneous a body of people as were ever gathered under one leader, and it was not alone by appealing to their superstitions or their vices that he enforced his commands. The statue problem in this case, however, is not likely to give any trouble. The joint resolution by which Congress in 1864 changed the old House of Representatives into Statuary Hall expressly declares that only States then in the Union can place there the effigies of their honored sons.

—Of course "Ian Maclaren," as soon as he returned to London, was interviewed as to the queer things and people he saw in America. Some of his remarks, as reported, are of interest. For example, he does not think that the descendants of the Puritans have lost the spirit or the virtues of their sires; on the contrary, he has "a distinct impression that the keen sense of National honor, and the determination upon no consideration to repudiate debt, displayed at the recent election, prove that the American Nation has a strong conscience, and one cast in the Puritan mold." Dr. WATSON is somewhat apprehensive about the West, however, and is inclined to the view that the multiplication in centres like Chicago of ignorant foreigners, who are mainly of Socialistic and Anarchical tendencies, constitutes a decided danger. Bryanism, he says, had its roots in a certain dumb feeling of injustice and discontent at the enormous fortunes obtained from trusts, far more than in theories about the currency; it was the result of an idea that somehow things are wrong at the base, and unless the party in power adopts means to relieve this feeling among the masses, there will be a social revolution inside a measurable period of time. Dr. WATSON is also convinced that the American people dislike the custom Yankee millionaires have of living in England and spending their fortunes beyond their own country. He does not see that religion here has suffered any loss by reason of the absence of an Established Church. What he did observe was a greater friendliness than exists in England among men of all denominations, a closer bond between the Episcopalian and the Presbyterian and self-governing Churches. He saw next to no evidence of denominational bitterness, and was greatly impressed by the ability of the various prelates whom he met. When asked about the lecture field in America, Dr. WATSON modestly said: "Where lectures so simple and unpretending as my own, with readings, were so kindly received, there should be an excellent field for any distinguished man of letters, provided he was accustomed to address large audiences."

CURRENT NOTES.

Among the few schools in the United States named for artists are the Gilbert Stuart School, in Dorchester, Mass., and the Washington Allston School, in Allston, Mass. The former is a new school, which is to be dedicated on Washington's birthday, and several Boston artists have promised to contribute pictures for the adornment of the schoolhouse.

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The Worcester Gazette says that a parasite imported into Massachusetts some time ago, at much expense, in the hope that it would prey upon the gypsy moth, was found to be accompanied by another parasite which lived only to prey upon it, and the scheme was consequently a failure.

* * *

It has been learned that Susan H. Bertram, who died in Boston recently, bequeathed nearly $100,000 of her estate of $248,595 for benevolent and religious purposes, much of it being given to Catholic institutions.

* * *

Mark A. Hanna has lately told The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader that he said four months ago that he would not accept a Cabinet portfolio, and that he hasn't changed his mind since then.

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Robins flock to a big reed swamp in Randolph, N. C., to roost at this season of the year, and the destructive hunters follow them in swarms, with lights and bags, and capture them by the hundreds. One man caught 500 in this way in one day last week. How there should be any robins left is a wonder.

* * *

The Rhode Island Prohibitionists will hold their State Convention in Providence on Monday and nominate candidates for the State offices to be filled at the annual election in April. They are expected to confine their platform to State issues, particularly the lax enforcement of the liquor law.

* * *

Senator Sherman is reported to have instructed his agent to lease for four years his home in Mansfield, Ohio, if a desirable tenant can be found. This is regarded as indicating his belief that his duties as Secretary of State will keep him in Washington continuously.

* * *

An old building at the corner of Broad and Custom House Streets, Boston, which is to make room for a modern structure, has been occupied since 1822, and perhaps longer, by what is now known as the firm of Barry, Thayer & Co. The firm has been changed in all that time only by the retirement of senior partners and the admission of senior clerks. The connection of Nathaniel N. Thayer, the present junior member, and his father with the firm spans a period of seventy-one years. Royal P. Barry, the senior member of the firm, has been in business there for forty-two years.

* * *

President Tucker of Dartmouth College has returned to Hanover, N. H., having completed his trip among the Alumni Associations, including those of this city, Boston, Buffalo, Washington, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, and some other cities of the West. He tells the students that the proposed alumni hall will soon be built, the alumni taking very kindly to the project, and having already subscribed $15,000 of the $90,000 needed.

* * *

The Board of Trade of Peabody, Mass., celebrated by a dinner on Thursday evening last the one hundred and second anniversary of the birth of George Peabody, the philanthropist, for whom its town was named. He was born in the town when it was known as Danvers.

BEYOND REACH.

From The Chicago Journal.

I am the thing that no man sees,
Though man from old has sought,
All unaware of trap or snare,
Yet am I never caught.

And men may seek till doomsday come!
All other suits forsake,
Yet still I fly and still defy,
For me they may not take.

Above the highest mountain tops,
Beneath the deepest seas,
I still abide and there I hide
From each and all of these.

They know not even how I look,
Nor what my form may be,
Nor do they know if weal or woe
Or virtue is in me.

The name I own they cannot call,
And, when their steps are bent
To seek me out, they vainly shout,
"Oh, come to us, Content!"

MR. BISPHAM'S RECITALS.

The Whole of Brahms's "Die Schoene Magellone" Excellently Given at the Opera House.

Mr. David Bispham, the popular baritone of the Metropolitan Opera House company, has earned for himself in his single season in his native land a reputation of no mean sort. His song recitals recently given in the Carnegie Lyceum attracted such large audiences that he was induced to give an extra concert yesterday afternoon in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall. The audience was not quite so large as might have been expected, but perchance the prospect of an entire afternoon of Brahms had something to do with that. It was, at any rate, an audience of sufficient size to convince any singer that he was well liked. Mr. Bispham presented yesterday afternoon Brahms's setting of the songs in Tieck's romance, "Die Schöne Magellone." In order to make the entertainment altogether artistic he provided singers to represent all the four singing personages of the story. He himself sang all the songs allotted to Peter and Miss Marguerite Hall all those allotted to Magellone, while Mr. Lloyd d'Aubigne sang the single song of the minstrel, and Miss Marie Engle that of the Sultan's daughter.

Miss Elsie Leslie was originally announced to read the story, but as she was sick with a cold, Mr. Bispham acted as his own reader. He presented his audience with a condensed version of the tale, and read it in a pleasant, unaffected style. We think, however, that Mr. Bispham was in error in announcing yesterday's as the first performance of the work in America in its entirety. We believe it has been done by Mr. Heinrich Meyn. However, that fact is of little significance. The cycle is as unfamiliar as it is interesting. It must be confessed that it is not popular in style, and Brahms's method of interpreting the thought of love songs is so profoundly intellectual that it does not always touch the chord of passion in the hearer's heart. But frequent hearing of Brahms's songs enables one to fathom their depths, and there can be no question of the intensity of their feeling, though the expression is so austere.

Mr. Bispham sang admirably yesterday afternoon, and Miss Hall gave him capable assistance. M. d'Aubigne did not make a serious impression with his one solo, but Miss Engle delivered hers in a pretty style and with charming voice. Special praise must be awarded to the accompanist, Herman Hans Wetzler, who performed his important task with understanding and with warm tone.

"CARMEN" AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Calve Indisposed and Mlle. Olitzka Sings the Role.

It was the last night of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, and Mme. Calvé was to make her adieu as the gypsy in Bizet's "Carmen." But fate for once decided to be consistent, and so a season of disappointments had to close with one more. The auditors on arriving at the doors of the opera house were greeted by placards announcing that Mme. Calvé was suffering from rheumatism, and was consequently unable to appear. In order to avoid a change of opera, Mlle. Olitzka had kindly consented to sing the part. So those who did not care to go home again sat down to hear a second Polish Carmen. The first one was Mlle. Mira Heller, who did not achieve a distinguished success in the part.

It would not be fair to treat Mlle. Olitzka's performance with close criticism. In the circumstances she deserved every consideration. Her work had not a little merit, but her voice sounded unusually cold and powerless except in the lower tones. Her conception of the part was according to the accepted conventions, and in action her work was tolerable. The other members of the cast have all been heard often, and their work calls for no especial comment. M. Saligmac was Don José, Miss Engle Micaela, M. Lassalle Escamillo, and the minor parts were in the usual hands. This afternoon "Siegfried" will be given at the final matinée.

FINN BILLS AND THE MAYOR.

What Mr. Callanan Says of the Measures and Their Supporters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with surprise, under the heading "New York City," in your issue of the 18th inst., that a delegation of Vesey Street merchants, headed by the President of the Board of Aldermen, called upon Mayor Strong yesterday to urge him to approve the Finn bills. Now, what is the purport of these Finn bills? Do they authorize any public improvement, or are they of benefit to the City of New York, that the President of the Board of Aldermen should head a delegation calling on the Chief Magistrate of this city to approve them, even before they were passed by the Senate? On the contrary, they are two of the most vicious bills ever introduced in the Legislature of this State.

One is intended to authorize the Controller of this city to issue permits for the occupation of Vesey Street and the stoop line around the Washington Market for the display and sale of merchandise of all kinds; the other to authorize the occupation of the stoop line by the occupants of premises within two blocks of any of the public markets of this city, in any direction, and this bill would probably give permanent rights, so as practically to narrow these already too narrow streets, and thus seeking to legalize abuses which have existed, notably around Washington Market, for a long time, under the fostering care of the officials who have so far thwarted every effort to remove them.

I have no doubt the men who accompanied the President were to be the chief beneficiaries under the law, as they could have no other reason to advocate the passage of these bills. Is there another city in the civilized or uncivilized world that could present such a spectacle as the President of the Board of Aldermen, who would be Acting Mayor should anything happen to Mayor Strong, heading a delegation to ask the Mayor to approve a law which would take five feet from the sidewalks, the property of the people of this city, whose interests he had sworn to protect when he assumed the duties of his office. The spectacle, I have no doubt, is regarded as a humiliating one by every citizen, particularly by those who helped to elect him. These bills were introduced in the Legislature to head off the action which is now being pushed in the courts to compel the Commissioner of Public Works to remove all the obstructions outside of the building line except the ones necessary for the transaction of the business carried on in the building.

The frequent complaints made by citizens to the different officials of this city about the obstructions to pedestrians on the sidewalks ought to be a warning to the officials, who stand in the way of their removal, that a day of reckoning is near at hand, when the issue will be clearly defined, that any official who stands in the way of restoring to the people of this city the free and unobstructed use of the sidewalks, which they own, will be swept into political oblivion at the next election by the citizens whose rights in this matter he swore to protect when he assumed the office.

L. J. CALLANAN.
Nos. 41 and 43 Vesey Street, New York, Feb. 19.

Too Many Holidays.

From The New York Home Journal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is right; we have too many holidays. Fifteen or twenty years ago there were too few; now we have gone to the other extreme. Some of these holidays are appointed by our Albany "statesmen" only to curry favor with workingmen and as a bid for votes, and these holidays, not generally observed, are an advantage only to petty officeholders and political heelers; they draw their salaries, work or play. The large department stores and other business places are open, as usual; the great army of drivers and conductors on the city car lines are at work as on other days; so are all newspaper men and women; mechanics and laborers employed on buildings are not paid, unless they work; who benefits, then, by these so-called holidays that are not generally recognized?

RHODES TELLS HIS STORY

The Former Premier of Cape Colony Continues His Testimony Regarding the Jameson Raid.

AIMS OF THE INSURRECTION.

It Was Desired to Ascertain if the People of South Africa Were in Favor of Union—His Promise to the Johannesburg People.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The South African Committee to inquire into the troubles in the Transvaal, and particularly into the raid made by Dr. Jameson and his followers into the Boer territory, resumed its sittings in Westminster Hall to-day.

Cecil Rhodes, formerly Premier of Cape Colony, was examined as to the cipher dispatches which passed between numerous capitalists of the South African States and others prior to the Jameson raid, and were later entered as evidence at the trial of the members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee at Pretoria.

In the course of the examination of Mr. Rhodes, the Chairman of the committee referred to the British High Commissioner, Sir Hercules Robinson, (now Lord Rosmead.)

Mr. Rhodes said that he had advised the Commissioner that if any rising should occur he (the Commissioner) would better mediate between the revolting party and President Krüger with the object of securing to the people their civil rights. The witness had gathered from what the Commissioner said that he intended to act as mediator, in accordance with his suggestion, and therefore gave his personal pledge to the people of Johannesburg that the Commissioner would go to that place if an insurrection should take place.

Mr. Rhodes said, in answer to a direct question, that he had not told the High Commissioner that he was actively engaged in promoting an insurrection. The object of the rising, Mr. Rhodes said, was to obtain a plebiscite to ascertain whether the people were in favor of a union of the whole of South Africa, or whether the administration of local affairs should be left to the Transvaal Government.

Mr. Rhodes added: "You may be sure that I was not going to risk my position by changing President Kruger for President Rhodes."

KILLED BY FALL FROM BICYCLE.

Prof. W. Wallace of Oxford Is the Victim.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Prof. W. Wallace, M. A., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Oxford, was killed to-day by a fall from his bicycle, which fractured his skull.

Conservatives Hold a District.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Parliamentary election held yesterday in the Chertsey Division of Surrey to fill a vacancy in the House of Commons resulted in the choice of Leigh Bennett (Conservative) by a vote of 4,845, to 3,977 cast for Mr. Baker, (Liberal.) In the last election Mr. Combe (Conservative) was returned without opposition.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

GLASGOW, Feb. 19.—The new 440-ton steam yacht Andria, constructed for John E. Brooks of New York from designs by G. L. Watson, was launched from the Ailsa Shipyards in the Clyde to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—In the fifth round of the coursing for the Waterloo Cup at Formby to-day Five by Tricks beat Fabulous Fortune, and Gallant beat Black Veil. The final heat, between Five by Tricks and Gallant, was won by Gallant.

MISS DUESTROW TO BE A NUN.

Sister of Arthur Duestrow, Who Was Hanged for Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19.—The future of Hulda Duestrow and her $30,000 a year is a subject which is occupying to a large extent the time of the gossips, now that her brother, Arthur, who was hanged for murder a few days ago, has been laid away in his grave. Miss Duestrow undoubtedly is the richest girl in St. Louis.

A rumor was afloat that she would marry Theodore Trost, a school teacher in Trenton, Ill., and a nephew of Miss Kate Sauter, Hulda's duenna. Since the elder Mrs. Duestrow's death, the Sauter woman never has allowed any one to see Hulda save in her presence, and has had such influence over her that her will has been law with the girl. The proposed marriage now is denied emphatically, and it comes direct from Miss Hulda that in order to escape the world's scorn she will prepare to enter a Catholic convent and become a novitiate of the Sacred Heart.

Her income of $30,000 a year would go to the church during her lifetime, but at her death, according to her father's will, her three-million-dollar fortune would go to certain charities should Hulda die without issue. Miss Duestrow is not handsome. Though only twenty years old, she weighs about 200 pounds.

COMING EVENTS.

—The Patriotic Republican Club will hold a reception and ball at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue, Monday evening.

—The Washington Club, National Democracy, Twelfth Assembly District, will have a reception Monday night at the club rooms, 542 Grand Street.

—At the regular meeting of the League for Political Education, at 23 West Forty-fourth Street, to-night, William Potts will speak on "Are Republican Institutions in Their Decadence?"

—The Alpha Chi Sigma Fraternity, which has chapters in leading military academies in the East, will have its tenth annual convention and banquet at the Hotel Marlborough this evening.

—Clarence Eddy of Chicago, who has just returned from a tour of Europe, will give a free organ recital at the South Church, Monday afternoon, and will play a number of new compositions.

—The Class of '81 of the College of the City of New York will give a dinner to District Attorney Olcott at the Hotel Savoy this evening. Albert Ulmann, editor of the Jewelers' Weekly, will be toastmaster.

—Capt. Jack Crawford, "The Poet Scout," will deliver a lecture at 2 P. M., Monday, to the prisoners in the Tombs on "The Camp-fire and Trail." Warden Van De Car gave permission for him to do so.

—The members of the Alpha Delta Phi Club of this city will give a dinner to Clarence A. Seward, President of the Fraternity, at the clubhouse, 35 West Thirty-third Street, this evening. Judge Edward Patterson is to preside.

—The annual indoor games of the Long Island Interscholastic League will take place at 2 P. M. to-day at the Cycle Club of Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue and Hanson Place. The rivalry between the various private schools is intense, and interesting contests are expected.

—Amateur theatricals will be given in the vestry of the Church of the Eternal Hope, 142 West Eighty-first Street, Thursday evening. "The Fatal Message," a farce by John Kendrick Bangs, and "A Rice Pudding," a comedy in two acts, by Esther B. Tiffany, will be produced.

—The meeting of the Underhill Society of America will be held in the parlor of Friends Seminary, East Sixteenth Street and Rutherford Place, Monday, at 2:30 P. M. George W. Cocks of Glen Cove, L. I., will deliver an address on "David Underhill, Youngest Son of Capt. John Underhill."

A Butler Accused of Theft.

Henry Featherston, a butler, employed by William S. Valentine of 44 East Fifty-seventh Street, and Albert Smith, who lodges in the Olive Tree Inn, in East Twenty-third Street, were held yesterday afternoon in $500 bail each for a hearing this morning in Yorkville Court. The men are charged with stealing silverware of considerable value from Mr. Valentine.

CALVE DISLIKES NOTORIETY.

NEW JOURNALISM STORIES CAUSE HER MUCH ANNOYANCE.

Was Ill and Did Not Sing—Says Her Condition in Part Is Due to Newspaper Yarns About Herself and an Alleged Crank.

Mme. Calvé's indisposition last night and her consequent inability to appear in the part of Carmen, for which she was billed at the Metropolitan Opera House, was due in some measure to the worry and annoyance which she has undergone in the past few days on account of the notoriety some sensational newspapers thrust upon her in detailing thrilling accounts of an alleged crank's threats to shoot her and his persistent efforts to molest her.

She has been suffering for some time with occasional attacks of a mild form of rheumatism, and any undue excitement tends to aggravate the malady.

To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES who called at her apartments at the Hotel Plaza last night, Mme. Calvé said:

"Yes, I am feeling very bad to-night, and I must confess that the disgusting notoriety which I have suddenly achieved has something to do with my condition. I am naturally very excitable, and this affair has quite upset me."

Asked how much truth there was in the various stories published, Mme. Calvé smiled and replied: "Very little, to be sure. The true facts in the matter are simply these: A man whom I certainly consider mentally unbalanced, heard me sing in New Haven, and when I returned to my apartments at this hotel I found a letter from him announcing the rather disagreeable fact that he was coming to see me. Of course I paid no attention to it, and shortly afterward received another letter, stating that he was already here. The third and last letter declared that he was determined to have an interview with me.

"The next thing I heard of him was that he was creating a disturbance in the lobby of the hotel, and insisted upon my coming down to see him. I ordered him ejected, and this was promptly done. As for his following me to the theatre or my having detectives to guard my coming and going, that is all purely imaginative and originated in the brain of one of those new journalists. I was rather nervous last Wednesday night, because I felt that it was going to bring me into very undesirable notoriety."

The reporter remarked that THE NEW YORK TIMES had refrained from publishing any of those stories, to which Mme. Calvé replied:

"I am truly glad that such is the case. It shows that there are some decent newspapers in New York. Really, this so-called new journalism is positively shocking. It is a wonder to me that Americans, who are such sensible people, tolerate anything of the kind. Is there, then, no law to prevent absolute falsehoods regarding persons in public life being published?

"To show you what a wide range of imagination the reporters for some of these papers have: This morning a story appeared in a morning newspaper to the effect that my companion, Mme. de Wolska, had seen a detective and instructed him not to enter any complaint against this man, John R. Ward. As a matter of fact, Mme. de Wolska did not see a detective at all, and even had she done so, she could have given him no instructions, for neither she nor I speak a word of English."

Mme. Calvé said that she was going to leave this city this morning, and while really sorry to go away, as New York has become very homelike to her, she was glad to escape the notoriety she has but recently achieved.

"I assure you," said she in conclusion, "I need not the services of enterprising press agents who make it a business to keep their stars before the public by all sorts of tricks and ruses. I never had a press agent in my life, and it is rather late to begin now."

Antigone in English.

An adaptation of the "Antigone" of Sophocles was given yesterday afternoon at Association Hall, Brooklyn. The dialogue of the tragedy was read by George Riddle. The choruses were sung in English to Mendelssohn's music by a male chorus under the direction of Arthur Claassen. Mr. Claassen's reading was impressive. His chorus was thoroughly competent, and the soloist, Hermann Dietman, sang the music of the leader with excellent taste.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—A triple frame, or triptych, was given away last night as a souvenir of the fiftieth performance of "A Contented Woman" at Hoyt's Theatre. It contained a portrait of Caroline Miskel Hoyt and two beveled mirrors.

—John Hare will make his last appearance to-day in New York at the Knickerbocker Theatre for a period of two or more years. He is negotiating for a theatre in London that will probably keep him abroad all next season.

—Maurice Grau received a cablegram from Mme. Melba yesterday in which she stated that it was not possible for her to sail from England to-day, as she expected, but would leave on the Majestic next Wednesday. She added that she hoped to appear in "La Traviata" in Chicago March 8.

—Julia Marlowe is meeting with such success at Wallack's Theatre with "For Bonnie Prince Charlie" that it has been decided to continue the play at that house indefinitely. It is probable, provided arrangements can be made to cancel out-of-town dates, that the piece will have a long run.

—A programme of music written expressly for the violoncello will be played by Auguste Van Biene at the recital given by him to the theatrical and musical professions at the Waldorf Hotel next Thursday afternoon. Beginning with classical numbers from Beethoven, Saint-Saëns, and Mendelssohn, the programme will conclude with patriotic and popular airs.

—The Metropolitan Opera Company will leave for Chicago on the Erie Railroad this morning at 10:30. A special train of ten coaches has been provided, and the big organization will be in Mr. Grau's personal charge. Mr. Schoeffel, with MM. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Mme. Litvinne, and Anton Seidl, will leave on the Pennsylvania Limited Sunday.

—Charles Frohman has given Edwin Milton Royle the use of the Garrick Theatre for a special matinée performance of his new play, "1+1=3." The piece will be acted Monday, March 1, by Selena Fetter, Ida Conquest, Lila Jeffreys Goodfriend, Jessie McElroy, Orrin Johnson, W. H. Crompton, Theodore Roberts, Herbert Ayling, Joseph Cusack, and Edwin Milton Royle.

—Marie Dressler has been engaged by Rich & Harris to appear in the rôle now acted by May Irwin in "Courted Into Court" next season. She will be supported by the present company appearing at the Bijou Theatre. Flora Irwin will appear in "The Widow Jones," and a new farce by John J. McNally will be produced in the theatre which the syndicate contemplates erecting on Broadway. It is said that a well-known comic opera favorite will appear in the new piece, but this will not be known until Tuesday.

—The first warrant to be issued under the act recently passed to prevent the piracy of plays was signed yesterday by United States Commissioner Benedict of the Eastern District of New York in Brooklyn. The warrant is for the arrest of Louis Roble, proprietor of Roble's Bohemians, for willful violation of the copyright law in using parts of "In Gay New York" and "The Lady Slavey" in a production. The warrant was issued at the instance of Klaw & Erlanger, Canary & Lederer of the Casino, "Hugh Morton" and Gustave Kerker, authors of the pieces, and Harms & Co., publishers. The penalty for piracy is fine and imprisonment.

Reduced Rates to Washington for the Inauguration.

The Royal Blue Line will sell excursion tickets from New York, Newark, and Elizabeth at $8 for the round trip, and at proportionate rates from all other stations to Washington, D. C., and return for the inauguration of President-elect McKinley on March 4th. Tickets will be good to go on March 1st to 4th, inclusive, and for return from March 4th to 8th, inclusive.

Upon application the New York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage through to hotel or residence in Washington.

Station in New York, Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, North River.—Adv.

ALUMNI OF LAFAYETTE DINE.

JOHN J. McCOOK AND GOV. GRIGGS MAKE SPEECHES.

Mr. McCook Wants Arbitration and the Means to Enforce It—Gov. Griggs Paraphrases Pope and Tells of the Modern Political Idea.

The annual dinner of the Alumni Association of Lafayette College was given at the Hotel Savoy last night. The principal guests were John J. McCook, who has been mentioned for a place in Mr. McKinley's Cabinet, and Gov. Griggs of New Jersey. The red dining room of the hotel was decorated with the college colors—maroon and white. About 100 of the alumni were present.

President Ethelbert D. Warfield, replying to the toast, "Lafayette, Good Luck to Her," said the college needs more attention to the home life—the need of a gathering place for the students—where they can develop student life. He also referred to football.

John J. McCook, who has received an honorary degree from Lafayette, replied to the toast "Our Liberties," and in the course of his remarks said: "It is reported that Washington once said that many of the battles of England had been decided beforehand on the field at Eton. We did not realize the force of this remark until football came over here. Now I am convinced that if the college boys of America in pre-Revolutionary days had practiced football, the War of the Revolution would have been shortened by from two to four years."

He said in all the crises of our Nation the college men have been found in the midst of the struggles, and "thank God, have received some of the rewards." He predicted that in time of trouble they would be at the front again.

"In these days of arbitration treaties," he continued, "I would not wish to say anything in favor of war. But the making of an arbitration treaty will not prevent other nations from going to war. Then, too, while I am strongly in favor of arbitration, I do not believe we should rest our belief in peace on a treaty, unless we are prepared to defend our coasts and send the best war vessels in the world out to sea, and so are prepared to keep the treaty and to see that other nations keep it."

Gov. Griggs replied to the toast, "Our Sister Commonwealth," and said he was proud of Lafayette, even though ex officio, he was President of the Princeton University Trustees. He said, in part: "We should have a course of international law in our colleges. It seems to be the common idea that we must have war—it comes high, but we must have it. No man knows when he may be called to be Congressman or Attorney General, [all looked at Mr. McCook and smiled,] and may be called upon to decide on arbitration. So we ought to have taught international law of the new kind, under which every nation finds fault with every other nation, makes faces, and calls names."

He also paraphrased Pope's lines on the modern idea is:

"For forms of government let fools contest,
Those who get offices, get the best."

Theodore Roosevelt spoke to the toast "Honesty Versus Policy." He said that nothing can be accomplished by staying at home. "You must get out into the world, and fight for your principles," he said. "You must not allow the world to think that virtue is incompatible with vigorous thinking and acting. If you wish to accomplish anything, don't go at it spasmodically. Don't attend one primary, and, because you find that you cannot accomplish anything, give up in disgust. If you yield because of one, or two, or three failures, you show yourselves cowards. You must be gentlemen, you must be virtuous and courageous, and you must be Americans."

Prof. A. Alexander Smith replied to "The Alumni," and Dr. Anthony H. Evans to "Our Denomination."

A Dance at Miss Kanzler's.

Miss Adele E. Kanzler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Kanzler, gave a dance last evening at the home of her parents, 106 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. The parlors were tastefully decorated with cut flowers and smilax. Supper was served by Mazzetti. Among the guests were Miss Mary N. Pearse, Miss E. A. Sparks, Miss Anna Bardes, Miss Rose Bardes, Miss Louise E. Naegeli, Miss Eleanor M. Mitchell, Miss Edna H. Brady, Miss Helen B. Adams, Miss Cora Montague, Miss Ethel Montague, Miss Mary Seesel, Miss Georgie Northrup, Miss Mary Bateson, Miss Grace E. Long, Miss Lillian Young, Miss Mabel Nichols, and Miss M. Bonney.

Danced on the New Hampshire.

Members of the Third and Fourth Divisions of the First Battalion, New York Naval Militia, gave a dance last night on board the old United States ship New Hampshire, now lying at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street. The spar deck, profusely decorated and cleared, was used for dancing, while the refreshments were served in the ward rooms. The music was furnished by the Battalion Band. The patronesses were Mrs. Aaron Vanderbilt, Mrs. Philip B. Low, Mrs. J. E. Craig, Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mrs. Henry Molenhauer, Mrs. F. E. Higginson, and Mrs. Alexander Henderson.

Prof. Le Conte's Golden Wedding.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—In honor of the golden wedding of Prof. and Mrs. Joseph Le Conte, a reception was given at the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art by the Regents and Faculty of the University of California. Gov. and Mrs. Budd assisted in receiving. Prof. Le Conte is the leading scientist of the State University, and is noted throughout the world as an authority on science. A golden loving cup was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Le Conte.

Architectural League Reception.

A reception to the members of the Architectural League of New York was given last night in the league's rooms, 115 West Fifty-seventh Street. A large crowd attended, and the occasion was one of much interest. The visitors were entertained by music while they visited the various galleries. The memorial to William M. Hunt was on exhibition. Drawings from the Ecole des Beaux Arts and drawings of the Grand Prix de Rome were shown.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—The last for this season of the Friday evening subscription dances was given at Sherry's last night, and was largely attended. Edward Nicoll Crosby led the cotillion with Miss Ellen Van Buren Morris.

—Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle will be the guests of Senator David B. Hill in Washington the coming week. Mrs. Earle will attend the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution as Regent of the Washington Heights Chapter of New York; also the National Congress of the Children of the American Revolution as President of the Washington Heights Society, New York.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells Champney will give a reception this afternoon at Mr. Champney's studio, 56 Fifth Avenue, for M. and Mme. Théobald Chartran. Miss Ada Stirling will give one of her musical readings and Albert Lockwood will play. Next Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Champney will entertain Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Abbey. A programme of music has been arranged for the occasion by Hermann Hans Wetzler.

—The story reading and dialect recitals given by Mrs. Waldo Richards in the ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the East Side Chapel and Kindergarten, at 404 East Fifteenth Street, attracted an audience which filled nearly every seat in the room. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Mrs. W. F. Havemeyer, Mrs. L. Bolton Bangs, Mrs. Austin Flint, Mrs. W. G. Hamilton, Mrs. Henry Hawley, Mrs. Reuben Hoyt, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. W. L. Strong, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. D. Willis James, Mrs. F. F. Thompson, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

LOCKED IN HIS ICE-CHEST.

A Brooklyn Butcher, Fooled by Thieves, Nearly Loses His Life.

Three men went into the butcher shop of Demeaminer Ruffo, 261 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon and asked for a leg of mutton. Ruffo went into the ice-chest to get it for them, when one of the men sprang forward and locked him in. Together with his companions, the man rifled the cash drawer, containing $25, and the three fellows then made their escape.

Half an hour later Mrs. Ruffo had occasion to go down to the shop, and heard feeble cries from the ice-chest. She quickly opened it, and found her husband, nearly frozen, inside. He was hastily removed to his room, where hot drinks were given to him, and he was wrapped in hot blankets. Repeated treatment of this kind soon brought him around, and, with the exception of having contracted a heavy cold, he is none the worse for his experience.

The police were informed, but have so far been unable to find any traces of the daring robbers.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS DINE.

End of the Annual Meeting of the American Association.

The three days' session of the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association closed last night with a banquet at the Hoffman House, at which 150 members and guests were present. The menu was an elaborate one.

The toastmaster was President Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic, and the toasts responded to were "American Journalism," Charles H. Taylor of The Boston Globe; "The Newspaper as a Political Census Taker," Victor F. Lawson, Chicago News and Record; "Recent Phases of Newspaper Publication," Stephen O'Meara of The Boston Journal; "The Papermaker and the Publisher," Hugh J. Chisholm, Portland, Me.; "Slugging as a Fine Art," Phil T. Dodge, New York; "Press News Service," Melville E. Stone; "Newspaper Independence," Harrison Gray Otis. Before the speeches the company was entertained by Miss Leona Lewis, who sang several songs, and A. H. Wilson, German comedian, who gave some dialect recitations and sang.

In the last session, on the afternoon prior to the banquet, officers were elected as follows: President—Charles W. Knapp; Vice President—J. A. Butler of The Buffalo News; Secretary—W. C. Bryant of The Brooklyn Times; Treasurer—H. F. Gunnison of The Brooklyn Eagle; Executive Committee—M. A. McRae, S. H. Kauffmann of The Washington Star, Frederick Driscoll of The St. Paul Pioneer Press, Charles H. Taylor and W. H. Seif of The Pittsburg Times. Among the features of the business sessions was the decision to incorporate the association, the principal object of which will be to systematize the credits extended to advertisers. The next meeting will take place in New York next February.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Augustus S. Seymour.

Augustus Sherrill Seymour of New Berne, N. C., Judge of the United States District Court, died yesterday at the home of his brother-in-law, M. H. Houghton, 578 West End Avenue, in this city, aged sixty. He was born in Ithaca, the son of A. C. Seymour, one time State Engineer. After being graduated from Hamilton College and studying under Judge Dwight, he practiced law in New York a few years, moving to New Berne at the close of the war. There he was elected City Judge, and then member of the State Senate. As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Constitutional Convention of 1871 he had a large share in the labors of that body. He was Judge of the Superior Court for eight years and resigned when appointed by President Arthur Judge of the Eastern District of North Carolina in 1882. He gave up active work on the bench only when he came North for his health a few weeks ago. He leaves a wife and a daughter, Mrs. William Welsh of Cheshire, England. Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton of The Evangelist and Mrs. M. H. Houghton are his sisters.

Simon Goldenberg.

Simon Goldenberg died at his home, 29 East Seventy-second Street, yesterday morning, after a short illness. He was fifty-eight years old. He was born in Germany, and came to this country in his boyhood. At the age of twenty-two he was admitted into partnership with his brothers, and at the time of his death was the senior member of the silk importing house of Goldenberg Brothers & Co.

Mr. Goldenberg was Vice President of the Institute for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, a Director of the Hebrew Technical School, a member of Temple Beth-El, the Progress Club, and several other charitable and social organizations. A widow, one brother, and several sisters survive him.

The funeral services will take place at his residence at 10 A. M. to-morrow, and the burial will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Teresa Fernandes Savage.

Teresa Fernandez Savage, Marquesa de la Esperanza, died suddenly at her home, 344 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, yesterday morning, in the seventieth year of her age. The Marquesa was born on the Island of Puerto Rico. She married Col. Edward Savage of the Confederate Army in 1848 in Puerto Rico, and came at once to this country.

Col. and Mrs. Savage resided in the South until after the war, and then removed to this city. Col. Savage died last March. The Marquesa had been an invalid for a number of years. One son, José R. F. Savage, survives her. The funeral will take place from the house at 9:30 A. M. Monday.

Obituary Notes.

—J. Gardner Curtis of Boston, the head of the coffee-importing house of J. Gardner Curtis & Co., died Thursday.

—Adam Sauer of Elizabethport, N. J., former Sinking Fund Commissioner, died yesterday. Three weeks ago a large cancerous tumor was removed from his stomach. He did not recover from the operation. Mr. Sauer was sixty-four years old. He was the largest real estate owner in Elizabethport.

—Mrs. Sarah Platt Wagstaff, widow of Dr. Alfred Wagstaff and mother of former Assemblyman Alfred Wagstaff, died at her residence, Tahlulah, West Islip, L. I., yesterday morning in her eighty-fourth year. The funeral services will be held in St. Mark's Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, Monday, at 11 A. M.

—William Wait of Newburg, N. Y., died yesterday, aged seventy-eight years. He was one of the California forty-niners. Afterward he invested his money in lands in Chicago and Lincoln, Neb. He leaves a fortune estimated at $200,000. A portfolio of bonds and securities amounting to $100,000 was found in his room after his death. He was unmarried.

—Angus W. Mackintosh of Elizabeth, N. J., died yesterday. He was born in London in 1832, and came to America in 1840 and settled in Philadelphia. In 1865 he came to New York and associated himself with the firm of Ward, Campbell & Co., bankers and brokers, with whom he staid until 1859, when he went to Duncan Sherman & Co., bankers, and remained with that firm until its failure. Soon after this he became private secretary to A. T. Stewart. In late years Mr. Mackintosh was engaged in railroad enterprises. He was a resident of Elizabeth over twenty years. His wife died a year ago. He leaves four daughters and two sons.

An Alleged Forged Check.

Joseph Sturgis of 26 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station House last night charged with trying to pass an alleged forged check. Sturgis went into the American Baptist Society, 182 Fifth Avenue, and looked at some Bibles. He selected one valued at $1. In payment he offered a check for $8 drawn on the Chemical National Bank, payable to Joseph Sturgis, and indorsed by Francis F. Parker. Manager Thomas E. Schulte, after questioning Sturgis, called in Policeman Davis and had Sturgis arrested.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Keep looking young and save your hair, its color, and beauty with Parker's Hair Balsam. Parker's Ginger Tonic the best cough cure.

CARPETS CLEANED ON THE FLOOR; COLors restored; nap raised; disinfected. C. R. CO., 184 Columbus Av.

E. & W. Winamac. E. & W.
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

BISCHOFF.—On Thursday evening, Annie Louise, the dearly beloved wife of Henry Bischoff, Jr.

Services at her late residence, 19 West 96th St., on Sunday, 21st inst., at 1:30 P. M.; thence to Woodlawn.

FIELD.—At Rome, Italy, on the 18th of February inst., after a short illness, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Hickson W. Field, Esq., and daughter of the late John M. Bradhurst, Esq., of this city.

LORD.—Suddenly, on the 17th inst., Alfred Bowen, eldest son of William A., and Alice Bowen Lord, aged twenty-five years.

Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M. Members of the '93 Stevens and Alpha Kappa Chapter of the Alpha Tau Omega are invited to attend.

GOLDENBERG.—On Friday morning, Feb. 19, Simon, beloved husband of Mary Goldenberg.

Funeral services from his late residence on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Burial at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

GOLDENBERG.—The Directors of the Hebrew Technical Institute are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of their late colleague, Mr. Simon Goldenberg, on Sunday morning, 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 29 East 72d St. By order of the President, JOS. WETZLER, Secretary.

MESSENGER.—At the residence of her niece, The Orchards, Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, Maria, youngest daughter of the late John Messenger, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, corner of Clinton and Livingston Streets, Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 20, at 11:30 A. M. Interment in All Saints' Churchyard, Great Neck, L. I.

SAVAGE.—Suddenly, on Feb. 19, Teresa Fernandez Savage, Marquesa de la Esperanza, in the seventieth year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, 344 West 123d St., on Monday, Feb. 22, at half-past nine A. M.

SEYMOUR.—At the residence of his brother-in-law, M. H. Houghton, 578 West End Av., on Friday morning, Feb. 19, Hon. Augustus Sherrill Seymour of New Bern, N. C., Judge of the United States District Court of Eastern North Carolina, aged sixty years.

Funeral in New Bern, Southern papers please copy.

WAGSTAFF.—On Friday morning, Feb. 19, 1897, at her residence, Tahlulah, West Islip, L. I., Sarah Platt, widow of Dr. Alfred Wagstaff, and daughter of the late Cornelius Du Bois, in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, Second Av. and 10th St., on Monday morning, Feb. 22, at 11 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

The pious care be ours the dead to burn.—U. S. CREMATION CO., (LD.,) 62 East Houston St., New York. Write for pamphlets.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ARMSTRONG, Isabella,	121 W. 19th St	60	18
ACKERMAN, Charles W.,	Grand Union Hotel	27	19
BERWALD, Marcus,	237 Mercer St.	41	18
BROWN, Cornelia,	584 7th Av.	38	18
BARTHOLET, Emil,	513 Courtlandt Av	3	19
BREISER, Frank,	202 E. 16th St.	3	18
BASSFORD, Henry A.,	1,638 Washington Av	63	19
BYRNES, Esther,	786 9th Av.	2	18
BISCHOFF, Annie L.,	19 W. 96th St.	39	18
CASTRILLI, Luigi,	107 Thompson St.	19	18
CRAGER, Jacob,	72 E. 118th St.	75	18
CRAIG, Thomas H.,	627 E. 137th St.	1	19
CLOOS, Helen,	New Rochelle, N. Y.	60	19
DEGNAN, Kate,	83 King St.	22	17
DOMER, Theresa,	155½ E. 113th St.	71	18
DOWLING, Mary,	529 W. 33d St.	75	18
DE WALLTEARSS, David F.,	64 W. 131st St	28	18
DEERY, Philip,	451 W. 16th St.	3	18
DEIHL, George,	Hoboken, N. J.	25	16
DEEVER, Mary S.,	110 Macdougal St.	23	17
ELSASSER, Helen,	562 8th Av.	1	19
ERLANZ, Ettie,	271 Madison St.	3	19
FRANK, Peter,	Paterson, N. J.	61	19
FRENCH, Patrick J.,	305 E. 117th St.	44	17
FAGAN, Michael,	603 1st Av.	62	18
FINGER, Elizabeth,	401 E. 63d St.	56	18
GILLIG, John J.,	447 W. 43d St.	33	18
GELFIUS, Philip,	909 Columbine Av.	74	17
GENS, Joseph,	819 E. 188th St.	4	18
GOLDSMITH, Hannah,	24 E. 116th St	64	18
GOLDENBERG, Simon,	29 E. 72d St.	58	19
HAMILTON, John,	200 W. 68th St.	57	18
HEINS, Aimee,	260 William St.	37	17
HARRINGTON, Jeremiah,	445 W. 30th	66	17
HEALY, Michael J.,	214 E. 32d St.	53	18
HALL, Fannie,	649 West End Av.	15	16
HEIGHBERGH, Rose,	1,951 2d Av.	38	17
HEALY, Margaret,	369 W. 52d St.	57	18
HANLON, Mary,	125 Greenwich Av.	1	17
ISAACS, Israel,	2,253 7th Av.	31	17
JIMENEZ, Suturnino M.,	16 W. 84th St	45	17
KELLY, Maggie A.,	322 E. 26th St.	23	18
KERRIGAN, Mary,	67 Hudson St.	55	18
KAUFFMAN, Louis,	204 Stanton St.	25	18
KELLY, Agnes,	124 10th Av.	30	18
KOEHLER, Sophie,	324 E. 8th St.	1	18
KURZMAN, Esther,	23 Clinton St.	3	19
KUBASCH, Alwin,	309 W. 48th St.	49	18
KORNBLUM, Daniel,	130 Norfolk St.	88	18
LEWIS, Thomas,	13 Bedford St.	58	16
LORD, Alfred B.,	73 W. 92d St.	25	17
LEISMANN, Herman,	611 E. 138th St.	69	17
LYNCH, Thomas,	568 11th Av.	40	17
MILLER, Dora,	519 5th St.	84	17
MATSON, Rose,	Infants' Hospital	1	18
MASON, Joseph,	120½ 1st Av.	2	18
McNEISH, Patrick,	630 Walton Av.	59	18
McDERMOTT, P. J.,	456 W. 50th St.	40	17
McCOY, Mary A.,	38 Macdougal St.	36	17
McCARTHY, Dennis,	135 Washington.	24	19
McDONALD, Mary,	550 W. 46th St.	54	18
McDONALD, Kate,	418 E. 18th St.	58	18
NEWBECK, Christina,	2 Lincoln Place, (E. 118th St.)	44	17
O'BRIAN, James,	28 2d Av.	21	17
O'BRIAN, John, Jr.,	28 2d Av.	23	18
O'CONNOR, Elizabeth,	718 E. 18th St.	63	18
PERKINS, Dora A.,	871 E. 135th St.	1	18
ROSE, Christopher,	678 10th Av.	68	18
ROUGET, Pierre P.,	5 W. 65th St.	51	17
ROGERS, Minnie,	113 E. 117th St.	31	18
ROMANELLO, C.,	3 Minetta Lane.	5	19
SNIGG, Nellie,	415 W. 42d St.	37	18
SHEEHAN, Eugene,	74 Market St.	26	18
SCHOETT, George C.,	98 7th St.	1	17
SCHWARTZ, Kath'e,	5 Livingston Pl.	30	18
SCHOU, Joseph,	131 Pitt St.	62	18
SEYMOUR, Augustus S.,	578 West End	60	19
STILLMAN, Samuel,	69 Suffolk St.	8	17
SHANNON, Henry,	645 E. 16th St.	66	18
SAVAGE, Teresa F.,	344 W. 123d St.	69	19
TOBAC, Bashe R.,	33 Essex St.	58	18
WATSON, Charles,	25 Bowery	48	18

Brooklyn.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
BAER, Henry C.,	659 Bushwick Av.	1	18
BAKER, Marshall A.,	38 Somers St.	1	18
BENNE, John H. A.,	799 Bedford Av.	72	17
BERRMAN, Jennie,	251 Floyd St.	18	17
BOGERT, John H.,	45½ Montrose Av.	1	17
BRADY, Mary,	916 Bedford Av.	53	18
BRENNAN, Catherine,	148 Conc'd St.	42	17
BUTTERPASS, Henry, Jr.,	109 N. 9th.	13	17
BYRNES, Sarah M.,	921 Bedford Av.	75	17
CHRISTENSEN, Lars,	174 Prospect Av.	47	19
CLARK, Thomas F.,	102 De Kalb Av.	1	19
DUNIGAN, Maria,	201 Park Av.	1	18
DIEHL, Rosina,	290 Barbey St.	64	17
DORR, George,	1,153 Willoughby Av.	1	18
DONATO, Giovanni,	13 Conover St.	1	17
ELLMORE, Benj. H.,	296 Bergen St.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and orders executed at the New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.
To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)
At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.
Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.
Dated New York, January 30, 1897.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

New York, February 8, 1897.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the undersigned pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement dated March 20, 1895, will be held at No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Floor 4, on WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, to vote upon a proposition of the Union Pacific Reorganization offering to the Consolidated 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company 50 per cent. in New 4 Per Cent. Bonds and 110 per cent. in Preferred Stock of the new corporation, in place of 80 per cent. in such bonds and 50 per cent. in Preferred Stock, and a provision for the defaulted interest in new Preferred Stock heretofore offered to said Bondholders and accepted by them, such former offer being practically withdrawn.
Such meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of said Bondholders' Agreement, and a determination in regard thereto by a majority in interest of those present or represented at the meeting will be binding.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, COMMITTEE.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

Metropolitan Trust Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Nos. 37 & 39 Wall St.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
SURPLUS $1,000,000
Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Receives deposits of money on interest and acts as trustee for corporations and individuals on favorable terms.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHARLES M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Assistant Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and weak. Money on call, 1½ to 1¾ per cent.

Stocks sold off at the opening yesterday in response to weakness abroad and on sales by room traders. During the first hour arbitrage houses sold the London listed stocks to a considerable extent. About noon the market took a turn for the better and recoveries were general. Later, however, a lack of support again asserted itself, and, aided by vague rumors of hostilities in Crete, the market sold off.

***

Burlington was conspicuous for its activity yesterday, the transactions in that stock almost equaling those in Sugar Trust. Trading in Sugar Trust, by the way, showed a decided falling off. Less than 13,000 shares were dealt in, and fluctuations in the stock were narrow. The Lexow investigating committee is evidently through with the Sugar Company, and the traders have thus been deprived of their basis of action in that quarter.

***

With Burlington, it was a question of a reduction in the dividend rate at the meeting of the company's Directors yesterday. During the morning there were all sorts of rumors about deficits and dissatisfaction and such things, and these rumors were accompanied by activity among the bears. Burlington dropped to 73⅝ quite easily. Later, however, the Directors met and declared their regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., whereat the stock rebounded to 75, though it closed lower fractionally. There was but little reason to expect a reduced dividend, but in these days bear talk is given a ready hearing, and there are too few brave enough to dispute it.

***

The coalers again showed weakness under the lead of Jersey Central. There was not the bear raiding in that quarter which was conspicuous in Thursday's market, nor was there a decline in Lehigh Valley in Philadelphia to point out bad conditions in the anthracite coal trade. But, at the same time, Jersey Central showed a decided weakness, and most of the other stocks found little support.

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Taken generally, however, the market showed rather a strong undertone. Whether this was due to a covering movement, or whether it is attributable simply to inactivity on the part of the bear element, is uncertain.

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Governments closed firm at unchanged quotations. There were sales of $128,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 122½@122⅝; $23,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 118, and $1,000 do, registered, at 112.

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In State bonds, $300 Tennessee settlement 3s, small bonds, sold at 72.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H.	8½
Del., Lack. & W.	⅝	P. & R. 1st pf., w.	1.1¾
Ill. Steel Co.	1¼	St. L. Southwest. pf.	½
Lake Shore	2⅝	St. P. & Omaha	½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Nat. Lead pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¼	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Standard R. & T.	½
Consol. Gas	1	Wabash pf	½
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1⅝	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Minn. Iron	⅛	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1½
N. J. Central	1⅝		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

C. Day. & I. 1st	1	Ind., B. & W. 1st pf.	1¼
Col., H. V. & T. 5s.	1	Standard R. & T. 6s.	1⅝

BONDS DECLINED.

Ken. Central 4s	1	Union El. 1st	1
P. D. & E. 1st, Ev. Div	5	U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed billsr receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House Exchanges, $83,402,753; balances, $6,206,886; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $550,802.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Discount rates in open market, 2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange very dull. Posted rates unchanged at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.84@$4.84¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝@95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70c discount. Boston—Par@10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 25c premium; telegraphic, 27½@ premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1/16 premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

***

The 2 per cent. combination in call money seems to be a thing of the past. The highest rate for call funds on the Stock Exchange yesterday was 1¾ per cent. The market was very dull and few loans were made.

Time money continues to show an improvement in demand. There is not much activity, and rates show no indication of changing. But brokers report that there is a gradual increase in business, and that this increase comes largely from a new demand for thirty and sixty day loans.

Commercial paper is in better supply than for some time, and the market shows a larger number of choice names. All bills, however, are snapped up eagerly by the banks, and brokers are not able to carry much stock on hand.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weaker on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅛, to 95⅛, and Reading, ⅛, to 12⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅜, to 94¼; Erie, ⅜, to 14⅝; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 34¾; St. Paul, ⅛, to 77¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 50⅛, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14½. Canadian Pacific sold at 55⅝. British consols closed unchanged, at 111 13-16 for money and 1-16 lower, at 111⅞, for the account. The Bank of England gained on balance £7,000 bullion in Paris, rentes sold at 102f 32½c, and exchange on London at 25f 18½c.

***

London had another stagnant day, awaiting developments in the Cretan matter. In the absence of activity, however, the quotations from abroad showed that there was considerable uneasiness there over the European situation. That the foreign speculators are disposed to look for unfavorable news from the diplomatic matter is shown by the daily increase in the short interest in stocks abroad, as pointed out by foreign advices. Houses here with London connections are also said to be short of St. Paul, Louisville, and other stocks listed abroad. Be this latter as it may, the foreign houses were the most conspicuous sellers of stock at the opening yesterday.

Brokers here are also growing apprehensive of further developments in Europe which will make London quotations considerably lower. It is doubtful, however, if these troubles will affect the American department to any great extent. Quite naturally, our stocks would decline sympathetically should a bear market develop in London, but it is not probable that these declines will assume any great proportions.

THE ONE BAD FEATURE.

Mr. Henry S. Kerr of the Stock Exchange firm of Redmond, Kerr & Co., in discussing the financial situation, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"There is still a large demand for bonds. The inquiry continues for gilt-edged securities, and although lower class bonds are somewhat more readily sold than heretofore, the market does not seem to be showing much of a broadening tendency. People want the best, and while high-class bonds are scarce and extremely hard to get, yet investors continue to clamor for them.

"Rates in the money market are so low and the financial institutions are getting such small profits from loans that they are more of a factor in the security market than usual. In times like these the banks buy good securities, which give them a fair return while held, which in many cases appreciate in value, and which are always readily sold. The individual investor is also active in the market. From all sides the heavy demand is being sustained. In consequence prices continue to advance.

"An active bond market like the present is usually the forerunner of a better stock market. The market for investment securities always reflects the real situation much more clearly than that for stocks. The little temporary influences which are constantly cropping up to affect speculative sentiment one way or the other and to produce fluctuations in stock values do not affect the investors. That is the condition at present. The disturbances that are having a bearish effect upon the stock market are not taken into serious consideration by the investing public. People who are reay to buy bonds do not look upon these matters as influential except for the moment.

"As to the outlook, I cannot help but feel hopeful. Everybody realizes that the great and lasting influences at present are favorable. For the moment we may have setbacks and depression, but real conditions must eventually assert themselves. The disturbances abroad may take on a more serious aspect, but that will affect nothing but sentiment, and that effect will be only momentary. In my opinion, there is nothing in sight that can do much harm to the bond market. And with good conditions in that department, we can be assured that there is nothing serious in the situation.

"One factor which I look forward to with some apprehension is the assembling of the special session of Congress, which, it is believed, Mr. McKinley will call for the purpose of fixing the tariff. If the revenue question is settled speedily and without unnecessary agitation, business will not be very much disturbed. But I doubt if that will be done. Protection is Mr. McKinley's pet scheme, and if the tariff schedules are to be taken in hand by the new Administration, I doubt very much if it will be content with restricting the changes to those absolutely necessary. And if we are going to have long-drawn-out discussions of the matter, the business interests of the country are going to suffer from a further depression. We have all come to believe that our National Legislature has very little consideration for the business man. If we are to judge by the past, we can hope for little recognition of the needs of the mercantile and industrial communities.

"That is, I think, the one bad feature in the outlook. Otherwise things are all right. The adverse influences now affecting business will be of but short duration and will speedily disappear. I have no doubt about the improvement that is to come, and when it does come it will be of a substantial character."

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their regular weekly review of trade R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day:

A large increase in the iron and steel business on account of sales covering eight to twelve months' production of the largest works, a better demand for woolen goods, and slightly better for cottons, a gain which may prove lasting in boots and shoes, slightly better prices for wheat, cotton, wool, and iron, and a money market well adapted to encourage liberal purchases against future improvement in business, have rendered the past week more hopeful than any other since early in November. The heavy excess of merchandise exports over imports in January, the continuance of exchange rates showing that Europe is still largely indebted to this country on current account, and the prospect that Congress will adjourn without any disturbing action, all have their favorable influence upon the money market and upon future undertakings.

In nearly every branch the great iron and steel industry feels the upward impulse supplied by purchases of steel rails, said to be half a million tons each from the Illinois Steel Company and from the Carnegie Company, besides some from other companies. Nearly all the great railroads of the country have seized the opportunity to supply themselves with rails for one or two years' requirements. These enormous orders have advanced Bessemer pig at Pittsburg only 15 cents per ton, with Grey Forge a shade lower there, and no considerable change appears in finished products, although plates are unchanged in price with good demand, and nails are held at recent prices.

The heavy exports in January, following the unprecedented excess of exports over imports of merchandise in the four previous months, are largely due to the fact that neither the wheat nor the cotton markets have been materially controlled by speculation. Wheat dropped 80.75 cents, but rose to 83.25 cents, with no important impulse except the conviction that recent prices have been low enough. The Western receipts of corn have been well nigh double last year's, and for three weeks the Atlantic exports have been 6,317,214 bushels, against 3,234,899 bushels last year. Evidently this movement is displacing many million bushels of wheat in foreign consumption.

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-day will say:

General trade shows more improvement, features of which are the advances for Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, steel rails, some grades of wool, raw sugars, Indian corn, pork and lard, and for print cloths, with an upward tendency for leather, together with a number of metal and textile industrial establishments which have reopened within the week, and an improvement in recent railway earnings.

The tendency of current gross railway earnings is to increase, and a majority of reports of railroad earnings for the second week of February show increases. Gross and net earnings for the year 1896 are in sharp contrast with those for 1895. While promising well, the depressed trade and political excitement had an unfavorable influence. But it is encouraging to note that decreases from corresponding totals in 1895, a year of exceptionally favorable railway earnings, are small, both gross and net. Total gross earnings of 142 companies, which include 80 per cent. of our railroad earning capacity, aggregated $956,834,241 last year, a decrease of one-fifth of 1 per cent. from the like total in 1895, while total net earnings—$288,929,004—showed a similar falling off of 1.2 per cent. The Southwestern, Southern, and Pacific group of roads report increases both gross and net, as compared with 1895. Heaviest decreases are by central Western, trunk line, and granger groups, in the order named, the last named reporting an increase of 2.5 per cent. in gross, but a decrease of 2.6 per cent. in net.

Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts of the United States and from Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., this week, aggregate 2,120,896 bushels, compared with 2,051,000 bushels last week, 3,149,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1896, 1,908,000 bushels in the like week of 1895, 1,730,000 bushels in the corresponding period of 1894, and as contrasted with 2,596,000 bushels in the like week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn this week are the largest on record for a like period, amounting to 6,441,420 bushels, as compared with 4,169,000 bushels last week, 2,925,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 592,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 1,355,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 866,000 bushels in the like week of 1893.

Total business failures throughout the country have increased, numbering 325 this week, compared with 301 last week, 276 in the third week of February, 1896, 327 in the like week of 1895, 235 in the corresponding period in 1894, and 202 in the like week of 1893. There were 197 suspensions and failures of banks, bankers and loan and trust companies in the United States, as reported to Bradstreet's, last year, compared with 135 in 1895, only 89 in 1894, and contrasted with 598 in the panic year 1893, when the total of estimated liabilities, amounting to more than $170,000,000, was less than total indicated assets. Only one-third the number of banks, (National, State, savings, private, and trust companies,) failed or suspended last year that were reported embarrassed in 1893, and the reduction in total estimated liabilities was in the same proportion. But that such embarrassments were in one sense more serious in 1896 than in 1893 is plain, as total indicated assets of embarrassed banks in 1896 were $9,000,000 smaller than the total estimated liabilities.

COAL AND IRON TRADE.

The Engineering and Mining Journal, in reviewing the coal and iron trade for the week past, will say to-day:

The iron market at present centres entirely around the steel rail business. The excitement over the breaking up of the steel-rail pool continues, and during the week the rail mills have been busy taking orders. The extreme break in prices at first announced has been followed by a slight hardening, and prices are gradually settling down to about $18@$20 per ton at mill. A few contracts—it is impossible to say just how many—were taken at $17, but the great bulk are at $18 and over. As to the quantity already contracted for, estimates differ somewhat; the most conservative put it at 800,000 tons, and the others range from that up to 1,000,000 tons. Probably 900,000 tons is not far from the real figure. The effect upon the general market of such an enormous bulk of new business can hardly be calculated. The demand for Bessemer pig will be very large, and an immediate increase of activity in the furnaces will at once result, while the ore market will necessarily be affected also.

The announcement is made that the Carnegie Steel Company has taken contracts for some 100,000 tons of rails for export. Of these 11,000 tons are for Japan, and the balance for England. It is said that 25,000 tons are contracted for for delivery to the London and Northwestern Company, 25,000 to the Southwestern, and the balance to other companies. As to prices, nothing is given out so far, but the current quotation of English rails is about $23.40 per ton, free on board, at works. At this price the Carnegie Company would realize here close to the prices now current. These sales will certainly cause much excitement in the English market, and will give the steel men there an earnest of the competition they may have to expect in the future.

Some amusement has been caused in the trade by the discovery of a New York evening paper that the rail pool was originally formed at the instigation of the railroad companies, and that the latter have favored and urged the maintenance of high prices for rails, though it is admitted that some of them believed that the 1896 prices were a little too high. The same authority anticipates that the railroad companies will unite in demanding a restoration of the pool before long.

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The quietness of the anthracite trade still continues, and is the main feature this week. Orders are being taken by all producers, though not in large numbers, but as business is being carried on along the firm lines that have been followed for a month past, the market is stronger in consequence. That the July circular of prices is being obtained is absolutely certain, but just how good a grade of coal is essential to command this top price is somewhat doubtful. Inferior grades are being shaded 10, 15, and 25 cents per ton, and it is suggested that certain kinds are now classed as "inferior" for the sake of orders, that in times of better demand would rank as A1 coals.

Spring prices, which are expected in a little more than a month, are engaging the attention of the trade, which is almost unanimous in the belief that no reduction will be made this year. The point will most likely be decided by the firmness of the market during the next month or six weeks. If the July circular can be held to during that time there will be few to advocate a reduction for Spring trade. If, on the other hand, the present market conditions relax and there is a tendency to break up generally, lower prices will rule, and they will probably be announced openly. Judging from the business during 1896, reported by the various companies, they cannot hold too firmly to a price this year which will result in a balance in their favor for the year's work.

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The soft coal market is still dull, though a few of the first orders on season contracts lately taken are being shipped on, and the condition of the market makes these shipments appear larger than they really are.

The last week has seen a continuation of the quiet closing up of contracts for the season, and the aggregate tonnage of season contracts made so far must amount to large figures. Some phenomenal prices have been reported during the week, such as $1.35, free on board, Philadelphia, showing that the shippers from this port can certainly meet the Baltimore lead in cutting prices, if so inclined. This price must be below cost to all parties going to make it up.

The tariff sheets of the various railroads have been issued during the last week, and in a number of instances have shown changes of policies of the different roads with the several regions.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 19th day of February, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$136,119,013	
Gold bullion	48,719,968	
Total	$184,838,982	
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,557,869	
Balance		*$147,281,113
Standard silver dollars	$881,133,576	
Silver bullion	811,141	
Total	£381,944,717	
Net outstanding silver certificates	361,877,150	
Balance		20,067,567
Standard silver dollars of 1890	9,270,608	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	108,359,672	
Total	$117,630,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	117,630,280	
United States notes	84,199,707	
Net outstanding currency certificates	74,960,000	
Balance		9,239,707
Treasury notes of 1890	$33,135,386	
National bank notes	15,868,251	
Fractional silver coin	15,648,233	
Fractional currency	1,338	
Minor coin	1,235,919	
Deposits in National banks	16,684,059	
Bonds and interest paid	3,258,652	
Total	$85,321,839	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,125,475	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,727,533	
Disbursing officers' balances	27,107,763	
Post Office Department account	3,157,704	
Miscellaneous items	2,964,188	
Total	$46,082,665	
Balance		39,239,174
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$215,827,562

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$824,470	$8,485,168	$87,533,724
Internal revenue	451,652	7,801,726	96,555,307
Miscellaneous	843,635	1,358,900	15,861,360
Total	$1,119,758	$17,625,794	$199,450,392

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$150,000	$4,080,000	$62,520,958
War	.....	2,343,000	33,087,629
Navy	45,000	1,709,000	22,386,868
Indians	.....	742,000	7,932,396
Pensions	700,000	10,379,000	92,852,845
Interest	200,000	2,820,000	27,872,500
Total	$1,095,000	$21,573,000	$247,252,389
Excess of receipts over expenditures	24,758	†3,947,205	†47,801,996

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$95,000	$2,916,050	$8,649,147
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	68,160	855,295	5,693,225

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Treasury Notes. (Since 1879.)	Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$472,070,836	$87,239,411	$559,310,247
This fiscal yr.	46,781,865	7,201,101	53,982,966
This month	393,303	269,562	662,865
This day	15,553	29,017	44,570

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $451,652, from customs $824,470, and miscellaneous $843,635.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $297,442.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117½
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	174	175
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	103½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	71½
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	152	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	345	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	57	63
Kings County Traction	41½	43
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	133	148
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	194	200
*Third Avenue Railroad	153	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	20¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	96

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	57	58
Hoboken Ferry 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	59	61
Union Ferry stock	58	59½
Union Ferry 5s	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	91	93
Indianapolis Gas stock	130	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	73½	76

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas	71	73
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	200	203
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	61
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89½	90¼
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	45¾	46½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	76	77
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104½	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	95¾	95¾
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	80	82
Standard Gas pf., New York	105½	108
Standard Gas 1st, New York	111	113
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	89	90

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	30	30½
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	63	65
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	75	80
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	100
Lorillard Company pf.	101	103
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	50	53
Michigan Peninsular C. & pf. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	17
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con. (n)	3	8
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
*Pratt & Whitney pf.	59	61
*Standard Oil Trust	272	273
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	30	40
Union Typewriter	6½	7
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	71	74
Wagner Car Company	157	158½
Worthington Pump pf.	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	185	170
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	62	65
Madison Square Garden stock	7	12
Madison Square Garden 2d	69	71½
Metropolitan El., Chicago 1st 5s	48½	49½
New York & New Jersey Tel.	124	127
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	96½	98½
Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock	15⅞	16⅜
Trow Directory pf.	22½	35

*Ex dividend.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Market & Fulton	215
American Ex.	172	Mechanics'	186
Broadway	230	Mechan. & Trad.	190
Butchers & Drov.	125	Mercantile	165
Central National	150	Merchants'	137
Chase National	400	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chatham	290	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	153
City	500	National Union	195
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	170	New York	230
Commerce	205½	New York County	650
Continental	130	Ninth National	105
Corn Exchange	290	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
East River	125	Oriental	170
Fifth Avenue	3900	Park	266
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	200
Fourth National	178	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	310	Republic	150
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	169
German-American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	315	State of New York	110
Hudson River	155	Third National	90
Imp. & Traders'	530	Tradesmen's	110
Irving	140	United States Nat.	175
Leather Manuf'rs'	175	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114
Manhattan	210		

Ten shares of Tradesmen's sold at 90.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week Feb.	$31,636	$24,853	$24,309
From July 1	1,054,899	1,127,660	1,025,651
CIN., JACK. & MACK.—			
Mileage	349	349	349
2d week Feb.	$12,432	$14,064	$9,344
From Jan. 1	77,802	79,541	70,503
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
2d week Feb.	$4,548	$4,825	$5,848
From July 1	176,693	202,525	190,937
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
2d week Feb.	$17,363	$22,101	$16,741
From July 1	707,218	808,251	670,064
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	362	265	265
2d week Feb.	$22,092	$10,520	.....
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	173
2d week Feb.	$8,856	$8,398	$6,217
From Jan. 1	60,151	56,220	42,343
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,274	2,956	2,956
2d week Feb.	$385,990	$395,580	$294,470
From July 1	12,966,877	13,190,508	12,422,216
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
2d week Feb.	$188,092	$199,596	$129,296
From Oct. 1	3,994,852	4,085,281	.....
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	215	215	215
1st week Feb.	$15,952	$16,817	$11,693
From Jan. 1	100,262	109,388	71,412
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Feb.	$5,816	$7,650	$6,203
From July 1	264,943	$321,222	262,306
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	4,803	4,752	4,494
2d week Feb.	$403,884	$362,861	$282,050
From July 1	12,184,125	12,777,378	11,761,284
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN for December—			
Gross earnings	124,022	126,227	.....
Op.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Feb. 19, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13⅞	14	1,408	American Spirits Mfg.	14	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
82¾	83	602	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	83	83	32	32	−1¼
11-⅞	114	12,780	American Sugar Refs.	114½	114¼	113½	113⅞	+ ⅛
102¼	102¾	255	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	102½	103½	102½	102⅝	− ⅛
71⅝	71¾	8,164	American Tobacco Co..	71½	72⅜	71	71⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	14⅜	210	At., T. & S.F.,all in.pd.	14½	14⅞	14	14¼	− ⅛
11⅝	12¼	210	At., T. & S. F., new..	11½	12	11⅝	12	− ⅛
22⅝	23	1,964	At., T. & S. F. pf....	22⅜	23¾	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
21⅜	21¾	742	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	21⅛	21⅞	21⅛	21¾	+ ⅛
86	92	63	Brooklyn Union Gas..	90	90	90	90	.....
17	17¼	800	Chesapeake & Ohio....	16¾	17	16¾	17	.....
162	5		Chicago & Alton.....	162	162	162	162	.....
74⅜	74½	12,750	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	74	75	73⅝	74½	+ ⅝
76⅜	77	445	Chicago Gas.....	76⅜	76⅞	76⅜	76⅞	+ ⅜
75⅜	75½	8,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	75¼	75⅞	75¼	75⅜	.....
104	104⅛	615	Chi. & Northwestern.	104¼	104¾	103¾	104⅛	+ ⅛
66⅜	66¾	1,907	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	66⅜	66¾	66	66¼	+ ⅛
49	50	10	Cleve., L. & W. pf....	38	38	38	38	.....
½	1¼	120	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	½	½	½	½	− ⅛
20½	21	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20½	20½	20¼	20½	− ⅛
4½	4¾	1,720	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4¾	5	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
148	150	100	Consolidated Gas Co..	149	149	149	149	−1
107¼	107⅜	900	Delaware & Hudson..	107⅛	107⅝	107	107⅜	+ ⅜
153	153⅜	1,300	Del., Lack. & West..	152½	153¾	152⅜	153⅜	+ ⅜
7⅜	10	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	8	8	8	8	.....
14¼	14⅝	25	Erie	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	.....
34	35	101	Erie 1st pf.....	33⅜	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	− ⅛
19	20	2	Erie 2d pf.....	18⅜	18¾	18⅛	18⅜	.....
34¼	34⅜	1,350	General Electric.....	34	34¼	34	34½	− ⅜
120	123	2	Great Northern pf....	123	123	123	123	.....
92	93	29	Illinois Central.....	93	93	93	93	.....
34	34½	100	Illinois Steel Co.....	34	34	34	34	+1⅛
15⅜	156½	1,032	Lake Shore.....	155¼	158	155¼	157	+2⅜
48¾	49	1,530	Louisville & Nashville.	49	49⅝	49	49	.....
87⅛	87⅜	2,665	Manhattan Con.....	87	88	86¾	87⅛	+ ⅛
77	80	75	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	78	78	78	.....
46	48	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	46½	46½	46¼	46¼	−1⅜
42	44	100	Minnesota Iron.....	42	42	42	42	−8
30¼	30⅜	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	29½	30½	29½	30½	+1
19⅞	20⅛	2,545	Missouri Pacific.....	19¾	20⅜	19⅜	20⅛	+ ⅛
22½	23	10	National Lead Co.....	22	22	22	22	.....
91	92	335	National Lead Co. pf..	91	91½	91	91½	+ ⅛
96	96¼	5,225	New Jersey Central..	97¼	97¼	95⅝	96	−1⅝
92⅜	93¼	423	New York Central....	92¾	93¼	92¾	92⅜	+ ⅛
174	175	275	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	174	174	174	174	+8½
23	27	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	24	24	24	24	.....
9	9¼	100	N. Y. Sus. & West....	9	9	9	9	.....
4¼	4⅝	600	North American.....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	300	Northern Pacific.....	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
37⅜	37⅞	2,682	Northern Pacific pf...	37⅜	38	37⅛	37⅝	.....
14⅜	14½	700	Ontario & Western....	14½	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	.....
42	43½	203	O. R. & Nav. pf.....	42½	42½	42½	42½	−1
24¾	25	600	Pacific Mail.....	25¼	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	− ⅜
24¼	24½	10,666	P. & R., all in. pd....	24⅜	24⅝	24	24⅛	.....
48¼	49½	100	P. & R. 1st pf., wh. iss.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49⅜	+1⅜
29½	30½	1,700	P. & R. 2d pf., wh. iss.	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	30¼	− ⅛
5⅛	5½	100	St. L. & San Fran....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
14½	15	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14¾	− ⅛
10⅛	10¾	100	St. Louis Southw. pf..	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	− ⅛
48½	49	300	St. Paul & Omaha.....	48¾	49	48¾	49	+ ⅛
15¼	15⅞	224	Southern Pacific.....	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	− ⅛
8⅞	9	1,520	Southern Railway.....	9	9	9	9	− ⅛
28	28¾	650	Southern Railway pf..	27¾	28¾	27¾	28¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	9⅞	420	Standard R. & T.....	9½	9¾	9½	9⅝	− ⅛
26⅝	26⅞	2,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	26¾	27½	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	400	Union Pacific.....	7	7⅛	7	7	.....
7¾	8¼	400	United States Leather.	8	8	8	8	.....
57	57¼	6,215	U. S. Leather pf.....	56¾	58¼	56½	57¼	+ ⅛
20¼	21	600	United States Rubber.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
6½	6½	200	Wabash	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
15⅞	16	100	Wabash pf.....	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅛
81¾	82	2,155	Western Union Tel....	82	82⅜	81⅝	81⅞	.....
1	1¼	2,763	Wheeling & Lake Erie	1¼	1¼	1	1	−1⅛
5⅝	6½	760	Wheeling & L. E. pf..	7⅞	7⅞	6	6	−1½
Sales.....		109,075						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s 17,000	81	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000	79¼	
3,000	79½	
Atch, Col & Pac 1st 5,000	25	
At, T & S F gen 4s 10,000	82	
10,000	81⅞	
500	82	
500	82	
15,000	81¾	
5,000	81⅞	
14,000	81⅞	
10,000	82	
Adjustment 4s 10,000	46⅞	
35,000	47	
10,000	46¾	
At & Pac gtd 4s certfs of deposit 1,000	51⅝	
Austin & N W 1st 10,000	84	
Brooklyn City 1st 1,000	114	
Brooklyn R T 5s 21,000	80½	
6,000	80¾	
13,000	81	
1,000	80¾	
1,000	81	
2,000	80⅝	
5,000	81	
Bklyn Union Gas 5s 5,000	109⅞	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 5,000	98½	
Canada So 1st gtd 2,000	110½	
Cent of N J gen 5s 5,000	117¼	
1,000	117¾	
12,000	117¼	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 5,000	91⅞	
Cent Pac ext 5s 3,000	101	
10,000	100¾	
C & O, Pur M'y F'd 4,000	103⅛	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 11,000	76	
15,000	76¼	
Ches & Ohio con 5s 2,000	110⅜	
17,000	110¼	
3,000s20F	110¼	
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s 1,000	100	
2d consol 4s 5,000	90	
Chi, B & Q cons 7s 7,000	117½	
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s 20,000	90⅜	
5,000s20F	90¼	
15,000	90⅜	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 6,000	100¼	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs 10,000	42	
1,000	42¼	
Chi & N W 25-year deb 5s 1,000	107	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 10,000	103⅜	
2,000c	103⅞	
15,000	103⅜	
70,000	104	
5,000	103⅞	
Chi, R I & P deb 5s 1,000	98¼	
Cin, Day & In 1st 5s 5,000	100½	
Col, H V & T 5s 7,000	65	
5,000	64¾	
6,000	64	
8,000	63¼	
2,000	63⅜	
1,000	63⅛	
10,000	63¾	
10,000	64	
5,000	63¾	
6,000	63	
2,000	64	
10,000	65	
1,000	66	
1,000	67	
1,000	66	
Col, H V & T G M 6s 36,000	50	
Den & Rio Grande 1st 11,000	111¾	
Den & Rio Grande 4s 16,000	88¼	
5,000s20F	88½	
Dul & Iron Range 1st 5,000	99½	
Elizabeth, Lex & B S 5s 5,000	102½	
Erie gen lien 3-4s 1,000	65¼	
10,000	65¼	
1,000c	65⅜	
10,000	64¼	
Erie 4s prior bonds 3,000	94⅞	
Gen Elec Co deb 5s 4,000	95¾	
Han & St Jo cons 4,000	120¼	
Ind, Bl & W 1st pf 10,000	107¼	
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 1,000	96¼	
Kanawha & Mich 4s 2,000	74½	
Kan City & Pac 1st 4,000	70	
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs 10,000	74	
4,000	73⅝	
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s 3,000	89	
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s 3,000	93¾	
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 2d 1,000	103	
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s 5,000	80	
Manhattan Ry con 4s 1,000	94	
5,000	94¾	
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A 7,000	98¾	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 10,000	84	
Mo, K & T 2d 4,000	59¾	
5,000	59½	
4,000	59⅝	
6,000	59¼	
2,000	59⅝	
Morris & Essex 7s, '71 6,000	114¼	
Nat Starch M Co 1st 4,000	102	
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs 5,000	136½	
N Y, O & W refdg 4s 5,000	95⅝	
3,000	95⅛	
1,000	95	
N Y, S & W G M 1,000	72½	
Nor Pac 1st 6s 15,000	115¾	
8,000s20F	115½	
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 10,000	55¼	
1,000	55⅜	
13,000	55⅛	
9,500	55	
10,000	55	
19,000	55¼	
1,000	55½	
10,000	55¼	
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 49,000	88	
500	88½	
5,000	88⅞	
500	88	
10,000	88⅞	
6,000	88⅝	
3,000	88⅞	
7,000	88⅝	
Ohio Southern G M 4s, Trust Co certfs 1,000	14	
Ohio Southern 1st 3,000	85½	
Oregon R & N 4s 12,000	83¾	
32,000	83	
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs 30,000	75	
3,000	75½	
5,000	75¼	
Oregon Short Line 6s 10,000	116¾	
11,000	116½	
4,000	117	
6,000	117¼	
11,000	117	
Trust Co certfs 13,000	116⅛	
2,000	116	
15,000	116¼	
11,000	116	
16,000	116½	
58,000	116½	
66,000	116¾	
10,000	116⅝	
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Evansville Div 5,000	100	
Peo & Eastern 1st 2,000	74½	
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 2,000	44¼	
2,000	44	
10,000	43¾	
55,000	43½	
2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 5,000	32	
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented 11,000	81	
5,000	81¼	
17,000	81⅛	
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st 5,000	90⅞	
Rich & Dan 6s 8,000	121¾	
Rich & Dan deb 5s, stpd 3,000	100⅜	
Rio Grande West 1st 1,000	72¾	
St L & Iron Mount 5s 2,000	75¼	
St L & S Fr 2d, Class B 1,000	114	
St L & S F 4s 11,000	65	
2,000	65⅛	
5,000	65	
1,000	65¼	
St L & S F G M 5s 1,000	97½	
St P, M & M 1st, Montana Cent 5s 1,000	103	
St P, M & M 2d 3,000	120	
San An & Ar Pass 4s 3,000	58¼	
2,000	58¾	
1,000	58⅝	
11,000	58½	
So Pac of N M 1st 10,000	103	
Southern Ry 1st 5s 2,000	89¼	
2,000	89⅜	
2,000	89½	
So Yuba Wat Co 6s 1,000	101	
Standard R & T 6s 1,000	72	
1,000	72½	
2,000	73	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000	83⅜	
2,000	89¼	
10,000	89¾	
Union Elev 1st 6s 1,000	70	
Union Pac 1st, 1898 1,000	105	
Union Pac gold 6s col trust notes 10,000	101	
3,000	101¼	
20,000s20F	101¼	
Union Pac ext s fd 8s 7,000	92½	
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	107	
Wabash 2d 5s 6,000	89	
West Shore gtd 4s 5,000	106⅝	
West Shore reg 12,000	105½	
5,000	105⅜	
Wn Nor Car 1st 6s 14,000	112½	
West Union col trust 5s 1,000	107	
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000	39	
1,000	39	
Total sales.....		$1,763,500

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅛@65⅛. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 472,070.59 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date.	$337,042
Exports in the same period	254,671
Net imports	$82,371
Net imports, 1896	66,074
Net exports, 1895	25,800,022
Net exports, 1894	2,079,320
Net exports, 1893	20,682,810

***

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Brunswick sold at .17, 2,000 Comstock bonds at .05, and 1,000 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $2,788,904, against $3,185,910 last week, and $2,811,138 for the corresponding period of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,825,977, against $3,187,513 last week, and $3,049,335 in the same week of last year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.04
Belcher	.22	.22
Best & Belcher	.61	.61
Challar	.93	.88
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.00	1.90
Crown Point	.22	.21
Gould & Curry	.42	.40
Hale & Norcross	1.10	1.05
Mexican	.36	.34
Ophir	.84	.80
Potosi	.44	.41
Savage	.41	.38
Sierra Nevada	.36	.34
Standard	1.65	1.65
Union Consolidated	.31	.33
Utah	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.26	.26

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 19.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alamo	.05	.05¼
Anaconda	.61½	.64
Argentum	.37	.36½
Blue Bell	.05½	.05½
Consolidated	.11	.11
Grouse	.06¾	.06¾
Elkton	1.46	1.43
Gibson	.39	.42
Golden Fleece	.47	.47
Isabella	.48¼	.49
Jefferson	.13½	.13½
Pharmacist	.13¾	.13¾
Portland	1.10	1.12
Rosa	.10¼	.10¼
Union	.23½	.24
Work	.08½	.08½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1901	95½	
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	122½	123
4s, c., 1925	122⅜	122⅞
5s, r., 1904	113½	114
5s, c., 1904	113½	114
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	104	..
Adams Express	148	151
Alb. & Sus	170	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	61
Am. Cot.	100	119
Am. Cotton Oil	11¾	12½
Am. Cot. Oil. pf.	53	55
Am. Express	110½	113
Am. T. & C	85	90
Am. Tobacco pf.	100¼	104
Ann Arbor	9¼	10
Ann Arbor pf	24	26
At. & Pac.	⅛	..
Balt. & Ohio	15	15¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	5
Bay State Gas	11	11½
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Brunswick Co.	⅝	⅛
Buff., R. & P.	18	20
Buff., R. & P. pf.	65	75
Bur., C. R. & N.	71	76
Canada Southern	44½	45
Canadian Pacific	54	55
Central Pacific	11	12
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	42	45
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98
Chicago G. W.	4	5
C., M. & St. P. pf.	182¾	183¼
C. & N. W. pf.	153	155
C., C., C. & St. L.	28½	27
Cleve. & Pitts.	165½	..
Coal & L. Dev. pf.	2	10
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	90	..
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	3¾	4
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	30
Com. Cable	150	175
Consol. Coal	33	40
D. & R. G. pf.	40¼	41
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	56	..
D., S. S. & A.	3½	4
Ed. E. I. of N. Y.	104	105½
Ed. E. I. of Brklyn.	98	98½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	64½	..
Ev. & T. H.	22	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45
G. B. & W.	30	40
G. B. & W., deb., A	..	50
G. B. & W., deb., B	4	5
Harlem	293	..
Homestake	35	40
Iowa Central	6¾	7
Iowa Cent. pf.	24½	26
Jolet & Chicago	156	..
Kan. & Mich.	5	7
Keok. & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	12	13½
Keokuk & West.	32	40
Laclede Gas.	21½	22¾
Laclede Gas pf.	70	75
L. E. & W.	16	17
L. E. & W. pf.	68¼	70½
Long Island	46	50
L., N. A. & C.	..	¼
Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach pf.	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	60
Met. Trac.	107	108
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1⅝
Mich. Cent.	89½	93
Minn. & St. L.	18½	20
Mo., K. & T.	13	13½
Mobile & Ohio	20½	22
Morris & Essex.	164	166½
Nat. Lin. Oil	13½	14½
National Starch	4	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	52	56
Nat. St. 2d pf.	17	22
New Cent. C.	5⅛	7
New England.	..	37
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11	12
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	70
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	24¾	25¼
Norfolk So.	60	70
Nor. & West., all in. pd.	11⅛	11⅞
Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid	16	17¼
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	10¼	11¼
Oregon R. & N.	14	24
Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid	15	16
Penn. Coal	310	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	2½
Peo. & East.	4	8
P., C., C. & St. L.	13	18½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	..	50
P., Ft. W. & C.	163	170
Pull. P. C. Co.	154½	156
Quicksilver	1	3
Quicksilver pf.	..	12
Rens. & Saratoga.	178	188
R., W. & O.	117¼	119
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	39	40
St. L. S. W.	3½	4
St. P. & Duluth.	18	21
St. P. & D. pf.	85	90
St. P., M. & M.	115	117
St. P. & O. pf.	130	137
Sil. bull. certfs.	64½	65½
Texas Pacific.	9	9¼
Third Avenue.	152	157
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. P. D. & G.	1⅞	2⅛
U. S. Express.	35	40
U. S. Ruber pf.	71	79
Wells-F. Express.	99	101
West. Union Beef.	6½	7¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
470 Am. Sp. Mfg.	14	14	13⅜	14
11,400 Am. Sug. Refs.	114	114½	113½	114
2,880 Am. Tobacco	71¾	72⅝	71½	72¼
320 Chicago Gas	76⅜	76⅞	76⅜	76⅝
660 C., R. I. & P.	66⅜	66⅜	66	66⅜
6,310 C., B. & Q.	73⅜	75	73⅜	74½
6,880 C., M. & St. P.	75¼	75⅞	75¼	75⅝
1,240 Cent. of N. J.	96⅞	97¼	96⅞	96⅞
60 Del. & Hudson	106⅜	107⅛	106⅜	107⅜
280 General Electric	34½	34⅝	34½	34½
600 Louis. & Nash.	49	49½	49	49
690 Manhattan	87⅜	87⅞	86⅜	87¼
390 Mo. Pacific	19¾	20	19¾	20
10 M., K. & T. pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½
170 North. Pac. pf.	37⅝	37½	37⅛	37⅛
5,240 Phil. & Reading.	24½	25	24½	24½
10 Southern Ry.	9	9	9	9
10 Southern Pr.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
70 Tenn. C. & I.	27	27½	27	27
30 Union Pac.	7	7	7	7
600 U. S. Leather pf.	56¼	58¼	56¼	57½
90 West. Union.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
$8,340				

Bonds.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000 A., T. & S. F. adj.	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼
2,000 C. & E. Ill. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,000 Mo., K. & T. 2d	59¼	59¼	59	59¼
5,000 Nor. Pac. 3s	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
5,000 Stand. R. & T. 6s	72½	72½	72½	72½
3,000 Texas Pac. 2d	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22¼
$29,000				

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.92
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.29⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.21½
Cotton, middling	.07⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.00⅝
Butter, Western, extra creamery	.20
Butter, State, finest creamery	.19
Flour, Minnesota patent	$4.40
Molasses, O K prime	.24
Tallow, prime	.03¼
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05
Lard, prime	4.20
Pork, mess	8.62½
Beef, family	9.50
Beef hams	18.00
Sugar, granulated	.04⅜
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.50
Lead	3.30
Copper, lake ingot	12.00

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet; steady; unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 73½@73⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70c; No. 2 red, 84¼@86½c; No. 2 corn, 22¼@22¾c; No. 2 oats, 15¾c; No. 2 rye, 33c; No. 2 barley, 33c; No. 1 flaxseed, 74½@77c; prime timothy seed, $2.50, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $7.90@$7.95; lard, per 100 lb, $3.90@$3.97½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $3.95@$4.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.50@$4.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.25 @$4.37½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.17; sugars, cutloaf, $5.26; granulated, $4.64; standard "A," $4.39; linseed oil, raw, 25c; boiled, 27c.

COTTON.

Sales.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing.
February				6.80@6.82
March	6.91	6.95	6.81	6.81@6.82
April	6.93	6.98	6.92	6.86@6.87
May	6.94	7.04	6.91	6.92@6.93
June	6.99	7.09	6.96	6.96@6.97
July	7.03	7.13	7.01	7.01@7.02
August	7.06	7.14	7.02	7.02@7.03
September	6.77	6.77	6.71	6.69@6.70
October	6.68	6.71	6.68	6.61@6.62
November	6.70	6.74	6.70	6.63@6.64
December	6.75	6.79	6.69	6.68@6.69

Market closed easy at 1 to 7 points decline compared with yesterday's closing prices. Transferable notices, 685. Total sales, 202,500 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 283 bales; Continent, 100 bales; stock, 278,481 bales; total net port receipts, 4,492 bales; thus far this week, 83,432 bales, against 111,715 bales last week and 102,060 bales last year. Exports, to Great Britain, 16,702 bales; France, 4,351 bales; Continent, 3,788 bales; stock, 954,800 bales. Spot cotton steady and unchanged; middling uplands, 7¼c; middling Gulf, 7⅝c; sales, 765 bales, all spinning. Liverpool cables.—Spot cotton hardening; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 24,000 bales; American, 22,000 bales. Middling upland, 3⅞d. Futures steady, sellers at 1-64d advance; closed steady, ½ to 1½ points net advance. February, 3 5-16d; February-March, 3 5-16d; March-April, 3 5-16d; April-May, 3 5-16d; May-June, 3 5-16d; June-July, 3 5-16d; July-August, 3 5-16d; August-September, 3 5-16d; September-October, 3 4-16d; October-November, 3 4-16d; November-December, 3 4-16d.

Manchester.—Yarns, offers scarce; cloths quiet.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports from Sept. 1, 1896, to Feb. 19, 1897:

	Bales.
Galveston	1,220,645
New Orleans	1,797,553
Mobile	262,197
Savannah	732,360
Charleston	389,367
Wilmington	229,575
Norfolk	628,772
Baltimore	51,059
New York	97,429
Boston	136,949
Newport News	9,880
Philadelphia	29,624
West Point	50
Brunswick	87,260
Port Royal	58,767
Pensacola	49,227
Texas City	45,796
Total	5,805,419

NE

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Realty at Private Contract.

Frederick Zittel has sold for George C. Edgar's Sons & Co. the four-story private dwelling, 20 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

An exchange of a piece of down-town business property for two up-town apartment houses was reported. Albert Wagner gives Myer Foster the six-story building 79 Nassau Street, 25.8 by 106, for the two four-story apartment houses 118 and 120 East Ninety-third Street, 65 by 100.8.

The Chatham Realty Company has sold to Charles Rentz 78 Charles Street, old frame buildings, lot 25 by 95.

Mrs. M. L. Harrison and Miss A. L. Livingstone have sold to C. H. Russell 244 Lexington Avenue, a private dwelling, 20 by 58 by 100, for $27,000.

Jennie Conklin of Santa Clara, N. Y., has sold to Max Marx, for $30,000, an irregular plot of land, of about 6½ lots, with a frontage of 120 feet on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 48 feet west of Convent Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, where the frontage is 19 feet.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought 532, 534, and 536 West Thirty-eighth Street, old buildings, on a plot 75 by 200, running through to Thirty-seventh Street.

Barnett & Co. have sold, for a Mr. Lightfiter, 149 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 19 by 50 by 100.

T. S. Clarkson & Co. have sold, for Henry Corn, to the McCready estate, 141 and 143 Fifth Avenue, a new ten-story stone and brick fire-proof dwelling, plot 48 by 90. The estate gives in part payment the five-story brick storage warehouse, plot 100 by 132, at the northeast corner of West and Beach Streets, and also 20 West Third Street, a six-story brick building, plot 40 by 75.

A report is current that a water front on the East River, comprising more than twenty lots, has been sold for about $200,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 343 East Eighty-seventh Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 83, James Casey of 343 East Eighty-seventh Street, owner; Henry Anderson of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, 26,000.

Nos. 111 and 113 Horatio Street, for a six-story brick powerhouse and refrigerating building, 50 by 81.1, Eugene A. Hoffman of Chelsea Square, owner; S. D. Holden of Union Square, architect; cost, $38,000.

No. 544 West Forty-fourth Street, for a five-story and basement flat, 25 by 87.5, Mary McWalters of 43 West Ninety-eighth Street, owner; Van Auken & Biehl, 30 East Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for two five-story brick stores and flats, 25 by 78, Henry Rothschild of 81 East Eighty-second Street, owner; G. Frederick Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for three five-story brick stores and flats, 25 by 78, same owner and architect; cost, $60,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 25.9 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick and basement brick flat, 25.9 by 108.9; Henry C. Hart of 437 East Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

Seventeenth Street, west side, 80 feet west of Prospect Terrace; William's Bridge, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 28; Jacob Brand of William's Bridge, owner; James Perry of Mount Vernon, architect; cost, $1,700.

North Chestnut Drive, north side, 400 feet northeast of junction of North and South Chestnut Drives, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 28; Mary G. Dorland of Bronxwood Park, owner; C. L. Dorland, architect; cost, $4,200.

Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 107 feet east of Franklin Avenue, for two four-story brick flats, 27.6 by 75; James G. Barry of Boston Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $32,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, southeast corner Brown Place, for a five-story brick flat; William Welher, owner; ——Koehler, architect; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 25 feet east of Brown Place, for a five-story brick flat, by same owner and architect; cost, $25,000.

Forty-second Street, from Depew Place to Van Vorst Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick, iron, and stone railroad station and offices, with a four-story tower, New York Central and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Companies, owners; Bradford L. Gilbert of 50 Broadway, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 121 Mulberry Street, alterations to a four-story brick factory and bakery, Nicholas Mangiere of 121 Mulberry Street, owner; Nathan Sanger of 276 Madison Avenue architect; cost, $450.

No. 139 Montgomery Street, alterations to a three-story and basement stone and brick tenement, by Simon Epstein of 139 Montgomery Street, owner; Fred Ebling of 3,099 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Central Park, near East Sixty-fifth Street, alterations to a two-story frame lavatory, by city, owner; Frederick Diaper of 178 East Seventy-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,600.

East Houston Street, Avenue D and Second Street, alterations to a three-story brick public school and police station, party, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $800.

Westchester Avenue, northeast corner of Third Avenue, alteration to a three-story frame store and dwelling, Franklin & Wilson of Broadway, owners; Anewander of 561 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Clinton Avenue, east side, 44 feet north of Oakland Place, alterations to a two-story and attic frame store and dwelling, Rosa Weil, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 19.

152D ST, adjoining land of John A. Haven and another, 50x266.10x50x262; Henrietta E. Buck and others to Henry B. Auchincloss and another.. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles G. Buck to Henry B. Auchincloss..... 1

LOTS 43, 44, and 45, map of property of A. R. Van Nest at Inwood, Twelfth Ward; also s w of 166th St, 500 ft e of 10th Av, 50x99.11; s of 216th St, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 50x99.11; Arnold Lustig to Mrs. Frank Leslie..... 1

134TH ST, 690 East; John T. Nolan and others to Eliza Nolan..... 1

174TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lincoln Av, 25x 200; Theda R. F. Lally to A. R. Filley.. 1

HIGH BRIDGE ST, n w corner of Marchalear Place, 16.11x106x25x100; William Austin and wife to Charles B. Squier..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Walter A. S. Chirmes and wife to same..... 3,500

SUMMIT AV, w s, 292 ft n e of n line of the Renwick property, 50x87.6x50.3x82; Daniel Cunningham and wife to John P. Levins..... 2,550

FOREST AV, w s, 480.11 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Johanna Peeper to Adam Ruckdeschel..... 5,000

132D ST, n s, 140 ft e of Trinity Av, 60x 110; Katharine P. Kitchen to Charles M. Isedrebe..... 100

FOX ST, e s, 240 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Margaret A. Sheridan to Bridget Mosenthin..... 10

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 148th St, 18.9x100; Samuel J. Ashley and wife and another to Albert M. Howell.. 1

BROADWAY, or Kings Bridge Road, e s, Lot 101 and part of the Dyckman estate, 12th Ward; William H. Hamilton, referee, to James K. Hill..... 2,250

27TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Virginia Nobila to Emily Noble.. 1

27TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; same to same..... 1

EAGLE AV, w s, Lot 16, map of the property of Pauline Conwent; Charles A. Farwell and wife to John Witzel and wife..... 2,000

HENRY ST, 79; Harry Mack to Jacob Klingenstein..... 24,250

94TH ST, 225 East; Alice Miller to Lewis Z. Bach..... 100

115TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Teresa Coogan to Thomas O'Meara..... 1

HAMILTON ST, 16½; Esther Lebowitz to Morris and Nancy Levine..... 1

PARK AV, n w corner of 81st St, 52.2x 100; Lewis Z. Bach to Alice Miller..... 100

111TH ST, 90 and 92 East; Alice Miller to Lewis Z. Bach..... 100

8T. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 150th St, 50x100; Mary Ireson and Annie C. Doyle to Mary A. McCormick..... 1

117TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x 100.11; Winifred Condon to Virginia Brugnelli..... 1

BATAVIA ST, 12 and 14; Margaret G. Moore to Kate G. Moore, ⅔ parts..... 10

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Charles S. Sentell and wife to Helen Surbridge..... 1

27TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; George F. Weegers and wife to Virginia Brugnelli..... 1

27TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Abdighieri Stefano to same..... 1

24TH ST, s s, 404 ft s e of 10th Av, 14.8 x80; James J. Grady, referee, to J. C. Oeffe..... 4,350

BARROW ST, s w corner of 4th St, 48.9 x20.8x52.4x20.6; 8th Av, n e corner of 33d St, runs s 40x75 ft; Samuel J. Ashley and others to Albert Myron/..... 1

57TH ST, 341 West; James F. Caldwell and wife to Henry Moeller..... 33,000

PROSPECT PLACE, 48; John Heyman to Leopold Peck..... 9,500

2D AV, 1,468; William Norris and others to Max Orbach..... 1

WEST END AV, 818; 58th St, 56 and 58 to 62 West; 33d St, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 88x80; Teresa Garrick to Martha W. Horgan and another..... 100

2D AV, 1,468; William Morris and others to Max Orbach..... 1

41ST ST, n s, 165 ft e of 3d Av, 25x71.9 x29.8x87.9; Elizabeth Knorr to Frederic A. Woll..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 102.2 ft n of 78th St, 35x 100; Henry H. Cook and wife to Louise M. Pollock..... 128,000

77TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; Ellzageth B. Decker and others, executors, to Heinrich D. A. Bauhahn.. 10,000

2D AV, 1,150; Ira Lowe to Leon Lewin, ½ part..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 19 ft s of 127th St, 19x76; Mary H. Rathbun and another to E. M. Cutler..... 8,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 104th St, 64.10x100; John Casey and wife to Henry Hirsh and another..... 100

104TH ST, s s, 83.6 ft e of West End Av, 16.6x80.11; William D. Stewart and wife to John Stewart..... 1

107TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11x irregular; the New York Investment and Improvement Company to J. Carlyle Raymond..... 1

BOULEVARD, THE, s e corner of 111th St, 50.5x46x75; Thomas O'Connor and wife to Charles H. Cuddeback..... 21,000

146TH ST, n s, 125.6 ft w of Boulevard, 20x99.11; James A. Thomas and wife to Margaret A. Thomas..... 1

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 150x99.11; Henry E. Howland and wife to The Mayor, &c..... 30,150

97TH ST, 63 West; Mary B. Schramm to Winifred Condon..... 1

97TH ST, 67 West; Frank C. Vaughan and wife to Winifred Condon..... 1

145TH ST, n e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 67.5x110; George Dalker and wife to Frederick A. Reiss..... 1

182D ST, centre line, adjoining land of John A. Haven and another, 50x266.10x50x262; Stuart M. Buck and others to Henry B. Auchincloss and another..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Matilda S. Buck and others to Henry B. Auchincloss and another..... 1

AQUEDUCT AV, w s, 300.2 ft s w of 190th St, 7.36.5x irregular; Moses Devoe and wife to the Mayor, &c..... 1

PENFOLD AV, s s, 88 ft e of Suburban Place, 66x128.9x82.4x129.6; also s s of Penfold Av, 100 ft w of Suburban Place, 75x130; Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, to William S. Seaman..... 12,000

ANTHONY AV, w s, 218.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 50x100; Anthony Lavelle and wife to William J. Marshall and another. 10

EDENWOOD AV, w s, 187.8 ft n of St. Nicholas Av, 50x106; Henry S. Fuller to Mary V. Fuller..... 1

ST. JAMES ST, n e corner of Edenwood Av, 50.6x134.4x irregular; also s e corner of Edenwood Av and 192d St, 60x 200; Elmer A. Allen and wife to the Mayor, &c..... 1

LYMAN PLACE, e s, 150 ft s of Freeman St, 27.3x123.10; Mary Coyne to Joseph Pinchbeck..... 1,400

LYMAN PLACE, e s, 125 ft s of Freeman St, 25x123.10; James Haley to same..... 1,400

WATER ST, e s, 300 ft n of an unnamed street, 40x82; Edward J. H. Tamsen, as Sheriff, to Ann Fitzhenry..... 55

MAPLE AV, w s, Lot 69, map of Village of William's Bridge, 25x100; Albert N. Tunstall and wife to George Vanderbeck. 3,500

Recorded Leases.

CLARK, N. E., to Diedrich Miller; store and rooms, w s of 5th Av, 25 ft s of 135th St, —x—, 3 years..... $900

GREENE, George A., to Martin Heesemann; 2,924 8th Av., store, 5 years..$1,200, 1,440

HOFFMANN, Simon, to Louis Drumm; store, &c, 167 East 106th St, 2 years.. 360

KELLAR, Caroline, to John Leffler & Company; 92 9th Av, store and basement, 1 year..... 720

KEITH, Jane, executrix, &c., to Bernard Reich; store, &c., 16 West 4th St, s w corner, 5 years..... 3,000

MORGENTHAU, Henry, to Sophie Ottemann; 58 West 18th St, 3 years..... 3,500

SCHEIDING, Herman G. E., to George F. Pusch; store, &c., 731 3d Av, 3 years..... 2,000

S. BAILIE & SON to See & Theis Marble Company; 2 and 3 floors, s s of 139th St, 90 ft s e of Locust Av, and space in yards, 5 years..... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

AMES, Carrie E., to Juliet C. Cushing; s s of 55th St, 67.1 ft e of 9th Av, leasehold, 7 years..... $5,000

BAUHAN, Heinrich D. A., to Elizabeth B. Decker and others, executors, &c.; n s of 77th St, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.... 7,000

CAVINATO, Giulita, to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; n s of 118th St, 90 and 115 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 2 mortgages..... 36,000

SAME to Seymour & Hopkins; n s of 118th St, 90 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 1,800

CURTIS, Georgianna and Catharine T., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 183 and 135 Allen St, 3 years..... 3,500

CLARK, Edith Mary, and husband to Isabella Sprunt; e s of Rogers Place, 582.5 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years..... 1,700

CUDDEBACK, Charles H., to Thomas H. O'Connor; n w corner of 111th St and Boulevard or Public Drive, 3 years..... 21,000

CONDON, Winifred, to William F. Vause; 63 West 97th St, demand..... 1,500

SAME to same; 67 West 97th St, demand. 3,000

DONIHEE, William B., and others to Henry J. Braker, trustee, &c., for Conrad M. Braker; s s of 118th St, 219 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 18,000

DANIELSON, Louille L., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 43 and 43½ Division St, 1 year..... 3,000

FILLEY, Abbie R., to Seth M. Milliken; n s of 134th St, 100 ft w of Lincoln Av, 6 months..... 6,000

FALTERMANN, Henry J., Frederick, and George, to Frederick Correll; s s of 76th St, 78 ft e of 1st Av, 6 months..... 1,000

HERDING, Frederick P., H., and wife, to John E. Andruss; n s of 40th St, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years..... 14,500

HOLDEN, Katharine V. K., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 810 West 91st St, 3 years..... 10,000

HONECK, George H., and others to the East River Savings Institution; s w corner of 2d Av and 28th St, 1 year..... 6,000

HORGAN, Martha W., and Fannie G. Slattery to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; s s of 58th St, 95 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years, installments..... 200,000

SAME to same; Bradley, trustee; same property, demand..... 94,000

KITCHEN, Katharine P., to Isabella McCormack; n s of 132d St, 140 ft, also 155, 170, and 185 ft e of Trinity Av, four lots, (four mortgages,) demand..... 5,600

KAHN, Leopold, to John J. Lynes, trustee of Isaac P. Martin; s s of 131st St, 175 and 200 ft e of 7th Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 48,000

SAME to Elizabeth H. Smith; s s of 131st St, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 24,000

SAME to Julius Beer; s s of 131st St, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 24,000

SAME to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; s s of 131st St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years.. 24,000

LOUGHLIN, Bridget, to Thomas O'Connor; n s of 114th St, 338.9 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 500

LOESCH, Henrietta S., to Albert A. Weiss; n e s of 179th St, 25.7 ft n w of Vanderbilt Av West, 9 months..... 275

LEMON, Thomas K., and wife to Martin Metzger; w s of 8th Av, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, demand..... 2,500

SAME to John J. Lynes, as trustee, &c., of Phebe P. Marsh, deceased; w s of 8th Av, 25.11 and 63.5 ft n of 113th St, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 75,000

LEVINE, Morris and Nancy, to Esther Leibowitz; 16½ Hamilton St, installments..... 2,000

MORRIS, Robert T., and wife to Cora F. Barnes; 431½ Grand St, 5 years..... 9,000

MOHR, William, and others to William M. Kingsland; s e corner of Lexington Av and 116th St, 5 years..... 40,000

McCAFFREY, Catherine T., to Christian Woessner; s s of 131st St, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 5,000

MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Flagg, to Anthony Lavelle; w s of Anthony Av, 218.2 ft n e of Burnside Av, 1 year..... 2,195

MOSENTHIN, Bridget, to Margaret A. Sheridan; e s of Fox St, 240 ft n of 167th St, 3 years..... 600

MOTLEY, Thornton N., as executor of Julia E. S. Motley, deceased, to J. Oswald Jimenis; n s of 86th St, 230 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 29,000

MILLER, Elizabeth, to Lewis Z. Bach; n w corner of Park Av and 81st St, 6 and 7 months, (two mortgages)..... 13,000

OAKES, Josephine C., to James L. Robertson; s s of 24th St, 404 ft e of 10th Av, lease, 2 years..... 2,000

OGDEN, James W., and wife to Harriet H. Wilcox; e s of Prospect Av, 25 ft n of 156th St, or Leggett Av, 3 years, (four mortgages)..... 18,000

SAME to same; n s of 155th St, 80 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 4,500

PINCHBECK, Joseph, to James Haley, of Hebe, and Mary Coyne; e s of Lipman Place, 125 ft s of Freeman St, 1 year..... 2,000

POLLOCK, Louise M., to Carlos M. De Heredia; e s of 5th Av, 102.2 ft n of 78th St, 3 years..... 8,000

SAME to J. Frederick Kernochan, committee of Marie Marshall; 182 Madison Av, 1 year..... 50,000

RUCKDESCHEL, Adam, to Johanna Pieper; w s of Forest Av, 480.11 ft s of 165th St, 3 years..... 1,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and Jacob Feinberg to Herman Raabe; e s of Public Drive, or Boulevard, 66.11 ft n of 102d St, 1 year..... 5,000

RAYMOND, J. Carlyle, to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; n s of 107th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 12,000

SAME to same; s s of 108th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 6,000

ROTHWELL, Katie L., to Thomas H. Robinson, trustee for Charles F. Robinson; s s of 116th St, 185 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years and 3 months..... 13,000

ROTHWELL, Katie L., to William W. Van Valzah; s s of 116th St, 185 ft w of 6th Av, 4¼ years..... 6,000

SIEBOLD, Augusta, to Mayer Goldstein; n s of 104th St, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years..... 1,550

STEWART, John, to Emilie H. Roth; s s of 104th St, 83.6 ft e of West End Av, 5 years..... 13,000

SORENSON, Elizabeth, to Sophia L. Cauldwell; n s of 29th St, 114 ft e of 9th Av, (2 mortgages)..... 700

VANDERBECK, George D., to Albert N. Tunstall; w s of Maple Av, Lot 69, map of W. F. Duncan, William's Bridge, 2 years..... 700

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATCHISON, James, executor of John Bennett, to John F. Bennett..... $5,500

BRAKER, Henry J., trustee, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States..... 16,000

CHAUNCEY, Emily H., to the State Trust Company..... 3,000

CHARLES, Cecil, to Mary E. Colvin.... 1

EAGLESTON, Ida, to William Ferguson, committee of H. A. Ferguson..... 3,358

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to the Excelsior Savings Bank of New York..... 13,500

SAME to Gustave T. Kreppel..... 4,000

GOLDSTEIN, Mayer, to Annie H. Haft.. 1,500

HOFER, Eugenie, to Edmund A. Stedman 5,000

McLEAN, Andrew, to United States Mortgage and Trust Company ..Lee..... 120,000

McDONALD, John, to Charles Pletz..... 4,500

MAXWELL, Clotilde D., executrix of E. Blankman, to Robert A. Maxwell, executor..... 1

SAME to Clotilde D. Maxwell..... 1

MAXWELL, Robert A., executor of Annie Blautman, to same..... 1

PRAGER, William, to Louis Prager..... 5,750

ROSENTHAL, Louis M., to Henry Katzenberg..... 5,021

STRANG, Elizabeth, to Naomi E. Hawkins..... 1

STRONG, Charles E., trustee of Francis B. Cutting, to John L. Cadwalader, trustee..... 1

SPEIR, Francis, jr., to Frederick Foltz.. 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Bertha G. Brooks..... 25,000

WILCOX, Walton, to Frederick Boss.... 200

Lis Pendens.

114TH ST, s s, 209 ft w of 5th Av, 17.8x100.11; Margaret Inglis against William R. McCoy and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

CAMBRELING AV, e s, 157.2 ft s of Pelham Av, 75x100; Henry H. Barnard against Sarah A. Lisk and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

CHERRY ST, s s, and n s of Water St, being n ½ of Lot 1,076 and s ½ of Lot 1,076; also s ½ of Lot 1,077, fronting on n s of Water St, map of the estate of Hendrick Rutgers; Herbert T. Conger against Maria Walsh and others, (to obtain possession of leases.)

CHERRY ST, 227 and 229, and Water St, 574 and 576; Clarence R. Conger, individually and as trustee, and others against Maria Walsh and others, (to obtain possession of leases.)

2D AV, e s, 60.11 ft n of 124th St, 20x80; Arthur E. Browne against Margaret M. Browne and others, (for a partition.)

167TH ST, n s, 237 ft w of 7th Av, 50x92; Caroline L. Macy against Daniel A. McKinney and others, (to foreclose two mortgages.)

167TH ST, n s, 287 ft w of 7th Av, 26x92; V. Everitt Macy against same, (to foreclose mortgage.)

60TH ST, s s, 181 ft w of 1st Av, 45x100.5; John C. Eldt against John Georlitz and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

1ST AV, w s, 100 ft n of 48th St, 25x97; Sarah L. Taylor against Benedict A. Klein and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

148TH ST, n s, 276.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x99.11; Elizabeth, administratrix, &c., against Milan E. Dailey and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

99TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x 100.11; Abner P. Bigelow against Benjamin F. McCaulley and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

117TH ST, n w corner of Pleasant Av, 119x95.7; Webster White and another against John D. Heins and others, to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 708, and 15 to 21 Lafayette Place; John J. Radley & Co. against Ferdinand H. Mela, owner and contractor..$22,240

SAME PROPERTY; Charles A. Cowen against same..... 21,280

BROADWAY, 708; Adolf Klaber against same..... 3,212

UNION AV, s w corner of 169th St; Frank Hook and others against R. Duke Barnum, owner; Cahill & Powers, contractors, three liens..... 40

MADISON AV, s w corner of 102d St, 76.6 x118.10; Thomas Bailey against Simon Arendt and others, owners; Andrew T. and Amos S. Doyle, contractors..... 42

HILL AV, e s, 125 ft s of Randall Av, 125x100; Peter Schweickert against Marianne Moeller, owner; S. R. Sorenson, contractor..... 160

166TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x95; Bartholomew J. Rice against Christiana Wren, owner and contractor. 500

131ST ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 99.11; Caruso Brothers against Catharine T. McCaffrey, owner..... 532

UNIVERSITY PLACE, w s, 65.1 ft n of 10 St, 21.8x100; New York Electric Equipment Company against Thomas W. Murray, owner and contractor..... 284

MANHATTAN AV, e s, from 103d to 104th St, 200x100; Thomas Bailey against James A. Kelly and William Beyer, owners; Robert Dick, contractor..... 210

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—VAN NOTE & FESK.—Schedules of Van Note & Fesk, dealers in ecclesiastical furnishings at 22 East Sixteenth Street, show liabilities, $6,895; nominal assets, $4,848; actual assets, $9,900.

—WOLF & GROSS.—Schedules of Wolf & Gross, importers and jobbers of glassware, crockery, &c., at 47 Barclay Street, show liabilities, $20,403; nominal assets, $27,894; actual assets, $14,027.

—JOSE AVELLANET.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against José Avellanet, who has a restaurant and hotel at 44 West Twenty-eighth Street, for $430, in favor of Mary Alonso Smith, to whom he confessed judgment for borrowed money. He gave a bill of sale yesterday to Salvo & Avellanet, for $1,950. He has been in business since August, 1894.

—EUGENE VALLENS & CO.—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment against Eugene Vallens & Co., cigar manufacturers of Chicago, for $2,925, in favor of George Bliss, on a claim for advertising on the Manhattan Elevated Railroad stations. They have a place of business at 280 West Broadway, but have not been doing any manufacturing there for some weeks, and the Sheriff placed a keeper in charge. The headquarters of the firm are in Chicago.

Out of Town.

—THOMAS L. ROBINSON FURNITURE COMPANY.—The Thomas L. Robinson Furniture Company, at Erie, Penn., has fallen into the hands of the Sheriff. The executions cover judgments to the amount of $10,000.

—JOHN MARTYN AND THEODORE T. EDGERTON, JR.—Judgment for $7,716 was entered here yesterday against John Martyn and Theodore T. Edgerton, Jr., in favor of Juliet S. Ryall, for rent of the Brighton Hotel at Long Branch, from Sept. 1, 1893, to Sept. 1, 1894.

—GEORGE E. MCCALL COMPANY.—The George E. McCall Company, dealers in coal and building materials, at Wilmington, Del., confessed judgments as follows, Thursday: Union National Bank, $9,165.37; De Haven Morris, $6,250; the Wilmington and Northern Railroad Company, $13,346; Central National Bank, $8,000. The Sheriff levied on the property. The officers of the company are William B. Clerk, President; William A. Hukill, Treasurer, and George H. McCall, Secretary.

—HENRY ALTMAN & CO. AND ALTMAN & CO.—An attachment has been obtained here against Henry Altman & Co. and Altman & Co., manufacturers and retail dealers in clothing, Buffalo, N. Y., for $10,022, in favor of Selig & Stern of this city, for children's clothing and knee pants, sold between Aug. 26, 1895, and Jan. 4, 1897. The business was carried on under both styles. They have been in business many years, and two years ago claimed to be worth over $250,000. They had two stores in Buffalo and one in Minneapolis, Minn. They recently sold out the latter store for $26,000, and their retail store on Seneca Street, Buffalo, was turned on Jan. 30, with a loss of $57,000. Samuel Stern of Selig & Stern went to Buffalo Feb. 16 to try to collect his claim, but was unsuccessful. He telephoned to Max D. Steuer, his attorney here, that in an interview with Isaac Altman, one of the firm, Mr. Altman had said that they had transferred the insurance policies, and that everything else is out of their hands, and beyond the reach of any creditor. When they get rid of all their stock and the insurance matter is settled, he said that they will talk to the creditors, and not before. They are reported to have given a chattel mortgage at Buffalo for $110,000.

Failures of the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 325 failures in the United States during the week, against 301 for the preceding week, and 276, 327, 235, and 202 in the corresponding weeks of 1896 to 1893. The Middle States had 76, New England, 45; Southern, 48; Western, 88; Northwestern, 27; Pacific, 33; Territories, 8. Canada had 58, against 54 for the previous week. About 79 per cent. of the total number of congerns failing had $5,000 or less capital, and 13 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

Friday, Feb. 19.

The first name is that of the debtor.

ADAMS, Helen M.—G. M. Wright, assignee..... $242

AVELLANET, Jose—Mary A. Smith..... 430

ALFRED SHRIMPTON & SONS and Alfred A. Wright—The E. T. Burrowes Company..... 158

AMERICAN DOCK AND TRUST COMpany—Corn Exchange Bank of New York City..... 250

BARRETT, John, and Morris E. Wooster —A. Cone..... 89

BERNHEIM, Abraham—H. Roth, administrator..... 147

BALL, Max—The Allen-Lane Company.... 614

BLUMBERG, Simon, and Louis Dick—B. Wolff and another..... 285

BALL, Henry A.—J. Mautner and others.. 1,294

BALZ, Mary J., executrix, &c.—Edward C. Underhill and others, executors, &c.. 59

BOOKMAN, Abraham L.—Benjamin J. Bachman..... 322

BILHEIMER, Jacob B.—August Schneider 1,836

BRADY, Thomas P., and others—Rosa Herrman and another, executrices, &c... 299

BAKER, Joseph F. and Ann M.—J. P. Devitt and another..... 848

CROUCH, Louis H.—M. J. Tobin..... 42

CROSHER, Henry P.—The Absorbent Fibre Company..... 53

COHEN, Herman—W. & J. Sloane..... 76

COFFEY, Edward A.—The Lincoln National Bank of New York..... 384

COLLIER, Louis M., and Morris Parker—L. Adler..... 275

CAROLIN, William V.—S. W. Hassell.... 142

COUTAN, Adolph R., and Alfred L. Faris —J. N. Stearns..... 195

DEVEREUS, Thomas W., and W. V. Hagan—John Osborn's Sons & Co..... 89

DOMINICI, Giovanni, and E. L. Goodsell Company—New York Exchange Bank.... 2,614

HURLEY, Jackson A. and Jerry—J. C. Watson Company..... 79

EHLER, Herman P.—R. Vom Hofe..... 165

EDGERTON, Theodore T. Jr., and John Martyn—Juliet S. Ryall..... 7,716

EBERT, Adam—J. and M. Stern..... 111

FEUSTER, Moses—J. Seidenberg and another..... 134

FRANKLIN, Louis H.—R. Sommer.... 1,144

GEARY, David—Mary Gregory..... 425

GOLDSCHMIDT, Jacob—J. Spiegel as receiver..... 264

GORMAN, John O.—J. and M. Stern..... 288

HOUGHTON, Alfred S.—G. W. Wright, assignee, &c..... 157

HALIK, Josef—F. Teuber..... 73

HARRELL, Claudius E.—C. F. L. Spiegel and another..... 122

HARRIS, Isaac—R. Scherick..... 41

HYDORN, J. Bartlett—J. J. Fitzgerald.. 44

HOPKINS, Judson H. and George F.—C. M. Greer..... 413

HOLMES, Charles S.—R. A. Keasby.... 100

HYATT, William W.—J. S. Fleming.... 49

HIRSCHBERG, Herman M.—J. W. Brink..... 122

HECKER, Henry J.—J. and M. Stern... 770

HALE, George E.—B. J. Asiel..... 515

ISAACSON, Simon E.—John Osborn's Sons & Co..... 284

JOHNSON, Gunder—William A. Werner and others..... 220

JACOB, Charles—The Excelsior Brewing Company..... 121

KENTUCKY HOOF REMEDY COMpany—J. A. Walter..... 635

KELLERHOUSE, Albert—Clara E. and Charles H. Bliss..... 373

LEIPZIGER, Moritz—Charles E. Rycroft. 878

SAME—S. Peierls..... 1,588

LARCHER, Edward S.—J. T. Lee..... 258

LEE, Margaret L., individually and as executrix with Delos McCurdy—The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company..... 141

LOWN, William E.—John H. Smalpage.. 209

MAERLANDER, Henry—O. Erler..... 6,881

MARIANO, John—C. Iffer..... 7,281

MORTON, William J.—Elizabeth Morton, costs..... 118

MALLETTE, Edwin A.—Frederick B. Roach..... 53

MOOS, Simon—Joseph and Moses Stern.... 198

McKENZIE, Henry and George W., and Ida L. Read—Joseph Bloch, four deficiency judgments..... 4,060

McKEON, Matthew J.—Anna Stern..... 105

NORTON, Patrick—A. T. Koertge..... 643

OLSEN, Anton L.—C. M. Kaeppel..... 29

PURCELL, Christopher—D. O. Fowler and another..... 212

PROVENZANO, Joseph—Mary Harnach... 88

ROBERT, Christopher R.—Moen's Asphaltic Cement Company..... 422

RIDEOUT, Eldridge G.—Jane A. Simonson, as administratrix..... 10,558

SAME and Deer Park Improvement Company—Same..... 1,017

SCHIFF, John—E. A. Price and others... 1,396

STILLER, Caroline—A. T. Kiernan..... 91

SIMON, Joseph F.—C. Langenbach and others..... 632

STRAUB, Frederick—W. Munch..... 71

STEIN, Jacob—B. Galewski..... 182

STUDWELL, George S., and Peter V. Husted—C. Brenneman, two judgments.. 170

SIMON, Kaufman—National Storage Company..... 241

SCUDDER—Edward A.—The Resyak Company..... 80

SMITH, Charles E. W.—G. M. Wright, assignee..... 774

STRAUSS, William—Columbia Bank..... 1,220

SASS, Herman—W. Endemann and others. 28

TALHEIMER, Louis—B. Galewsky..... 87

THE MAYOR, &c.—C. Tomkins..... 105

SAME—S. Jones..... 25

SAME—J. McKinnon..... 75

SAME—W. R. Ellis..... 68

SAME—S. Danziger..... 184

SAME—L. O. Rauser..... 55

SAME—T. J. Martin..... 70

SAME—S. Nason..... 52

SAME—G. Cole..... 39

SAME—J. A. Noonan..... 127

SAME—H. Alexander..... 78

SAME—G. G. Folsom..... 118

SAME—A. E. Duncan..... 174

SAME—F. Gardella..... 46

SAME—H. Alexander..... 45

SAME—P. K. Lantry..... 6,105

SAME—G. Gorton..... 129

SAME—J. O. Bannon..... 86

SAME—A. Ellis..... 78

SAME—F. S. Bordeaux..... 88

SAME—J. Goodwin..... 55

SAME—L. Barre..... 60

SAME—J. Tschirhart..... 150

SAME—J. Marks..... 129

SAME—A. Schuster..... 172

SAME—T. A. Loftus..... 32

SAME—J. E. Frank..... 84

SAME—A. E. Cabe..... 39

SAME—E. M. Cole..... 106

SAME—G. F. Slosson..... 71

SAME—H. Klauber..... 73

SAME—M. Weiss..... 81

SAME—B. B. Roberts..... 57

SAME—A. Blackburn..... 59

SAME—Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company..... 1,746

SAME—H. Elias Brewing Company..... 1,870

SAME—P. Doelger..... 84

SAME—E. Graef..... 99

SAME—V. P. Snyder and another, receivers, &c..... 8,164

SAME—E. M. Sink..... 172

SAME—J. T. Butler..... 42

SAME—H. Reher..... 74

SAME—E. Frank..... 40

SAME—A. Weisslein..... 39

SAME—G. Schanenbeck..... 111

SAME—J. Corbett..... 152

SAME—G. Seebeck..... 76

SAME—F. M. Lowe..... 90

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

War Between the Norfolk and Western and the Southern Lines.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—The rate war instituted last Monday by the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company over the Cumberland Gap Dispatch fast freight line against roads in the Joint Traffic Association seems destined to spread.

The Southern Railway Company promptly met the reduction. Yesterday the Norfolk and Western Company announced a cut of about 30 per cent. on the Cumberland Gap Dispatch and Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia air line from Baltimore to Nashville and Memphis. This is merely an extension of the territory to which the original reduction applies.

Kennon Jones, agent for the company, states that the reduction will go into effect next Monday. It will be for the purpose, he says, of making uniform rates to the South and West.

There seems to be little doubt that the Southern Railway Company will meet this last cut. Representatives of lines in the Joint Traffic Association say that the association will not be likely to take any part in the fight.

CONSOLIDATED ROAD BONDS.

Large Block Said to Have Been Sold to Boston Bankers.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—It is announced that Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., R. L. Day & Co., and Estabrook & Co. have bought of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company a large block of bonds, the proceeds of which will clear up the floating debt of the whole system.

It is understood that in the block of bonds sold are the $5,000,000 New York and New England consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, stamped with the New York and New Haven's guarantee.

Mexican National Injunction.

The injunction granted by Judge Lunt against the Mexican National Railroad at the instance of the Mexican National Construction Company restrains the defendant, or its servants, from using the funds of credit of the defendant for the construction of the railroad proposed to be constructed by defendant from Patzcuaro to Uruapan, in Mexico, or for the purchase of materials or for any expense for said railroad, and from building or in any way contributing thereto, and from issuing any obligation or entering into any obligation upon which the defendant may be held to apply any part of its net earnings to any purpose other than the payments of interest upon its first mortgage bonds, its second mortgage bonds, or its income bonds, until the further order of this court.

Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—The report sent out from Ottawa that the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway was to be given to the Canadian Pacific Railway is not correct. The Premier said to-day that the matter had not been considered by the Cabinet. There is no doubt the Canadian Pacific Railroad is making a strong effort to get the work, but the general opinion here is that the Government will carry it out as a National undertaking.

Southern Pacific Franchise Taxes.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 19.—Attorney G. M. Davis telegraphed from New York today to Assistant Attorney General Todd, asking that the proposed suit against the Southern Pacific Company for franchise taxes on its charter in this State be held up. It is understood the case will be settled out of court, and that the road will pay over to the State something like $150,000.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The seventh annual convention of the International Association of Ticket Agents will be held at San Antonio, Texas, March 10.

—"H. M."—The two systems own, control, or lease so many lines that you would do well to consult Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States for 1896, published at 44 Broad Street, New York.

—Wall Street believed a Boston story yesterday which had it that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company had arranged to fund its floating debt of about $9,000,000, and that a syndicate composed of Kidder, Peabody & Co., R. L. Day & Co., and Estabrook & Co., would look after the financing.

—There was a conference yesterday at 142 Liberty Street between Messrs. Garrett, Hayden, and Walker of the Joint Traffic Association and Vice President W. C. Bullitt and General Freight Agent T. S. Davant of the Norfolk and Western Railroad. The railroad officials explained that the Norfolk and Western made its "cut" openly because members of the association were in secret disregarding the rates. The trouble may shortly be adjusted.

A Gift to Rutgers College.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 19.—President Scott of Rutgers College announced this morning at chapel exercises that a gift of a valuable piece of statuary had been made to Rutgers College by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles of Newark. The gift is a bronze bust of George Washington, and is a copy of the most celebrated statue of Washington in existence, the original of which is at the capital of Virginia. The bust arrived this morning.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The President has approved the sentence of the court-martial in the case of First Lieut. Frank Owen, Fourteenth United States Infantry, and that officer will be dismissed from the service March 1. Lieut. Owen, stationed at Vancouver Barracks, was convicted of presenting fraudulent claims against the United States amounting to $150. Owen is a native of Oregon. He was commissioned from the ranks. He entered the service in 1882, and secured his commission in 1886.

Navy.

—Lieut. R. F. Lopez has been detached from the Ordnance Instruction, Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to Union Iron Works, San Francisco, as Inspector of Ordnance.

CONSUL GENERAL IASIGI'S CASE

Argument upon Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Arguments were heard before Judge Addison Brown of the United States District Court yesterday upon the application for a writ of habeas corpus for Joseph A. Iasagi, the Turkish Consul General at Boston, who is accused of embezzling $8,000 while trustee for Pierre Charles Derleux in Massachusetts in 1892. Frederic R. Coudert, appearing for Mr. Iasagi, maintained that under the Constitution, and under the Turkish treaty of 1830, the Consul General, as well as an Ambassador, was under the sole jurisdiction of the Federal authority. John D. Lindsay, representing the District Attorney, replied that the Federal courts could have no jurisdiction under any existing statute, and could not under the Constitution interfere with the Massachusetts processes of law by which Mr. Iasagi is held in the Tombs awaiting extradition.

Judge Brown declined to consider argument on any question other than that of jurisdiction. He allowed counsel until Tuesday to prepare briefs.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Herbert Brush Manufacturing Company of Kingston; capital, $25,000. Directors—Jefferson R. Judson and Percy O. Judson, East Arlington, Vt.; John F. Herbert and Joseph M. Herbert, Kingston.

—North Side Construction Company of Sea Cliff, Queens County; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. E. Silkworth, John Graham, George Muller, and William Schoeller, Sea Cliff; James Norton, Glen Cove.

—Progressive Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture bicycles and hardware; capital, $10,000. Directors—Caleb R. Turner, Brooklyn; James G. Murphy and E. J. Blugarde, New York City.

—Eugene P. Peyser of New York City, to deal in clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods; capital, $25,000. Directors—Andrew Saks and Solomon Rosenthal, New York; Isadore Saks, Washington, D. C.

—New York and Staten Island Amusement Company of New Brighton, Richmond County, to maintain various amusement enterprises; capital, $500. Directors—Arthur D. Chandler, Orange, N. J.; Francis C. Butler, New York; Herbert E. Bowen, Brooklyn.

—West Brighton Refrigerating Company of Coney Island, Brooklyn, to manufacture ice and cold air; capital, $20,000. Directors—Frederick J. Stegmaier, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; William J. Kaiser, Brooklyn; James B Croft, New York; James T. Kent, Coney Island; George W. Dalton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—To grown children; city reference. 326 West 42d St., Turley's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid; good seamstress, traveler, and packer; best reference. 139 West 46th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Wishes fine washing; ladies' or gentlemen's; by the dozen; nice outdoor drying. McNulty, 408 West 53d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—As seamstress and maid in a small family; or chambermaid; hotel or apartment preferred; good reference. Moore, 428 West 48th St., for two days.

Miscellaneous.

CHAPERON.—A refined English lady of experience, now living in France and speaking German and French, would chaperon young ladies desirous of traveling in Europe. Address, for details, A. V. R., care P. O. Box 2345, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; in private family; English; age, 26; good character. Address, two days, G. G., 336 West 49th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—German; cavalryman; height, 5½ feet; age, 30; first-class; steady; competent and sober; best references. Alexander, 538 6th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; best reference; city or country. I. W., 2 East 70th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—William Turner, gardener to Mr. William Rockefeller, wishes to recommend his foreman (Scotchman) to any one requiring a head gardener; he can thoroughly recommend him to take entire management of gentleman's private place. Rockwood, Tarrytown, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Farmer; married; thoroughly competent to take charge gentleman's place; garden, farm, lawns, greenhouse; best reference; 9, 6, 2, and 4 years. H. R., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; experienced in greenhouses, graperies, roses, vegetable gardens and grounds; references from city families. Little, care P. Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—By a first-class man, to take charge of gentleman's place; Scotch, married; no small children; best of references. S., Box 181 Times Office.

GARDENER.—French; thoroughly understands his business; married; has one little girl; personal references. D. M., 204 West 30th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—In a good private family; best references; disengaged; age, 23. J. M., 928 6th Av., store.

Valets.

VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced in hunting and shooting things; first-class references. Valet, Box 21, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

BAKER.—By a first-class foreman on bread and cake. 82 South 3d St., Brooklyn.

MASSAGE.—A graduate of A. Creighton Hale, London, England, can take few more lady patients; also give private lessons. J. C., 821 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent maid, who is very thorough hairdresser, for a lady going to Europe; must have at least one year's reference, where last employer can be seen. 585 Lexington Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced gentleman to solicit for advertisements on a leading publication. Address L. W., Box 101 Times Office.

GROCERIES.

NO BREAKFAST TABLE COMPLETE without my 43 Blend of Coffee. No Teas please the ladies as well as my 41 Blends. Always uniform in quality and flavor. Send for price list of choice Family Groceries.

L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to CALLANAN & KEMP,
41 and 43 Vesey St.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Free lecture, Sat. at 11; low fee; term begins now.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asheville N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a. p. $4 up
Atlantic City, NJ (J. H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3up
$18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bournemouth, Eng. (seashore, Royal Bath Hotel.
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S.C..Charleston Hotel, a.p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
FLORIDA: East Coast Hotel System. C. B. KNOTT, General Superintendent.
St. Augustine, Alcazar, ap.
do The Ponce de Leon, ap.
do Hotel Cordova, ep.
Ormond, The Ormond, ap.
PalmBeach, PalmBeachInn, ap.
do Royal Poinciana, ap.
Miami, The Royal Palm, ap.
Palatka, Fla...Putnam House, a. p., $3.50 up
FLORIDA: Plant System of Hotels.
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, ap. Open Dec 3
Winter Park, Seminole, ap. " Jan. 15
Port Tampa, The Inn, ap. " all year
Bellevair, ...Belleview, ap. " Jan. 15
Kissimmee, Kissimmee, ap. " Jan. 15
Ocala.....Ocala House, ap. " Dec. 1
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda, ap. " Jan. 10
FLA.
Jacksonville, The St. James, ap., $4 up
Rockledge. The Plaza Hotel, ap. $3 up
Suwanee Springs Htl. & famous water
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J...Hotel Lakewood, a. p. $4 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap. $3-$5, rooms $1 up
Mobile, Ala., Battle House, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $3 up
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up.
New York.... ..The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (B'way & 11th St.). The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up.
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.). Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (Family Hotel)...Stuart House, e. p., $1.50
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep. $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-Carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland). Hotel Hanover, ap., $2.50 up
Philadelphia, Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portland, Or. (H. C. Bowers). The P'land, a.p. $3 up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va., Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y., Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, ap., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo. (Firep't) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N. J. Trenton H'se, e.p. $1 up, a.p. $2.50 up
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up
do .....The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S NEW TOUR.

Morocco, Spain, The Riviera, Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, England.
Leaving New York, per S. S. KAISER WILHELM II., March 27. Also MAY Party May 8.
Programmes and particulars free of all Spring and Summer

TOURS TO EUROPE.

Either Independent Travel or Escorted Parties. China and Japan party March 4 and April 1.

THOS. COOK & SON,
NEW YORK, 261 and 1,225 Broadway.
Phila., 828 Chestnut St.; Boston, 332 Wash'ton St.
Established over half a century.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boiprot. Sat., Feb. 27, 8:30 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon. Sat., Mch. 6, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon | Majestic, April 7, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Servia, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM | Auruania, March 13, M
Lucania, Feb. 27, 1 PM | Etruria, Mch. 20, 6:30 AM
Umbria, March 6, 7 AM | Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. MAASDAM....Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1 P. M
S. S. SPARNDAM....Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MISSISSIPPI.....Feb. 20
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Two Tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular. Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $350; second tour, $210. From Boston: First tour, $355; second, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

HOTELS.

BREVOORT HOUSE,
5th Av. and 8th St.
Redecorated and steam heat throughout the hotel.
Apartments for permanent and transient guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Dinner, table d'hote, par excellence, $1.25. (New Public Restaurant.) Concert every Evening.
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be ready daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending February 20th, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamer La Bourgogne (via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne;") at 4:30 AM for Europe, per steamer Servia (via Queenstown; at 5 AM for Genoa, per steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.;") at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamer State of California, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per State of California.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take Printed Matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French line steamers take Printed Matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for Mexico, per steamship Santo Domingo, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, letters must be directed "per Santo Domingo";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 9 AM for Brazil, La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius;") at 10:00 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Aux-Cayes, Gonaives, Carthagena, and Santa Martha, per steamer Holstein; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamer Valencia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia;") at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamer Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Jamaica, and Carupano, per steamer Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamer Irrawaddy.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. 20th, at 5:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22d at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamer Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. 22d at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 20th, at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamer Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27th at 7:30 AM. 11 AM and 5:30 PM, on arrival at New York of steamer Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamer Mowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 27th and up to March 1st at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mh. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Mh. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mh. 30, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM | †Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 AM
*Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM
†Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM | *Ems, April 10, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE, from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S.
Prussia, Feb. 27, 2:30 PM | Phoenicia, Mch. 6, 7:30 AM
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 24 | PARIS.....March 17
NEW YORK....March 3 | ST. PAUL.....March 24
ST. LOUIS....March 10 | NEW YORK..March 31
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upwards. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Southw'k, Feb. 24, 11 AM | Friesl'd, March 10, noon
Noordl'd, March 3, noon | K'ns't'n, Mar. 17, 3:30 PM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu, April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack....Monday, Feb. 22
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack...Wednesday, Feb. 24
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Feb. 27
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack...Tuesday, Mch. 2
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N.Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.—"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 720 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.
10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"
arrives Buffalo 9.55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.
7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train daily to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.
8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, L. & B. Junction, Sayre, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. P

JUSTICE KEOGH IS UPHELD

Civil Service Reform Association Again Triumphant in Its Fight Against Brooklyn City Officials.

APPELLATE COURT'S RULING.

Decision Affirmed to Compel the Mayor and Others to Place Eleven Positions on the Competitive Schedule of the Civil Service Lists.

For the second time the Civil Service Reform Association has triumphed in its fight against the city officials of Brooklyn in their interpretation of the civil service provision of the Constitution.

In a decision handed down yesterday by Justice Goodrich of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the other Justices assenting, the recent opinion of Justice Keogh in the suit on appeal brought by S. B. Chittenden and others against Mayor Wurster to compel him and other officials to place eleven positions now on Schedule A on Schedule B—the competitive schedule—of the civil service lists was affirmed.

The decision is regarded as the most important and far reaching since the passage of the act of 1883, and affects the civil service of the entire State. As a consequence of Justice Keogh's decision the salaries of 170 employes of the Brooklyn city offices have been withheld and will not be paid until the Court of Appeals has passed upon the question.

The fight has been a bitter one. For the city Corporation Counsel Burr has acted; the plaintiffs have been represented by Edward M. Shepard, J. Warren Greene, and Henry M. Yonge, a former Assistant Corporation Counsel. Corporation Counsel Burr announced immediately after the decision was rendered that he will make a motion on the first Monday in March, which is the first day the Court of Appeals will meet, for an order to have the cause heard as soon as possible. In his opinion, Justice Goodrich says:

"The plaintiffs, taxpayers of the City of Brooklyn, bring this action against the Mayor, Controller, City Auditor, City Clerk, City Treasurer, and eleven persons in the municipal service of the City of Brooklyn, to restrain the payment of salaries to such persons on the ground that they were appointed to office since January 1, 1895, without examination, competitive or otherwise, although such examinations were practicable; and that such appointment was within the inhibition of Section 9, Article V., of the Constitution of 1894.

The section in question reads as follows:

"'Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examination which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive, provided, however, that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the army and navy of the United States in the late civil war, who are citizens and residents of this State, shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made. Laws shall be made to provide for the enforcement of this section.'

Must Obey the Constitution.

"The Constitution is the basic and fundamental law. To this ultimate and supreme mandate of the people, uttered by its delegates in convention assembled, it is the duty of all departments of the State Government, executive, legislative, and judicial, to bow instant obedience. It is our duty to interpret and apply it reasonably but firmly to the questions involved in this appeal."

After reciting precedent for Constitutional provisions and authority, Justice Goodrich goes on to say that the principle of civil service examinations was new to the Constitution, though not to the statutory laws of the State. In 1883 the Legislature passed the act commonly known as the Civil Service act, and these acts, amended in 1884, established the Civil Service Commission and provided for the appointments to the public service after examination of applicants, and for the means of such examination. The opinion continues:

"It was made the duty of the Civil Service Commissioners to aid the Governor in preparing suitable rules for carrying the act into effect, which rules should provide as nearly as the condition of good administration will warrant, among other things, first, for open competitive examinations, for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service, such examinations to be practical in their character; second, that all offices should be filled by selections among those graded highest at such examinations; third, for a period of probation before absolute appointment; and fourth, for non-competitive examinations, when competition might not be found practical.

"Section 6 made it the duty of the Governor to cause to be arranged in the classes the several clerks and persons employed in the public service, for examination, and to include in such classes (so far as practicable) all subordinate places in the public service of the State.

"Section 7 provided that no person should be admitted to or promoted in either of the classes till he had passed an examination or was shown to be exempt from such an examination.

"The appointing power was required to report all appointments to the Civil Service Commission, which was required to certify such appointments to the Controller, and the latter was forbidden to pay the compensation of any officer in either of said classes until so certified.

Civil Service in the Cities.

"Section 8 directed Mayors of cities to prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of such city as 'should best promote the efficiency thereof,' and to employ suitable persons to make such examinations and prescribe their duties and establish regulations for the conduct of persons who should be appointed in the service; to cause to be arranged in classes the persons to be employed, and to include in one or more of such classes, so far as practicable, all subordinate clerks and officers in the public service of the city. No person was to be admitted to either class until he had passed the examination or was shown to be exempted therefrom.

"Thus, it will be seen that, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, there was in force a regular system of civil service machinery adequate to the examination and appointment of persons to the public service in the State and in the cities, and the Legislature has not deemed it necessary to provide further laws for the enforcement of the civil service article of the Constitution."

Justice Goodrich cites precedent and authority at length in showing that the civil service laws of the State are in harmony with the present Constitution, and among the decisions referred to are those of Justices Denio, Herrick, O'Brien, and Bartlett. It is shown that ample power under the Constitution is given to the Governor of the State in ordering examinations, and that he has acted, and this being shown, Justice Goodrich sees no reason why a similar power should not be conferred by the act on the Mayors of cities.

With special reference to Justice Keogh's decision, the Court reviews as follows:

"First—That the oral testimony and documentary evidence in this case proved very clearly that it is practicable to ascertain by competitive examinations the merit and fitness of a person to be appointed to each of the positions filled by the several defendants.

"Second—That the action of the Mayor of Brooklyn in placing such positions in the non-competitive class and requiring them to be filled therefrom without competitive examination is illegal, and as such is subject to review by this court.

"It appears by the evidence that all the eleven appointments were made since Jan. 1, 1895.

"The answer admits that the eleven appointments were not made through the Civil Service Commission and that none of the persons were appointed as a result of a competitive examination."

Justice Goodrich here says that Mayors Low, Schieren, and Wurster determined that it was not practicable to fill, each in their respective administrations, the positions named in the original suit.

"Notwithstanding," he says, "that the several Mayors assigned the positions in question to Schedule A, the non-competitive class, the evidence shows that it was practicable to fill these places by competitive examination and that similar positions in the Federal Government and in the City of New York, as well as in the City of Brooklyn, have been filled after competitive examination. This appears by the evidence of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the New York Police Department; Emmons Clark, Secretary of the New York Board of Health; Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission of the City of New York; Silas W. Burt, member of the State Civil Service Commission, formerly Chief Naval Officer of the Port of New York; Alfred T. White, formerly Commissioner of City Works in the City of Brooklyn, and no evidence was even offered to contradict it or make it doubtful.

"There can be no doubt that although the act of 1883 intrusted to the Governor and the Mayors the duties of classification so as to secure appointments to the civil service without examination, their action is subject to review by the courts. Nor can it be doubted that under the new Constitution the courts have similar power to review the action of the Governor and of the Mayor, and also any act of the Legislature in respect of appointments without examination. If the power of classification thus exercised constitutes a violation of the plain provisions of the Constitution and is hostile to the newly imbedded civil service provisions of the Constitution, it can be reviewed by the courts. But it is not necessary, nor is it intended to pass upon the question. It is sufficient for the purposes of this appeal to say that the decision of the learned Justice at Special Term, that 'it is practicable to ascertain by competitive examination the merit and fitness of a person to be appointed to each of the positions to be filled by the several dependents,' is justified and sustained by all the evidence in the case and the decision of that question of fact will not be disturbed on this appeal.

"The judgment should be affirmed without costs."

VICTORY FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

What E. M. Shepard and J. Warren Greene Say of the Decision.

Friends of civil service reform were gratified at the affirmation of Justice Keogh's decision, and expressed the assurance that the Court of Appeals would uphold it.

"This decision is of the utmost importance," said Edward M. Shepard. "It is more valuable to our interests than the success of the plan for consolidation. I received the news of it with the greatest satisfaction.

"It is a decision in favor of orderly and civilized government. The spoilsmen in this battle have appealed to the prejudices of those ignorant of the methods of the merit system. They succeeded in raising a great cloud of hostility in the political and official atmosphere. But this did not prevail, nor was it ever likely to prevail, with the Supreme Court.

"If now, the Mayor, Controller, and Corporation Counsel, instead of applying their great ability to a defeat of the Constitutional mandate, would apply themselves to its enforcement in good faith, they will find no real difficulty in their way. They will, they may be sure, have the hearty sympathy of those who believe in the merit system of appointment."

J. Warren Greene was equally gratified by the decision. When seen at his office in the Drexel Building yesterday he said:

"It is one of the most important victories in the interests of good government that has ever been won. It means the abolition of the spoils system in the State of New York, and if now the various State, county, and municipal officers will co-operate in the direction of carrying out the mandate and the Constitution of the State with reference to the civil service, there will be a vast improvement in the personnel of that service, and it will be possible to obtain a more efficient service than we have ever before known. It will also render possible economies in government that cannot fail to result in benefit to the people at large."

WILLIAM G. LOW PLEASED.

He Thinks the Higher Court Will Confirm the Decision.

William G. Low, President of the Civil Service Reform Association, said: "As a member of the association, I, of course, in common with the other members, am very much pleased with the decision. I think that the Appellate Court will confirm it, and consequently that will open the way for the principle we have been fighting for.

"There seems to be but little to discuss as to the decision itself, and indeed a discussion by me or any one else just now would be to a degre superfluous. Judge Goodrich has covered the ground exhaustively. I have read his opinion with much interest, as I am sure every citizen has who is interested in the welfare of civil service reform."

"Do you think that Controller Palmer is justified in holding back the salaries of the employes who are affected?"

"That is a question I do not care to discuss. It is certainly a pity that those men should suffer for the sins of the city officials. A vital principle is involved, and much inconvenience to men who are in no wise at fault has followed. I do not see that the Reform Association is in any way responsible. The situation is simply unfortunate, and I am sure that every member of our association has the greatest sympathy for the employes. But, really, the city officials are at fault. We warned them in time, and they went right ahead, unheeding.

"When the issue did materialize, Mr. Palmer, perhaps justifiably as a public official, took steps to protect himself. I wish it were otherwise. I wish those men could get their money. I know no member of the association would take exceptions to any action Mr. Palmer might take in paying them. For, whatever the decision, they, as clerical laborers, have certainly earned their money. Although the Supreme Court rendered its opinion eleven days sooner than was expected, we cannot reasonably expect the final decision inside of two months. The situation of the employes involved is certainly unfortunate, and I hope some means will be devised to help them out. But, as I have said, it is a legal question, and requires a legal solution."

WILLIAM BERRI'S OPINION.

Begins to Look as if Spoilsmen's Power Was on the Decline.

William Berri, President of the Union League Club, said he had not read the decision. "I only know," said he, "that Justice Goodrich has upheld Justice Keogh. I believe the Appellate Court of the State will confirm the opinion. At least, I hope so, for the right principle is involved. The sooner public employes are entirely without the influence of politics, so much the better. It certainly begins to look as if the power of the spoilsman was on the decline. It ought to be so."

"Do you uphold Controller Palmer in his decision not to pay the employes involved until the controversy is settled?"

"The holding back of the pay of the clerks is the unfortunate feature of this entire business. But I can say this for Mr. Palmer: He is placed relatively in the same position as the trustee of a fund. He would be liable for money paid out illegally. The Controller might pay them out of his own pocket, but that would evidently involve considerable outlay."

WHAT MAYOR WURSTER SAYS.

Each Appointment Should Stand on Its Own Bottom, He Declares.

Mayor Wurster, in speaking of the decision, said: "I think each individual case or appointment should stand upon its own bottom. If, for instance, a secretary in some department can prove that his duties are such as to exempt him from examination, he has the right to go to court, and the court has to decide if an examination is practicable or not. That is common sense."

Mayor Wurster upheld Controller Palmer in his decision not to pay salaries until the courts have finally decided the question, and said that was the only course he could have consistently and safely adopted. The sooner the Court of Appeals passes upon Justice Goodrich's opinion, he added, so much the better for all concerned.

Decision by Board of Street Opening.

The Board of Street Opening and Improvement yesterday decided that when two or more parallel streets or a number of streets are to be opened through the same property, it shall be done by one commission and through one judicial proceeding. This action was taken in reference to thirteen streets and avenues, to be opened in the Twenty-fourth Ward, through property formerly a part of the Marie L. Travers estate.

HARTFORD COMPANY WON.

Injunction Vacated in the Broadway Insurance Company Case.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday vacated the injunction which was to restrain the Hartford Insurance Company from becoming the virtual successor of the Broadway Insurance Company.

While the principal action to annul the contract, on the ground that it was beyond the power of the Broadway Company's Directors, is still pending, yesterday's decision is considered of much importance by insurance men.

The case is entitled Edward C. Jameson et al. against the Hartford Insurance Company et al. Jameson and his associates are minority stockholders in the Broadway Company, and the Directors of the Broadway Company are the additional defendants.

The Directors of the Broadway Company on Nov. 11, 1896, made a contract to turn over their property and business to the Hartford Company. The next day suit was brought to prevent the execution of the contract, and a temporary injunction was granted by Justice Lawrence, which was afterward extended by Justice Smyth until the case should be determined. It is this last injunction that is now dissolved.

Justice Williams and Justice Barrett hold that the contract is for the benefit of the Broadway Company, saving the stockholders perhaps $50,000 compared with dissolution, and guaranteeing their insurance, while it leaves the company free to resume business in future. Justice Barrett adds that the contract is a completed act and valid on its face, and that the court is not warranted in interfering in advance of a trial. Justice Rumsey, on similar grounds, holds that the injunction would be tantamount to evicting the Hartford Company from property already in its possession. Justice Patterson, dissenting, writes that the contract was originally void, being beyond the power of the Directors.

PLANS FOR TROLLEY LINES.

The Metropolitan's Bequest Opposed by Third Avenue Company.

Opposition to the granting of underground trolley privileges to the Metropolitan Traction Company developed at the hearing before the State Railroad Commissioners in the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday. All of the Commissioners, Alfred C. Chapin, Chairman; Ashley W. Cole, and Frank M. Baker, were present.

Henry A. Robinson of counsel for the Metropolitan Traction Company, presented petitions and consents of property owners for the substitution of underground electric trolleys for horse motive power on the Sixth Avenue, Eighth Avenue, Ninth Avenue, and Fifty-ninth Street lines. He explained that the assessed valuation of taxable property along the Ninth Avenue line, exclusive of city property, amounts to about $15,600,000, and the consents of the owners of $11,245,200 worth of that property have been obtained for the proposed change of motive power.

W. H. Page, Jr., of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson appeared for the Third Avenue and the Boulevard lines, and asked that action on the petitions be deferred for a month or six weeks, in order that his clients might have time to investigate the legal status of the petitioners and the effect of an underground electrical current on other interests.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, opposed unnecessary delay. The City Government was now resurfacing the streets with better pavements, and it was important that he should know as early in the year as possible what streets were to be torn up.

The Commissioners finally decided to adjourn the case until Wednesday, March 10, at noon.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE MEETING.

It Elected Officers and Listened to President Wilson.

The annual meeting of the Consumers' League of New York was held yesterday at Young Women's Christian Association Hall, 5 East Seventeenth Street. Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the League, presided. President Wilson of the Board of Health read an account of the work done by the Board in investigating the condition of the mercantile establishments of this city with regard to the employment of female help and of children under sixteen years. He stated that thirty-four districts had already been carefully inspected, seven more were about to be completed, and two still remained untouched. By April, however, all will be completed and a detailed report given of the condition of labor.

James B. Reynolds of the University Settlement followed with an address on the "Preventative Side of Philanthropy." An address by John Graham Brooks of Cambridge closed the meeting.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President; Mrs. H. M. Dewees and Mrs. John R. MacArthur, Vice Presidents; Miss L. T. Caldwell, Secretary; Miss Annie Stone, Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. Bessie Starr Keefer, Treasurer. Mrs. Nathan announced that the league would apply for incorporation papers in April and tax the members $1 a year to supply the necessary funds.

CHIEF CONLIN'S CONDUCT.

An Interview Attributed to Him to be Laid Before Police Board.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt said yesterday that he will bring before the next meeting of the Police Board Chief Conlin's interview of a few days ago, in which he was quoted as saying that the petty quarrels of the Commissioners and their constant bickerings were demoralizing to the force and an interference with the performance of his duty.

The Chief was in the Commissioner's office yesterday and replied to a point-blank question that he had nothing to say about it. He also refused to say anything about his action in transferring Policeman Schultz to another beat on account of complications with Detective Waters, when he was getting evidence against Capt. Sheehan.

It is said charges of insubordination may be made against the Chief, and Mr. Roosevelt says that at any rate his conduct should be rebuked as highly improper.

Pier Line Extension.

The New York Harbor Line Board heard yesterday, in the Army Building, an application of the Dock Department to the War Department for a change in the pier lines between West Twenty-third Street and West Eighty-first Street, so that the piers shall extend 200 feet further out into the North River. Col. Henry M. Robert, President of the board; Major C. W. Raymond, and Major M. Adams were present. President O'Brien of the Dock Board spoke in favor of the plan, as did Gustav H. Schwab and Emil L. Boas of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Lines. John A. Cornwall of the Maritime Exchange and Aaron Vanderbilt of the Board of Trade also favored it. Hoboken was represented by its Corporation Counsel, James M. Minturn, and George L. Record, who opposed it. The board's decision will have to be submitted to the Secretary of War before it can be made public.

Hudson County Water Front Inspected

The Joint Committee on Railroads and Canals of the New Jersey Legislature yesterday made an inspection of the water front of Hudson County, with a view to ascertaining how much property the various railroad companies owned.

The party included Senators Voorhies, Stokes, and Herbert; Assemblymen Roll, Derousse, Dod, Hopkins, Hudson, Fairchild, Hogan, and Harrison. Mayor Wanser, John A. Blair, Spencer Weart, Major Carl Lentz, Col. S. D. Dickinson, John Nevin, Edlow Harrison, Emil Datz, former Senator William D. Edwards, James S. Allen, and E. F. Brooks.

The committee expressed much surprise on being told that of all the water front they had viewed, Jersey City's only ownership was one dock at the foot of Morgan Street.

When Croup comes suddenly, a life may be lost before you can go for the doctor. Give DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It almost invariably cures.—Adv.

Misses' & Children's

Cloaks.

(sizes 4 to 14 years),

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Lord & Taylor,

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BAD FEATURES OF CHARTER

The Mayor and President Low Make a Strong Presentation in Objecting to Them.

WISH TO GO ON RECORD NOW.

They Oppose a Bi-cameral Municipal Assembly, a Bi-partisan Police Board in Control of Elections, and Restriction of Mayor's Power of Removal.

Mayor Strong and President Low of Columbia College yesterday sent a communication to George M. Pinney, Jr., Secretary of the Greater New York Commission, in which they criticise some of the most important provisions of the new charter, which was taken to Albany yesterday by the sub-committee appointed at Thursday's meeting of the commission.

The letter of Messrs. Strong and Low follows:

Hon. George M. Pinney, Jr., Secretary of Greater New York Commission.

Sir: As the undersigned have voted for the Greater New York charter as a whole, and have joined in the report to the Legislature to be submitted in connection therewith, they wish to have it made a matter of record that, in the framing of the charter, and for the reasons stated below, they have both spoken and voted.

1. For a Municipal Assembly with a single chamber.

2. For a single Police Commissioner and an Independent Board of Elections.

3. For granting to the Mayor the power to remove, without charges, in the public interest, throughout the whole of his term, instead of limiting this power, as the charter does, to the first six months of his term only.

They propose to support the charter as a whole, notwithstanding that in these important particulars it differs from what they think it ought to be, because they believe that, as a whole, its merits outweigh its defects, and because they also believe that under it consolidation can safely be brought about.

The undersigned believe that in the majority of cities in the United States, as well as elsewhere, the legislative body consists of one chamber. The City of New York itself has had two chambers in its legislative body. The two chambers did not prove so valuable as to make the city desirous to keep them. The analogy sometimes drawn between the legislative body of a city and Congress or the Legislature of a State, in the opinion of the undersigned, is misleading. A city legislature does not deal, in a large sense, with political questions, but only with a limited number of specified subjects. Neither the United States nor any State of the Union assigns a Legislature with two houses in continual session. All of the States of the Union, except six, restrict the meeting of their Legislature to a biennial session.

City Government a Business.

This does not mean that the government of a city is by any means all business; and yet it is true, in the opinion of the undersigned, that it is much more business than it is government in the larger sense. The people of the city look to the State, and not to the city, for the protection of life and property. The city is simply the agent of the State, so far as it has to do with the police force, with schools, with public health, and, generally speaking, as to all the matters that relate to the life of the citizen. As to these subjects, the proposed charter gives to the Municipal Legislature almost no voice at all, except a voice as to the amount of money to be expended for such purposes.

On the other hand, as to the matters that relate to the business of the citizen, the opening and making of streets, the supply of water, and all the rest of it, the city is not so much the agent of the State as it is the agent of the people of the city. What is to be especially sought, therefore, as it appears to the undersigned, in the organization of a City Government in relation to all such matters, is a system that will first of all prevent the abuses springing from recklessness or dishonesty, and then will lend itself to the efficient conduct of the city's business. The undersigned believe that the charter makes ample provision, so far as any charter can, without regard to the fact that the Municipal Assembly is divided into two houses, against both recklessness and dishonesty on the part of the officials of the city.

Whatever merits may appertain to the system of a Municipal Assembly with two chambers, it can hardly be contended that it lends itself to efficiency. It is much more likely to lend itself to vexatious and costly delay. For the rest, the undersigned believe that the concentration of responsibility for legislation that is proper to a city in a single chamber is likely to avert mischief more successfully than the division of power between two chambers. They do, however, believe in a large legislative body for so large a city.

The Lexow commission, by its investigation of the Police Department of New York, made clear to everybody what was before only dimly suspected—namely, the vast opportunity there is for abuse of the powers that the Police Department must have. Under these circumstances, it appears to the undersigned to be the dictate of political wisdom to give to the Police Department no more power than it must have. For this reason, the undersigned would not give to the Police Department the entire control of elections. They would rather preserve an independent Board of Elections to do for Greater New York what an independent Board of Elections has done for the City of Brooklyn, in the main, satisfactorily, for twenty-five years.

Police Board and Elections.

If it be argued that the Police Board must have the entire control of elections, because the police force has to be so largely used on election day and in connection with elections, the best answer is, that in Brooklyn for a quarter of a century the contrary system has prevailed to the general satisfaction of the people. If the election business is not confided to the Police Department, the principal argument, in the opinion of the undersigned, in favor of a four-headed Police Board, the members of which are to be selected so that the politics of no two at the time of their appointment shall be the same, appears to fall to the ground. It is admitted that in a city with a police force so large as that of the Greater New York, the organization of the department with a single Commissioner at its head would require special arrangements for trials, and for the discharge of some of the other functions of the department.

It is also admitted that the chapter on the Police Department in the proposed charter is a great improvement, as the undersigned think, upon the present law relating to the Police Department of the City of New York; but for the proper business of the police the undersigned would rather trust to the safety to be had by holding one man responsible for the administration of the department than to any safety that can come from dividing responsibility for the administration of the department between the members of a board of four men.

Mayor Should Have Power to Remove.

The undersigned believe that the authority given to the Mayor to make appointments without confirmation ought to carry with it, as a matter of course, the authority to make removals in the public interest without charges at any time. In other words, the power to appoint on so large a scale and to such important positions ought to carry with it a corresponding responsibility attached to the power. If a Mayor knows that he must be responsible at all times for the conduct of every appointee because he can remove him if he fails to give satisfaction to the public, the Mayor, in the opinion of the undersigned, is much more likely to be careful in the choice of his men than if, after six months, he is to be free from the consequences of any mistakes that he may make.

Again, responsibility to the Mayor on the part of the administrative departments is the chief element that makes for unity in the administration of the city, and that lends itself unceasingly to efficiency. One has to choose at many points in organizing a city government between efficiency and the assumed safety to be had by a division of powers. The undersigned believe that much division of administrative power not only makes it difficult to accomplish positive good, but is itself always effecting serious harm by making positive action difficult or impossible. They also believe that no principle can be appealed to more safely in public life than the principle of locating responsibility upon public officers so clearly that they cannot evade it. Every department of the City Government is conducted from necessity upon this basis, and it is not apparent why the different departments, in their relation to the principal administrator of the city, the Mayor, should not be carried on in the interest of the city, upon the same theory.

The undersigned recognize that in a work like that of preparing a charter for Greater New York the views of the majority of those to whom the duty of framing a charter is committed must prevail. Strongly as they believe that in the points indicated the charter is at fault, they are nevertheless prepared to support it, for the reasons already given; but, in doing so, they wish it to be known that they think the charter is constructed in these particulars upon a wrong theory. The charter at these points appeals for safety to a division of power. The undersigned at these points would seek safety, on the other hand, by locating responsibility so clearly that there is no possibility of evading it. Respectfully,

W. L. STRONG,
SETH LOW.

THE CHARTER IN ALBANY.

Report of the Commission to be Made Public Monday Night.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The Greater New York charter reached Albany late this afternoon. It was brought here by Secretary George M. Pinney and ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, members of the commission. They arrived on the 4:15 train from New York, and had previously telegraphed the clerks of the Senate and Assembly, asking them to be on hand to receive the charter. The charter messengers proceeded immediately to the Capitol on arrival, and found Assistant Clerk Charles A. Ball of the Senate in his office. But two copies of the charter and the report of the Greater New York Commission were brought to Albany, and Secretary Pinney handed them over to Mr. Ball, one to be delivered to the Senate and one to the Assembly.

All of the members of the commission had signed the charter and the report except State Engineer Adams and Andrew H. Green. The latter has not taken a prominent part in the preparation of the charter, owing to illness, but Mr. Adams was on hand when the committee arrived, and affixed his signature to the report before it was turned over to Mr. Ball.

Mr. Pinney and Mr. Gilroy returned to New York on the 5 o'clock train, after requesting Mr. Ball not to make the report public until it is presented to the Legislature on Monday night. This Mr. Ball agreed to. Mr. Ball delivered one of the two copies to the Assistant Clerk of the Assembly.

Secretary Pinney said that a copy of the charter would be sent to each member of the Legislature by Wednesday next, and that the report of the commission would be given to the press in New York Monday night. Mr. Gilroy said that the commission presented a unanimous report upon the charter. The time in which the report should be presented to the Legislature under the recent extension of time granted by that body will expire to-morrow.

HEATED WORDS IN COURT.

A Lawyer Protests Vehemently Against the Judge's Ruling.

Peter P. Brady, former counsel to the Excise Board, had a heated passage with Justice Freedman in Trial Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, yesterday. Mr. Brady was counsel for Francis J. Markham in a case against the David Stephenson Brewing Company, to recover $175 rent, which Justice Freedman had sent to the foot of the general calendar last Tuesday, because Mr. Brady's associate had not arrived with the papers, not expecting it would be reached so soon.

When the case came up yesterday Mr. Brady moved to have it transferred to the short cause calendar.

"The motion is denied, with $10 costs," said the Court.

"If your Honor please"—

"Sit down!" exclaimed the Justice, with a thump of the gavel.

"If your Honor insists on acting in an arbitrary way you can do so," retorted Brady.

"Sit down," the Justice cried again, with another whack of the gavel.

"We are entitled to be heard," Brady went on.

Down came the gavel again. "I have disposed of this motion," said the Justice.

"I have a right to be heard; I have rights that your Honor must respect," Brady pleaded.

"Sit down," was the only answer, with gavel accompaniment.

Brady persisted.

"I make a rule," said the Court, "that your motion be denied, with $10 costs."

"Your Honor doesn't make the rules. The rules are made by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court."

"Sit down."

"I insist on my rights," said Brady. "I would like your Honor to familiarize yourself with the rules."

"I have denied your motion," the Court repeated, "with $10 costs."

"Then I will appeal from your Honor's ruling."

"Sit down," was the Court's last word.

It's good business to carry a generous stock, a wide variety, even up to the very end of a season—we do it.

It's good business to sell such a carried over stock before the opening of a new season—we *are* doing it.

Last Spring's sack suits, single and double-breasted, lined and half-lined, plain colors and fancy mixtures; cutaways, with and without outside flap pockets; some heavy suits among them. Were $14 to $28.

Now:

Young men's sizes, $10; men's, $12.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Misses' & Children's

Lawn and Dimity Dresses,

(sizes 4 to 14 years),

$1.75 & $2.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE FRANCHISE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN RIVAL TRACTION COMPANIES.—The injunction heretofore granted in suits brought by the North New York City Traction Company and the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company in their suits against the People's Traction Company and others was yesterday continued by Justice Truax. The actions are brought to set aside the franchise granted to the People's Traction Company to build a street surface railroad over certain streets and avenues in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. On the sale by the Controller, made in September, 1895, the Southern Boulevard Company bid 3½ per cent. of its gross receipts for the franchise, the North New York City 97 per cent., and the People's Traction Company 69.75 per cent. The controversy has been ever since before the courts in various shapes. Justice Truax says that if the contention of the People's Traction Company is right, a bidder could prevent all bidding and stop all competition by at once making a bid that would amount to 100 per cent. of the earnings. It was enough for him, without determining the matter, that that presented a very serious question. "There are other questions in the case of very great moment to the City of New York and to the parties to this action, and these questions should be determined after a trial of the case. To deny plaintiffs' motion would, in effect, determine them before trial."

***

RIGHTS OF CO-TENANTS.—Joseph and Gregory Nun and their sister, Mary A. Knope, inherited on the death of their father, in 1883, certain real estate in equal shares, and afterward Joseph purchased the share of his brother, so that in June, 1889, Joseph and Mary were owners as tenants in common, the sister having one-third and the brother two-thirds. At that time they sold the property, and Joseph delivered their joint deed to the purchaser, without receiving the purchase price, but took a bond and mortgage therefor, payable to himself alone, without his former co-tenant's knowledge or consent. The Court of Appeals, affirming judgment for plaintiff in Mary's suit against Joseph for the purchase price, held, in an opinion by Justice Martin, that plaintiff might elect to treat the securities as belonging to the taker thereof, and recover from him a share of the purchase price.

***

NORMAL USE OF ELEVATORS.—Maurice P. Jossaers, a carpenter, was sent, on April 9, 1894, to do certain work about the elevator shaft of the Hotel Beresford, incident to the putting in of a refrigerator plant by a Buffalo firm. Jossaers made arrangements with the elevator man whereby he was permitted to get upon the top of the elevator, the latter agreeing to notify him when he was about to move it up or down. This was not done on one occasion, and the sudden starting of the elevator caused severe injuries to Jossaers. The Appellate Division has reversed the judgment secured by Jossaers in his suit against Alvah S. Walker, the proprietor of the hotel. Justice Barrett, who gives the opinion, says there being no proof that defendant ever assented expressedly or impliedly to the use to which the elevator was being put, under the arrangement between plaintiff and the elevator man, that use of it was not within the scope of the latter's authority, and ceased with his operation of the elevator for the service of the hotel and its guests. The elevator had been diverted from its normal and legitimate use and put to a use which was not contemplated either in its construction or operation, or in the elevator man's employment with regard thereto.

***

RIGHTS OF PEDESTRIANS.—Henry Bailey, while driving a horse and wagon at a moderate rate upon the west side of Seventh Avenue, at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, struck James Smith, who was at work in sweeping the north crosswalk, and knocked him down, and the wagon ran over him. A suit by Smith for damages from Bailey was dismissed on the trial. The defendant testified that he was driving down the avenue, and just as he got opposite the plaintiff, the latter stepped back to avoid another team, and went directly in front of defendant's horse. The Appellate Division has reversed the judgment. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion, holds that the question of negligence and contributory negligence were for the jury, to whom the case should have been submitted. "Undoubtedly," said the presiding Justice, "those persons who are engaged upon the street in the public service must exercise the same diligence in getting out of the way of passing vehicles as those persons can who are simply crossing the streets and avenues, and it cannot be expected that they should, because, if their time was taken up by looking out for coming vehicles, it would be impossible for them to carry on their work. They cannot, however, be reckless. They are bound to use reasonable care in seeking to avoid the dangers by which they are surrounded. * * * Persons driving along the streets are bound to use their eyes for the purpose of seeing those who may be rightfully in the street, whether as pedestrians, persons working in the street, or persons in vehicles." The court holds, in conclusion, that the issue whether the plaintiff stepped back or not was for the jury to determine.

***

VALUE OF A DAY LABORER'S LIFE.—While Vincenzo Felice and other men, under the charge of a foreman, were engaged in digging a ditch along the West Shore tracks through the Weehawken tunnel, a train came from the south, of which they had notice, and they left their work to get out of the way. As that train was passing a light engine, running backward, came from the north. The tunnel was dark, and it was not perceived until it was almost upon the men, and Felice, not being able to get out of the way, was struck by it and killed. The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed a judgment for $5,000 for plaintiff in a suit by Rosa Felice, as administrator, against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. It was held, Justice Rumsey giving the opinion, that it was quite clear that the facts warranted the conclusion which the jury reached, that there was a grave failure on the part of the defendant to use proper care to warn the plaintiff's intestate of the approach of the engine which struck him. In reference to the claim by the defendant that the damages were excessive, the court said that the question was one exclusively for the jury. The intestate was of temperate habits, and received $1.25 per day wages. "There is no actual money value of the life of a man," Justice Rumsey said, "and the court cannot say in any given case that a verdict is greater than it should be unless the amount of it is such that by no possible means of computation would it be justified. Certainly, it cannot be said as a matter of law that the life of a man in the prime of years and in good health is not worth $5,000 to his widow and minor children. His yearly earnings at the time when he was killed were greater than the interest on the amount of the verdict. But that is not the only thing to be considered. Even as a pecuniary proposition, a man's life is worth something more to his family than the mere amount of money which he brings into it. While in these cases nothing can be given for the loss of society and for mere sentimental damages, as they may be called, yet the benefit of the counsel of the husband and father is worth something pecuniarily, even though he may be a day laborer, and it cannot be said as a matter of law that $5,000 is too much to compensate the family for the loss of the head of it even if it should be supposed that, being a day laborer, he would always continue in that particular employment and never get beyond it."

To-morrow

THE NEW YORK TIMES

of Sunday, February 21st, will be an attractive number.

The

Illustrated Magazine Supplement

will be devoted in part to illustrations of

The Bradley Martin Ball

There will be forty pictures representing the participants in costume, including half-page groups. The interior of the Waldorf ballroom, showing the elaborate decorations, will be illustrated.

The Dog Show

Four pages will be devoted to illustrations of many of the most famous and costly dogs to be shown at the coming exposition. Among the illustrations will be those of the valuable animals belonging to J. Pierpont Morgan, Col. Jacob Ruppert, and others.

Washington's Birthday

There will be an article on George Washington's life and times by F. W. Halsey. This article will more particularly treat of the condition of the American settlements at the time of Washington's birth. The article will be accompanied by a number of half-tone engravings. "The Early Celebrations of Washington's Birthday" will be reviewed by F. W. Crane. There will be reproductions of half a dozen of the best known portraits of Washington and a full page reproduction of Col. Trumbull's famous portrait of Washington and his horse. A picture of Washington and his mother at a ball in Fredericksburg will be presented. The illustrations will include, also, a representation of Mt. Vernon at the present day, Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge, the Mary Washington house in Fredericksburg, and a portrait of Washington's brother Lawrence.

There will be a full page of original illustrated humor and many other notable features.

The news pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday will include the usual departments devoted to theatrical, musical, financial, real estate, society, club, and sporting news, information for and about women, the London cable letter from Harold Frederic, and a news letter from The New York Times's correspondent at Paris.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FOR FRAUD IN GERMANY.

Ferdinand May Arrested Here Charged with Defrauding a Bank in Strassburg of over $200,000.

Ferdinand May, who is said to be a member of Weil, Auerbacher & Co., alleged importers and exporters of whalebone, in Strassburg, Germany, was arrested in the Imperial Hotel yesterday on an order issued last Thursday by Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court. The order of arrest was obtained by Lawyers Steinhardt and Goldman of 11 Pine Street, who say they are acting in the matter as attorneys for the Algemeine Elsaessische Bank Gesellschaft of Strassburg. May was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail, in default of $100,000 bail.

Karl Woelffle, an Imperial Bank Inspector of Germany, is in New York to prosecute the suit. He has made an affidavit accusing May and his partners of securing $222,310.50 from the bank on bills of exchange drawn by the firm on F. D. Markwald of 114 Franklin Street, this city. The bills, it is alleged, were dishonored by Markwald, and an investigation showed that May's representations to the bank were false.

In

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1897. EIGHT PAGES.

HENRY JAMES.

His New Novel That Shows He Is Still Spinning His Work Out Fine.*

Mr. James, in these later years, is spinning finer than ever. It is not only that his material in this novel is scant. Trollope, Crawford, and a dozen others have wrought skillfully with as little matter. But in the treatment of his subject Mr. James absolutely neglects all the opportunities any other novelist would seize upon. In the present case we have a mother, a son, and two young women, all of the "upper middle class," and in all the book not more than half a dozen other sketches of character for relief. Speaking broadly, the mother wants the son to marry one of the young women, and he intends to marry the other, and does. There, with another deserving hero, or even without one, would be material enough and to spare for the sentimental novelist.

But Mr. James makes nothing at all of the situation that he might be expected to make. He has few turns in the generally straight course of his narrative, and not one of them is obvious. He allows nothing for the romantic taste that is in us all. The study of character is his single aim, but it is invariably study pursued with no idea of giving the shallow entertainment; with no dwelling upon eccentric traits humorously, with no tenderness for the weak, with no appeal either for laughter or for tears, and, it must be confessed, with a result which, if pleasing to one's finer senses, is yet scarcely tangible.

The most appreciative reader of this volume of exquisite English, (always the only right word in the only proper place,) will lay it down with no definite idea in his mind of the identity of Mrs. Gareth, Owen, Fleda Vetch, or Mona Brigstock. Once in a while, in his earlier novels, Mr. James so presented a personage that one felt, for a time, one knew him or her; as, for example, the protagonist of "The American," the girl in "The Tragic Muse," and that horrid brother and sister in "The Princess Casamassima." But who remembers their names now? In his later books his aim has surely been far from making us care much for the creatures of his imagination.

Mrs. Gareth is the type of good taste so highly developed that it has become almost a malady. So exquisite is her sensibility, so exacting her fastidiousness, that nearly every other woman she meets seems a "frump," and the popular literature and art, decorative, plastic, and graphic, of England at the close of the nineteenth century is to her unbearable. Yet, when her son marries, she must give up Poynton, which is all perfect, without a false note, every room representing a lifetime of joyful labor in selection; and her son will marry Mona Brigstock, who will care for nothing there, and will desecrate the house with "bric-à-brac," things from Liberty's, and anti-macassars. As it turns out, Mona does "care" in a sort of animal way, without a touch of real appreciation; and that lends to the situation, as Mr. James treats it, an almost tragic tone.

The irony is appreciable, of course, but while Mr. James is bound to treat of Mrs. Gareth with a touch of irony, his sympathy with her, in all her trials, is sufficiently evident. It is sad to think that not one novel reader in ten thousand, probably, will be able to comprehend his and Mrs. Gareth's and Fleda Vetch's views of life, art, and conduct, leaving sympathy out of the question. But the appreciation of the one in ten thousand is worth working for, and the knowledge Mr. James must have that his delight in the book's subtlety and refinement, the grave, thoughtful piquancy which is its substitute for humor, will be keen while it lasts, is, perhaps, a sufficient reward. And counting all the tens of thousands of novel readers in the English speaking world, one from each of the tens of thousands will make up a company that is worth while. So that we need not grieve for Henry James.

*THE SPOILS OF POYNTON. By Henry James. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

High Prices for Postage Stamps.

A sale of rare postage stamps took place in London a few weeks ago, and the following were some of the prices obtained: Great Britain, 2s. brown, unused, £4; do., V. R., pair with trial cancellation, £20; Oldenburg, second issue, 1-3 gros, black or green, £4; do., third issue, 1-3 moss green, unused, £4 10s.; Portugal, first issue, 50 reis, unused, £6; Spain, 1851, 2 rls., red, £10; do, 1852, 2 rls., rose, £7 7s.; Switzerland, Zurich, 4 rappea, £13; do., do., 6 rappea, unused, £3 5s.; Ceylon, 8d. imperforate, £7 15s.; do., 9d. imperforate, £4 6s.; do., 2r. 50c., pair, unused, £8; Mauritius, large fillet, 2d. blue, £8; Oil Rivers, 1s. on 2d. inverted surcharge, £9 5s.; do., 10s. on 5d., unused, £8; Reunion, first issue, 30c., unused, £50; do., do., another, used, £50; New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, £20; Newfoundland, 2d., carmine, unused. £38; do., 4d., carmine, unused, £13 10s.; do., 6½d., carmine, unused, £11; do., 8d., carmine, used, £3; do., 1s., carmine, used, £10; do., 6d., orange, unused, £12 10s.; do., 6d., used, £5; do., 1s., used, £17; United States, 1856, 90c., blue, unused, £3 10s.; Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., a pair, £16; St. Vincent, 1s., brown, unused, £3 17s. 6d.; do., Wmk. C. A. perf. 12, 4d., blue, £4 4s.; Virgin Islands, 1s., brown, used, £4; New South Wales, Sydney view, 2d., blue, £3 15s.; Tasmania, first issue, 1d., blue, strip of three, unused, £20; do., another, single do., £5 15s.; Victoria, 1852, 2d., strip of four, unused, £7 10s.; do., Too Late, 6d., unused, £5 10s.

THACKERAY'S BIRTHPLACE.

Failure of Efforts to Find the Exact House in India—Possibly Not in Calcutta.

Sir William Hunter's book on "The Thackerays in India" call out in The Athenaeum from W. F. Prideau an interesting letter relative to the house in which the novelist was born and his ineffectual efforts to find it:

"The publication of Sir William Hunter's delightful book reminds me that about ten years ago, being then resident in Calcutta, I made a vigorous effort to discover the house which had been honored by the birth of the greatest writer who has shed lustre on the Anglo-Indian body, in view to a commemorative tablet being placed upon the building by public subscription. In this effort I was warmly seconded by the late Mr. Robert Knight, the editor of The Statesman, who, in the issue of that paper for Sept. 2, 1887, devoted a leader to the subject, and by several other friends.

"Notwithstanding our exertions we failed to discover the house in question, the records neither of the Secretariat nor of the municipality affording any clue. I ascertained that the assessment papers of the house tax did not extend further back than 1836, while the first Calcutta daily, The Calcutta Journal, was not established by J. Silk Buckingham till four years after Richmond Thackeray's death. My researches, however, enabled me to collect some interesting information in connection with the novelist and his father, and among my notes I find an exact record of the dates on which Richmond Thackeray entered on his various public employments.

"Thackeray was christened in St. John's Church, the Old Cathedral, and I give below a copy of the baptismal register, which has not, I think, hitherto appeared in print:

"'Date of Baptisms.—1812, January 3d.

"'Name and Age of the Baptized.—N. B. S. Son, D. Daughter.—William Makepeace, born 18th July, 1811. S.

"'Name and Situation of Parents.—Richmond Thackeray, Esqr., of the Civil Service, and Anne his wife.

"'By Whom and Where Baptized.—The Revd. J. Ward, D. D.'

"Seeing that Richmond Thackeray apparently held the appointment of Judge of Midnapore at the date of his son's birth, and that a period of nearly six months elapsed between that date and the baptism, we are almost led to the conclusion that the boy was born, not at Calcutta, but at Midnapore, and that his baptism was deferred until his father received his Alipore appointment. Tradition has, however, so persistently declared that the birth took place in Calcutta that I do not feel venturesome enough to dispute it. It is quite possible that the records do not give the date on which the father's deputation to Midnapore ended."

The Demand for Books in Italy.

A certain hesitancy to accept without some explanation the large sum total of new books published last year in Italy, as given in the data furnished by an official Italian bureau, calls attention to an article entitled "Italian Literature of To-day" to be read in Cosmopolis. Unquestionably a new life is pulsating in Italy. Historical studies are many. We know in the United States how important are those Italian anthropological inquiries due to Lombroso, Morselli, Ferri, and others. In folk-lore most particularly Italians have broken new ground.

There has been, too, a poetic revival. If the burst of song has not been like that of a rushing river, there have been many rivulets, the waters of which have been tasted in Italy. There are always dramas and comedies written in Italy, from Naples to Milan. The school of romance now shows marked improvement. It is realistic, but not always shaped on French lines.

Helen Zimmern and Alberto Manzi, in treating the literary subject, write: "Beyond question the love of study has markedly increased of late, and the intellectual movement is watched with interest, even though few books be bought because the land is poor."

It is poverty which must check the demand for books, and for that reason further explanations are necessary before the total of new publications in Italy, stated to be 9,437 for 1895 and 9,778 for 1896, can be understood.

Opera-Bouffe Reminiscences.

Miss Emily Soldene's "My Theatrical and Musical Recollections" is an amusing volume. The lady made her début some thirty-seven years ago as Miss Fitz-Henry, (there always are scenic effects in a "Fitz,") in a music hall. In 1865 she rose above music halls and became the Azucena in "Il Trovatore." Then Miss Soldene found her chance in opera bouffe. Her prime hit was in "Genevieve." Then came successes in "La Fille de Madame Angot," "La Périchole," and "Carmen." In Dublin in 1870, when "Carmen" was sung, the car drivers took the name of the piece as complimentary to themselves. They said, "See that now; see what Soldene is bringing us—an opera of our own, the opera of 'The Carmen.' Here is another bit of theatrical anecdote she records:

"During the rehearsals of 'La Périchole,' when Mr. Campbell and I made our first entrance, the carpenter's dog, a fox terrier, always accompanied us, and, wagging his tail, sat down with much gravity in the centre of the stage, with his back to the footlights, and, at one particular part of my opening song, lifted up his voice and gave a gruesome and most dismal howl. This went on for several mornings, the dog always howling at the same place, always paying the same tribute to my vocalization. It was very funny, and I thought we might utilize it. So for the performance we had a 'Toby' frill made for my appreciator. We went on as the street singers, spread our carpet, tuned our mandolins, and commenced to sing. Directly I began doggy took up his cue beautifully, howling long and loudly. It was great—terrific applause and encore. Everybody said, 'How clever! Who trained the dog?'"

Of dress rehearsals she says:

"A dress rehearsal twenty-five years ago was a nearly unheard-of thing in England. As a rule, the costumer brought the costumes into the theatre on the night of the first performance at five minutes to 8, and considered you ought to be awfully obliged at their arriving at all. Everybody's dress would be too tight in the bust or too loose in the waist, or vice versa; general confusion and disgust prevailed, and productions suffered."

The Coming Nansen Book.

The dedication of Nansen's book is to his wife, and reads "To her who christened the ship and had the courage to wait," which is indeed pretty and complimentary. The fixing of a title for the book was difficult. Should it be "My Journey North," or "Across the Frozen Sea"? and, then, there was the vexed subject of a sub-title. Authors generally consult publishers as to titles, for there is ever so much in a precise brand or trade mark even for a book. Finally the title became as Harper & Brothers will soon publish it:

"FARTHEST NORTH."
Being the Record of a Voyage of Exploration of the Ship Fram, 1893-96, and of a Fifteen Months' Sleigh Journey by Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Johansen, with an Appendix by Otto Sverdrup, Captain of the Fram; About One Hundred and Twenty Full-Page
and
Numerous Text Illustrations
Sixteen Coloured Plates
In Fac Simile from
DR. NANSEN'S OWN SKETCHES,
Etched Portrait, Photogravures, and Maps.

The Constables, the English publishers, are to have a Nansen exhibition, which will show the sledges, kayaks, clothing, sleeping bags, log books, and objects used by the "farthest north" man while on board the Fram or passing over the drifting ice.

There is one piteous story in the book. So as to exist, the dogs had to be eaten, and thus at last only two of the faithful were alive, Suggen and Kaifes. One belonged to Nansen, the other to Johansen. The two dogs had been faithful, but eaten the dogs must be or the men would perish. So Nansen and Johansen swopped animals, and into the hearts of the dogs their masters drove their sharp knives.

American curiosity in regard to "Farthest North" Messrs. Harper & Brothers will satisfy very shortly. For the last few weeks all the machinery of this house has been set going for the speedy production of the book.

GRANT DUFF'S BOOK.

Anecdotes of Disraeli, Carlyle, Moltke, Lytton, Thackeray, and Others.

Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff is a man who has seen a great deal of the world, in Parliament and out of it, and who during his life has associated with many distinguished statesmen, authors, and other notable persons. The announcement of Sir M. E. Grant Duff's "Notes from a Diary, 1851-72" (London: John Murray,) has awakened a great deal of curiosity in England.

The notebook was begun when the author was eighteen years old, but he only reprints such pages or portions of pages as he deems of present interest. As a member of the House he always was entertaining and good natured; was known as a neat story teller. He mingled freely with good society at home and abroad, and his reminiscences are invariably bright and clever. Of course there are repetitions of old things, though Sir M. E. Grant Duff arranges them in novel style. For instance, he tells of Michelet's egotism:

"History is a lyre with three strings. The first chord is my friend Mitkiewicz, defendor of the oppressed. The second is my friend Edgar Quintet, with the soul of a hero and the body of a saint. The third string? I am that string."

Alexandre Dumas, the father, is believed to have said about the same thing: "Romance stands on a tripod. Hugo represents one leg, Balzac the second leg, and I am the third leg." Here is a capital story about Bentham, and what Peacock said to Mill:

"Mr. James Mill had one day come into his (Mr. Peacock's) room at the India House and told him that there had exuded from Mr. Bentham's head a kind of oil, which was almost unfreezable, and which he conceived might be used for the oiling of chronometers which were going into high latitudes. 'The less you say about that, Mill,' said Peacock, 'the better it will be for you; because if the fact once becomes known, just as we see now in the newspaper advertisements to the effect that a fine bear is to be killed for his grease, we shall be having advertisements to the effect that a fine philosopher is to be killed for his oil.'"

Dying words and last speeches certainly are, ninety-nine times in the hundred, very far from the truth. Mr. Senior certainly was irreverent when he told this story about Pitt:

"The conversation turned upon Pitt's dying words, and I mentioned Lord Brougham's version of them. Senior said, 'I know what Wilberforce's dying words were.' 'What were they?' we eagerly asked. '"I think I would like some gravy out of that pie."'"

That was a peculiar child who thus commented on the Duke of Wellington's military funeral, and with a vague idea of the future:

"At the Duke of Wellington's funeral, in St. Paul's. As the riderless horse, with the boots slung across it, was being led down St. James's Street, Mr. Brookfield's little daughter said, 'Mamma, when we die shall we also be turned into boots?'"

Grant Duff knew Renan well, and from Renan himself received a copy of the "Life of Mademoiselle Renan." He gives the Empress Eugénie's feelings toward the author of the "Vie de Jésus."

"To-day, too, Madame Cornu repeated to me a saying of the Empress about Renan's book—'It will not hurt those who believe in Jésus Christ, and to others it will do good.' There is a story going about Paris at present of an old General, Voltairian in opinion, to whom some of his family read the 'Vie de Jésus' on his deathbed. After getting pretty well into the book he said, 'Enfin il était Dieu,' sent for the priest, and died reconciled to the Church."

The author of "Notes from a Diary," was acquainted with Charles Kingsley. The writer of "Westward Ho!" is responsible for this amusing story relative to Carlyle and Emerson:

The most dyspeptic of philosophers had been terribly bored by the persistent optimism of his friend Emerson. "I thought," he said, "that I would try to cure him, so I took him to some of the lowest parts of London and showed him all that was going on there. This done, I turned to him, saying: 'And noo, man, d'ye believe in the deevil noo?' 'Oh, no,' he replied, 'all these people seem to me only parts of the great machine, and, on the whole, I think they are doing their work very satisfactorily!' Then," continued the sage, "I took him doun to the Hoose o' Commons, where they put us under the gallery. There I showed him 'ae chiel getting up anither and leeing and leeing.' Then I turned to him and said: 'And noo, man, d'ye believe in the deevil noo?' He made me, however, just the same ahswer as before, and I then gave him up in despair!"

One day Grant Duff had gone botanizing

with Sir John Lubbock in Syria, when they came across a native of rank, Daoud Pasha, whereupon Lubbock told the following story, giving Layard as his authority:

"It was of Daoud that Layard was speaking disparagingly one day when we were talking of Turkish politicians. I asked him, 'Why do you think ill of him?' 'Well,' replied Layard, 'in the first place he is a Christian'; which reminds me of Arthur Russell's story of his being warned by his friends in Constantinople to be cautious how he went about alone at night, 'For,' said they, 'there are so many Christians about!'"

We all remember how cool was Moltke when the news came of the rupture between France and Prussia. Grant Duff presents the matter in this guise on the authority of Tourgueneff:

"Ivan Tourgueneff, the Russian novelist, told me to-night, on the authority of a person who had been present, that when Moltke heard that war was decided on, he went straight to a bureau in which he had been hiving up for years his plans for the invasion of France, and, as he turned the key, Tourgueneff's informant heard him say to himself, 'Also doch!' Few more pregnant words have, I think, been recorded in history."

This strange idea Carlyle formulated about the slave question in the United States: "There they are, cutting each other's throats because one-half of them prefer hiring their servant for life, and the other by the hour."

It has been often cited how much the author of "Vanity Fair" desired Parliamentary honors, and Grant Duff reaffirms it:

"Had a curious conversation with Thackeray at the Cosmopolitan about a French invasion, apropos of the fiery Colonels, with regard to whom there was a good deal of talk at this time. He said, alluding to his recent candidature at Oxford: 'The chief reason why I wished to be in Parliament was that I might stand up once a year and tell my countrymen what will happen when the French invade us.'"

Disraeli's reply to a question put to him was to the point and truthful:

"Walked up from the House of Commons as usual with Arthur Russell. We overtook and joined Disraeli, as once before. I asked him, among other things, if he ever bought old pictures. 'No,' he said; 'I have been at the making of too many.'"

On civil service and competition Disraeli was sound. Grant Duff was in a measure against severe examinations:

"I asked Disraeli why he opposed it. 'Because,' he said, 'it would tend to weaken Government. People talk against Parliamentary patronage, but without it the whole thing would blow up. A man with £20,000 a year attaches the greatest possible importance to giving away a place worth £3 annually, and another spends ever so many thousands on a county election that he may appoint the local excisemen.'"

Once there was a conversation on biographies, when Lord Lytton and Abraham Hayward were discussing the subject:

"We talked of Stanhope's 'Life of Pitt,' and Hayward remarked that no man wrote so above himself as Stanhope. Lytton said: 'No man writes above himself, but most men are very unequal. Campbell, the poet, for instance, always struck me as very tiresome, till one night when he met me at the door of this club, and asked me to go home and sup. I had only just dined, and at first refused, but seeing that he was hurt, I agreed to go. We were tête-à-tête, and from 10 to half-past 1 he poured out a stream of conversation of the most surpassingly brilliant kind."

In this final story, relative to an American, Hogarth's adventure at Calais finds an echo:

"One, apparently a clergyman, said, pointing to the boiled fowl, 'What d'ye call that here?' Some one answered 'Pollo,' (the Italian for fowl is pollo.) He rejoined—'In America we call them chickens. When I got to France they called them poulets. When I got to Germany they called them faule (sic.) When I got among the Arabs—I didn't know what to call them. I tried poulets—that wouldn't do. I tried faule—that wouldn't do; then (crowing aloud like a cock) I did so—they understood that.'"

Extracts innumerable might be found in these "notes." In the second part Italian conditions after the French break-down are treated.

Phillips Brooks.

Who has not known in mountain hamlet bleak,
Where lives are warped and stunted as the trees
That ever cower from the northern blast,
Some Christ-like soul—perchance some woman soul—
Holding the Christ-life sweet in chastened eyes,
As in a mountain tarn the blue of heaven?

And so mid scenes that dry the spirit up,
The drunken thirst of gold, the lust of power,
Idolatry of shame that wins success,
(The Christ-ideal grown a thing remote
From life, and fetich-like as martyrs' bones,)
Living the Word as well as preaching it,
Its birthright to the age thou didst reveal,
Sainthood in manhood, like a dream come true.

—WILBUR LARREMORE, in The Bachelor of Arts for February.

It is the gravity, the seriousness of Thomas Browne which is so impressive. Browne's "Religio Medici" and "Urn Burial" make a classic, and in a neat form are published by the Macmillan Company.

COVENTRY PATMORE.

Curious Features of the Man Revealed by Edmund Gosse.

Mr. Edmund Gosse, in The Contemporary Review, writing of Coventry Patmore, remarks that he was among "a very few persons who gathered in the small Catholic Church of Lymington to say farewell to one of the most extraordinary men our age has known." The funeral took place on the 1st of December of last year. The descriptive word "extraordinary," as applied to Patmore, Mr. Gosse further on explains, and is not to be considered in an entirely literary sense.

Patmore, whose full name was Coventry Kearsey Dighton Patmore, was born at Woodford, in Essex, in 1823. His father, Peter Patmore, was a literary man, the friend of Hazlitt and Lamb. Peter Patmore, having had to do with the Scott duel, incurred dislike, which his son suffered from. Mr. Gosse says that in 1845 Robert Browning, who earlier than anybody else appreciated Patmore's verses, wanted Thackeray to become interested in the young poet, but the author of "Vanity Fair" declined, on account of his prejudice against Patmore's father, and so, at the beginning, when practical help might have been given to the son by literary London, it was hardly obtainable.

The father was fond of his son, more so than of his other children. Among Peter Patmore's books of poetry were many with lines the father had underscored, and these particular passages Coventry read, and so, as he told Mr. Gosse, "gorged himself with the quintessence of poetry." When about fourteen he was sent to Paris, and acquired an unintelligible animosity toward the French, which Mr. Gosse says is visible in "so many of his early poems." Here comes in the first love episode. He became, though a lad, desperately enamored. The object of his affections was a young English girl, who "snubbed me royally." Coventry Patmore told Mr. Gosse that "she was the very first angel in the house." One is sorry to learn this, because it has been hoped that the first Mrs. Patmore was "the only angel." Patmore married, however, three times.

Returning to England, and under the spell of Coleridge, he wrote "The Woodman's Daughter" and "The Rover." The father was delighted, and the two pieces "were hurried off to the printer," and were in type either in 1839 or 1840. Then poetry came to a standstill, and Patmore devoted himself to science. He seems to have studied with the idea of entering the Church. When, in 1842, Tennyson attracted attention, Patmore became his warmest advocate, and in 1844 his own first volume, "Poems," was published. In the last issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Saturday Review of Books and Art a portion of an exceedingly unjust review of this book as it appeared in Blackwood was quoted.

There happened a catastrophe in the Patmore family. Peter Patmore, who was a well-to-do man, with town house and country home, had entered into some rash speculations. He was ruined, and had to leave England, and Coventry was thrown almost on his own resources. His "Poems," though much read, had attracted Proctor's attention. Leigh Hunt was his friend. In 1849 the young man had to live by his pen. Mr. Gosse says that the first money he received was from Punch for an anonymous poem, describing Gen. Pelissier's smoking to death Arabs in a cave. This poem appeared in Punch in 1845, is of eight stanzas, and abounds with strong and vigorous lines.

With 25 shillings a week, Patmore eked out a London existence. On one occasion all the money he had was three and sixpence. In desperation he went into a confectioners' shop on Regent Street and spent the whole of that sum on ices. But the great and good Browning was his friend. In 1846 he was dining at Mrs. Proctor's, and Monckton Milnes, who was afterward Lord Houghton, was present. Milnes, who was always singularly observant, noticing Patmore, who must have been shabbily clad, asked the hostess, "And who is your lean young friend with the frayed coat cuffs?" Then Mrs. Proctor explained, and she gave Milnes a copy of Patmore's "Poems." Next day Milnes wrote to Mrs. Proctor saying that he would do his best to get Patmore a place in the Library of the British Museum, and added, "if only to induce you to forget what must have seemed my heartless flippancy." Accordingly Patmore obtained an appointment, though Panizzi, the head Librarian, as was his wont, objected, because Patmore knew so few languages, and could not catalogue efficiently.

Somewhat later on appeared "Lilian" and "Sir Hubert," which attracted the attention of the pre-Raphaelites, and the advocates of this school thought they had found their special poet. It was then that he made Tennyson's acquaintance. When the "Germ," the organ of the pre-Raphaelites, was issued, Patmore's "Seasons" appeared, and it was Patmore who was the medium by which the pre-Raphaelites induced Ruskin to write his famous letters on the new art movement, which were published in The London Times of 1851. Then Millais painted a picture, "The Woodman's Daughter," and so Patmore's name was well placed before at least the dilettante in art and verse.

It was in 1847 that Patmore married Emily Augusta Andrews, and she ought to be the true "Angel in the House." The lady died in 1862. Mr. Gosse writes: "It may be questioned whether she ever comprehended in any real degree the inner nature of the man whom she protected, petted, and loved," and we might add that, following Mr. Gosse, there never was there a man or woman who did.

In 1865, Patmore retired from his position as assistant in the Department of Printed Books in the library, and obtained a pension. In 1853 appeared his "Tamerton Church Tower." "The Betrothal" is of 1854 and "The Espousal" of two years later. In 1858 he rewrote the two last volumes, "rearranged and fused in a general 'Angel in the House,' a text which has become the norm of this much-discussed and oft-reprinted work." "The Angel in the House" we take, then, for the general title of these particular books.

By a second marriage with a lady having a handsome fortune Patmore's struggle for bread and butter passed away. A poet who spent his last penny on ices may not seem to be a wise person, but, strange to say, Patmore, at forty-six years of age, turned out to be a practical man. He purchased an old estate, cared for it, improved it, and resold it at a handsome advance. As a man of business he wrote a pamphlet about it in 1886. He was the "mystic man of business." Now religion occupied his poetical attention, and this Mr. Gosse calls "the more splendid portion of Patmore's poetical works." The "Odes," as they indicated a change of religion, with a strong tendency toward Catholicism, were not well received by his friends, who were close adherents to the Church of England.

Patmore could not have been a pleasant man to live with, but all angels are forgiving. He had a way of making nocturnal rambles. He might be dull and torpid in the sunlight, and only wide awake of nights. In his talk, as Mr. Gosse explains it, there were "short spurts of speech set in vast tracts of silence." Sometimes for hours he would never open his lips. Then, pouncing on a cigarette, he would talk interminably, putting in "thoughts and passions above mortal guise, descending every now and then to earth in some fierce, eccentric jest, always to be punctuated by a loud, crackling laugh, ending in a dry cough."

Certainly he was an eccentric man, and rather prone to quarrel with his best friends, and of an uncertain humor. His "Sponsa Dei," a prose work of 1881, Patmore burned, because he said the world was not ready for it. One page of it only was printed in The St. James's Gazette in 1887. Mr. Gosse declares that the "Sponsa Dei" is "a vanished masterpiece."

Patmore's conversion to Catholicism was a gradual one. Mr. Gosse says he was ready to annex to Catholicism whatever he approved of. He rather favored the boudoir novelists of the French before and during the Regency, telling Mr. Gosse that there was "a great deal that is Catholic in their conception of love." On a landing which faced his front door, he hesitated for a long time as to whether he would place there a cast of the Venus of Milo or a reproduction of the San Sisto Madonna, for, as he told Mr. Gosse, "The Venus would have been at least a Catholic."

His ideas of the sacredness of Catholicism, or, in fact, of any religion, were singularly at variance with our generally preconceived ideas, for he was rather inclined to jest on solemn subjects, saying: "No one is thoroughly convinced of the truth of his religion who is afraid to joke about it, just as no man can tease a woman with such impunity as he who is perfectly convinced of her love," and this as a metaphor is certainly an unpleasing one, likely to engender a lowering religious frame of mind.

We must do away with the fancy that Patmore was either a soft, or a mild, or a namby-pamby man—for such might be the ideas conveyed by "The Angel in the House" or by his beautiful poem, "The Toys." Mr. Gosse insists that he was the most masterful of men, with "a partial tendency to tyrannize, to be a law to himself and others, to cut all knots soever with a single final slash of that stringent tongue of his."

Somehow the physical portrait Mr. Gosse paints, "vast convex brows, a willful, sensuous mouth," is not as pleasing as we would have wished it to be. One's ideas of the man are subjected to a wrench. A contemporary, and most particularly an Englishman, never is given to hero worship. Maybe it never is good to stand too close to the man who holds the light, for then you are in the shadow, and yet human nature will always be in a glow when it reads certain poems Patmore has written. If we think of the cruel sufferings of a man with that fatal complaint, angina pectoris, much that was wayward is explainable. Mr. Gosse's conclusion is that "the force of his best work is properly appreciated by but few," and that he "contrived unconsciously to give the impression of being, like the Phoenix of fable, the solitary specimen of an unrelated species."

Hunting the Red Deer.*

The wild red deer, Cervus elaphas, is the theme chosen by a naturalist in this volume, and a literary kitchener adds "The Cookery of Venison." The red deer inhabited the British Islands before the historic period. To-day its range includes most of temperate Europe. In the past the stags which "belled" over the moors and mosses carried finer antlers than do their modern descendants. Occasionally from the sands of Morecambe Bay, after a storm, great symmetrical antlers are washed ashore, the relics of great stags. "The peat bogs of Scotland, especially of the Western Highlands, tell the same story." From Roman remains, the rubbish heaps, portions of stag horn are found, which show that the modern animals fell "far short of the standard of heads carried by the stags which cropped over hillsides when the aurochs fought with rival bulls on the fells of Westmoreland, and wolves found a safe retreat among the limestone caves of Furness."

It is in the forest of Martindale, situated in the heart of the Lake district, that the quasi-English wild deer is still found, but, with our ideas of what are "ferae naturae," we should apply the term "wild" rather to the Highland deer than to the Lake country ones. Be it as it may, the true Martindale herd is supposed to be made up to-day of 250 head. The stag will weigh occasionally 22 stone, but 5 or 6 stone less is a fair average. Calving takes place early in the Summer, and twin calves is unusual. The Martindale deer cast their horns in April, and the immature ones in May. Many questions have been raised as to deer when made domestic animals. Are they or are they not dangerous at times? Hinds always are timid and peaceful, but bucks or stags are not. At certain seasons the stag develops a tendency to attack, and when that is the case he should be sent away or converted into venison.

The Viscount Errington writes of stag-hunting, and particularly of "Her Majesty's Buckhounds." There is a great deal of prejudice in England toward this kind of chase, a hunt, so it has been described, as consisting of "a tame deer, wild men, and wild dogs." "They do these things better in France," for there are over "300 packs of hounds in France, of which 22 hunt wild stags exclusively, while 38 hunt both stags and other game, such as wolf, boar, and roe." There are sixty packs kept in France for deer to one kept in England. The Comte de Canteleu (see his "Manuel de Vénerie Française") is the great authority, and he probably follows out with proper conservatism the rules laid down by that past master, Jacques du Fouilloux, who, given "to the practice of honorable pastimes, * * * found none nobler or more to be commended than the art of venery."

Mr. Shand's culinary conclusion, if not precisely practical, is garnished with all necessary literary elegances. There is Goldsmith's "Haunche of Venison," which was sent to Sir Joshua Reynolds to eat or to paint, as he pleased. "The fat was so white, and the lean was so ruddy," Oliver kept the neck and the breast, which, according to Mr. Shand, are the best parts. But recalling the South Carolina bon vivant, who, having eaten his pompano, left the tail and the head of the fish for his body servant, remarking that "they were the best parts," and had for response: "Dat may be so, Mas'r, but de middle of dat fish am good enough for dis nigger," we would beg to differ from Mr. Shand. Here, however, is a receipt for a gravy or sauce which sounds good: "One pound of currant jelly, a gill of port, the rind of a lemon, with a flavoring of cinnamon"—but—but—these highly compounded sauces were necessary then when they are no longer so to-day, for the reason that in the past venison might be weeks old and tainted before it was cooked, and there were no means of rapid transportation in the time of Oliver Goldsmith. Yet we must say that a slight flavoring of currant jelly is still possible. As to the wine, there is only one vintage possible, and it is champagne, with venison, and it should be of the Disraeli kind—sec, and here we bow to Mr. Alexander Innes Shand.

In the catalogue of books, which are no books—biblia a-biblia—I reckon court calendars, directories, pocketbooks, draught-boards, bound and lettered at the back, scientific treatises, almanacs, statutes at large, and generally all those volumes which "no gentleman's library should be without."—Charles Lamb.

"I dream away my life in other men's minds. When I am not walking I am reading; I cannot sit and think. Books think for me."—Charles Lamb.

*RED DEER. Natural History by the Rev. H. A. Macpherson, Deer-Stalking by Cameron of Lochiel, Stag-Hunting by Viscount Errington, Cookery by Alexander Innes Shand. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

A DIPLOMAT IN LONDON.

Charming Glimpses of Great People Twenty-five Years Ago.*

M. Charles Gavard may be said to have had greatness thrust upon him, but, no matter what were the positions he assumed in the French Diplomatic Corps, he showed conspicuous ability. Attached to the French Embassy in England from 1871 to 1877, first as Secretary, then as Chargé d'Affaires, matters of great importance requiring good judgment, with delicate handling, were confided to his care. M. Gavard had an easy and a winning way, and became the guest of many distinguished people. He was unquestionably an accomplished gentleman, with a keen appreciation of art and letters.

In 1893 the Duc de Broglie, writing on the occasion of the death of M. Gavard, commented on the great services the Attaché had rendered France. M. Gavard was in London at the time when Frence was suffering under the most cruel of ordeals, (1871,) and the Duc de Broglie recognized in M. Gavard "an intelligence of the highest order in matters of politics—good judgment, delicate tact, a prompt knowledge of men—all the qualities, in a word, that go to make up a diplomat to whom the care of interests of all kinds may be confided."

M. Thiers conferred on M. Gavard the post of first Secretary of the Embassy at London, which post he held for nearly seven years. There were several changes of Ambassadors during this time, but because of his thorough mastery of his duties he always retained his place, and all his acts were highly approved of in the French Foreign Office.

M. Gavard was a Royalist, and had no hesitation in declaring it. His affiliation was with the House of Orleans. Though a Monarchist by conviction, he was an enlightened Liberal. While resident in England he wrote letters to his family, and the present volume is made up of these communications. All the salient events of six years are described. M. Gavard, if he explains those grave matters of state which occupied Europe at the time when he was Chargé d'Affaires, never is tedious. With the cleverness of a thoroughly cultured man, he dwells on the salient points. He tells modestly of the cards he held or the distinguished people with whom he was playing the diplomatic game of chess. Where M. Gavard is simply delightful is in his descriptions of English life. He goes to horse and boat races, debates, banquets, clubs, public meetings, theatres, the slums of London, royal receptions, grand balls, religious revivals, country houses, and he tells with singular entrain of what he sees. In the "Diplomat in London" there pass before you Bismarck, Bulwer Lytton, Sir Richard Burton, Lord Clarendon, Lord Derby, Sir Charles Dilke, Disraeli, Grant Duff, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville, Guizot, Abraham Hayward, the Prince de Joinville, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Rothschilds, Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Salisbury, Sumner, Motley, Count Schuvaloff, Thiers, Tichbourne, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and many others.

In the volume the brightness of the descriptions is not in the least lost in the very well made translation. We should call, then, "A Diplomat in London" a singularly attractive volume, and possessing a decided historic value. If quotations were attempted in proportion to their value, such matter would fill many columns. We print those which give some idea of the general character of this most entertaining work.

"About that time I began to frequent the Athenaeum. * * * My old friend, Abraham Hayward, the eldest surviving 'British Essayist,' notably possesses a corner. Toward 4 o'clock you see him appear in the great reading room. His day's work is done, he goes from table to table, trafficking in news and recruiting players for his whist table. One or two card tables are tolerated in a room apart. Toward 7 o'clock he comes back again to pick up company for dinner. He has his especial table in one corner of the vast dining room—it is often doubled and tripled by the neighboring tables being drawn up alongside of it. There is a good deal of talk and of loud laughter in that privileged corner—it is called the Hayward Corner. People sit at table there long after their more silent neighbors have disappeared. * * * The amiable and impassioned old gentleman's memory is inexhaustible, but he grows less and less indulgent for those who have crossed his path in the field of literature."

"I dined with Count Buest * * * The celebrated Burton was there; you must have met him on your excursions into Central Africa. China remains for him still to see; but for that he would be a prey to ennui, it is his resource against the spleen. At present he is on his way to Zanzibar. He knows Lake Nyanza as I know the Bois de Boulogne. He has lived intimately with the Mormons. Yesterday he was in Ireland, and two months before he discovered some antiquities in Greece. He has learned, one after another, all the languages there are. He began with the three Arabic dialects of Afghanistan, and afterward, with the aid of these, made his way to Mecca. He has received, in his travels, from arrows and lances, as many wounds as he knows languages. His face is tattooed with scars. He acquires a new tongue in ten days."

"I went to pay a call on the old Baron (Lionel de Rothschild) in his den, in St. Swithin's Lane. Don't look for the Baron's office in one of the great thoroughfares that are easy to find. A long passage a carriage would so completely block up that a man could hardly squeeze by brings you to an obscure, solid old mansion. The lane reminds one of Venice; the solidity of the house and the inhospitable look of the neighborhood are Florentine, and the Baron also, who spends his day there, belongs himself to the aristocracy of wealth that founded the grandeur of those two mediaeval Governments. Every day he sits at his table from 11 o'clock in the morning to 7 in the afternoon. No chairs are provided for visitors; standing discourages long interviews, unless one sits on the table, as I did. The Baron's face is a fine one, but the impression of it that abides with one is that of something inexorable as a mathematical calculation. When I thanked him for the damages the railway company had awarded me for my lost traveling bag, then 'Yes,' he said, 'they gave you 300 francs.' The amount came to him at once, out of the billions he has dealt with since. * * * In passing out, my eye caught a little leather valise with the name of M. Thiers on it; like the great strategist he is, he takes pains to secure his retreat. I do not blame him for it."

"A very agreeable dinner at Lord Granville's. There I made the acquaintance of Mr. Motley, formerly United States Minister, whose successor causes him to be regretted. He is an author and a well-mannered man, who does not find himself very comfortable in his great Republic. He has been here nineteen years. His daughter was present, too, and is as fond of Europe as he is. She was my neighbor, and talked very agreeably."

"Yesterday at dinner I sat by a very agreeable, but very obese, lady, who asked me, when the meal was over, to help her get up. 'Here,' she said, 'you see a queen of beauty.' It was the Duchess of Somerset, queen of beauty at Lord Eglington's famous tournament. She is a sister of Lady Dufferin. You could see that she had been beautiful. Her conversation was not without interest. She told me she had sixteen small children. Then she corrected herself, and said nineteen. She had forgotten three."

"I had a very curious conversation with Schouvaloff. One of his secretaries urged me to go and see him some morning. The talk was very unguarded—very blunt. He told me that on arriving at St. Petersburg M. Thiers had said, 'I am ashamed to represent the republic; it is the greatest sacrifice I could make for my country—I, the advocate par excellence of a constitutional monarchy.' Then Schouvaloff spoke of the Duke de Broglie. 'He is the only statesman you have. He commands my greatest admiration. He is the only one who has made head against demagogism.' Then he told me that he had just received the card of a certain 'Monsier, half Marshal, half convict—M. Bazaine.'"

London, Nov. 27, 1875. "England has bought the Khédive's shares in the Suez stock. It is a masterly stroke for Disraeli at home. Every one here approves it, without distinction of party. He is safe for the session. All his weaknesses are forgotten. * * * I spoke with Mr. Oppenheim at the club; he is the originator of the Suez affair. He suggested the idea to Mr. Disraeli and gave the Rothschild's a hint what to do."

"I am very much on my guard with this brilliant talker, (Schouvaloff.) He does not inspire confidence in any one here. That is, in especial, the opinion of the Duke of Cambridge. Here is what the Duke said to me day before yesterday: 'What a week we have just been through! It is said that things are settled, and that Russia has preserved the peace of Europe. But I do not believe that anything is settled; it will all begin again, at the first opportunity. I no more count on Russia than I do on the beautiful speeches of her Ambassador.'"

"The Marquis of Worcester will not miss a fox hunt once for four months running, then—he will return to his regiment. Decidedly it is more than a pastime—it is a passion, it is a national institution. High and low, everybody shares it, beginning with the good people whose fences are knocked down, whose turnips are trodden under foot by 150 horses, not to mention the mob on foot that keeps up I don't know how. It is dusk as I write. The hunt is scarcely over, and every one is coming back, at the cost of six, seven, or eight miles more, in addition to those he has galloped during the day, over flooded country, over walls and hedges and fences. I ought to say that when I saw the start and the cavalry charge I had a strong desire to be in it. I understand the attraction; but every day for four months is steep."

Salmagundi Exhibition.

The annual exhibition of works in oil and water colors by members of the Salmagundi Club, at the clubhouse, 14 West Twelfth Street, begins to-day with a private view to invited lady friends. Monday the gallery will be open to the public, and so continue until Saturday night.

The club is over twenty years old, and those in a position to pass the opinion say that the present display is the best in the history of the guild. There are 110 pictures, and many of them will doubtless be seen at the evening exhibitions. Robert C. Minor's "Gypsies at Evening," Louis Paul Dessar's "Garden at Trepied," Francis J. Murphy's landscape; Malcolm Frazer's "Corner of English Tennis Court," De Cost Smith's "Shot at a Bunch," William J. Whittemore's "Springtime," and Charles Volkmar's "November" are canvases being applauded by the other members.

*A DIPLOMAT IN LONDON. Letters and Notes, 1871-1877. Translated from the French of Charles Gavard. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

IBSEN'S LATEST WORK.

"John Gabriel Borkman" Considered with No Reference to Its Theatrical Qualities.*

Obviously, discussion of the dramatic or theatrical quality of a new work by Ibsen is uncalled for. The theatre out of Scandinavia has rejected him. It is useless to say that his works are successfully performed in Germany, for in the sense of that phrase, "successfully performed," here and in England, it is not true. There are very many theatres in Germany, cheaply conducted, and almost everything in play form is sooner or later acted in them. But they derive no pecuniary profit from Ibsen. In fact, the present play, "John Gabriel Borkman," has been an out-and-out failure on the German stage.

That does not matter in the least. It is a work of strange power, of deep insight, reflecting, as usual, its author's narrowness and bitterness—Henrik Ibsen is not a "nice" person—but compelling the reader's attention and respect. One may speak of it as a book, easily read and worth reading, without dwelling further upon Ibsen's relations to the theatre, or discussing the rise and fall of the Anglo-American Ibsen cult.

The incidents of "John Gabriel Borkman" occur in and near a house not far from Christiania one Winter night. Borkman was a purposeful, "magnetic," and brilliant man. He gave up everything else for material success. He loved a woman dearly, and she loved him; but another man, who could help him to rise in the world, also loved Ella Rentheim, and Borkman married her twin sister, Gunhild. Borkman rose; he became chief Director of a bank; and then he fell. Possessed of wild ideas of great earthly power, the miner's son, who had risen step by step to a high place among his countrymen, and was spoken of for the Ministry, had speculated recklessly with trust funds, while he had lived like a Prince. Five years in prison and eight years of seclusion in his old home, saved for him, his wife, and son, out of the wreck, by the woman he had wronged, and the play begins.

Borkman's wife never speaks to him. In the eight years he has been home, walking up and down in his gallery, "like a sick wolf pacing his cage," she has not spoken, either, to her twin sister. They quarreled about the boy, Erhart. Ella wanted to keep him, cherish him as her son, develop his character. For a long time she had possession of him. Then his mother took him, and now, in his young manhood, she fancies she has thoroughly trained him for his mission, "to make so resplendent a position for himself that no trace shall be left of the shadow his father has cast upon my name—and my son's."

But Erhart has other views of life. He cares for neither the past nor the future, but is determined to "live" in the present. Mrs. Fannie Wilton, a mysterious blonde woman, divorced, and Frida Foldal, the ill-nourished daughter of an old clerk ruined by Borkman, are his companions; and he goes away with them in a sledge with silver bells, leaving the two poor old women fighting about him. Borkman is drawn into the quarrel. He is a handsome wreck, whose vanity has not left him, and who has long since forgiven himself for all the wrong he has done. He weakly believes the World will some day come to him, hat in hand, and beg him to return to it. And he has made up his mind what he will then say to the world, the terms upon which he will accept the invitation.

The undue excitement of that Winter night kills John Gabriel, and so the play ends, with the two women, with nothing left to quarrel about, clasping hands over his body. "We two shadows—over the dead man."

As in all Ibsen's other social dramas, all is told in nervous, forceful conversation. No poetical soliloquies or useful "asides" make the author's work easier. The clashing of intellect against intellect, the contest of emotions, develops character. As for the symbolism embodied in this work, that may be left for Ibsenites to discover and explain. But the irony, the cynicism, and the graphic delineation of human traits must be apparent to the humblest Philistine. Here is a bit from the first interview of the sisters:

ELLA RENTHEIM.
[Warmly—speaking of ERHART.] I want his affection—his soul—his whole heart!

MRS. BORKMAN.
[With an outburst.] That you shall never have in this world.

ELLA RENTHEIM.
[Looking at her.] You have seen to that?

MRS. BORKMAN.
[Smiling.] Yes, I've taken that liberty. Couldn't you see that in his letters?

ELLA RENTHEIM.
[Nods slowly.] Yes. I could see you—the whole of you—in his letters of late.

MRS. BORKMAN.
[Gallingly.] I have made the best use of these eight years. I've had him under my own eye, you see.

ELLA RENTHEIM.
[Controlling herself.] What have your said to Erhart about me? * * *

MRS. BORKMAN.
I've impressed upon him, every day of his life, that he must never forget that it's you we have to thank for being able to live as we do—for being able to live at all.

ELLA RENTHEIM.
Is that all?

MRS. BORKMAN.
Oh, that's the sort of thing that rankles; I feel that in my own heart.

And here's a choice selection from a scene between Borkman and his one friend, old Foldal, who imagines himself a poet:

BORKMAN.
Oh, these women! They wreck and ruin life for us. Play the devil with our whole destiny—our triumphal progress.

FOLDAL.
Not all of them!

BORKMAN.
Indeed? Can you tell me of a single one that's good for anything

FOLDAL.
No, that's the trouble. The few that I know are good for nothing.

BORKMAN.
[With a snort of scorn.] Well, then, what's the good of it? What's the good of such women existing—if you never know them?

FOLDAL.
[Warmly.] Yes, John Gabriel, there is good in it, I assure you. It's such a blessed, beneficent thought that here or there in the world somewhere, far away—the true woman exists, after all.

BORKMAN.
Oh, do spare me that poetical nonsense!

FOLDAL.
[Deeply wounded.] Do you call my holiest faith poetical nonsense?

BORKMAN.
[Harshly.] Yes, I do! That's what has always prevented you from getting on in the world.

*JOHN GABRIEL BORKMAN. By Henrik Ibsen. Translated by William Archer. New York: Stone & Kimball. $1.50.

AMONG CANNIBALS.

The Record a Traveler Brings Home from Central Africa.

We are getting to be better acquainted with that repulsive habit, man eating, and Sidney Langford Hinde, in his "The Fall of the Congo Arabs," just published in London by Mathuen, writes that in Central Africa cannibalism is growing and extending to tribes that formerly were free from the taint. Miss Kingsley in her recent book tells us of her visit to a country of cannibals.

As commanding a force in the service of the Free State, it was the business of the author to prevent the raids of the Congo Arabs. The Arabs, it is represented, were good fighters, but when beaten fled precipitately, fearful of being eaten by the followers of the Belgian train. It is one of the beliefs of Mussulmans that a mutilated body cannot enter heaven. So cannibalism, or the dread of it, had its effects on these slave-dealing Arabs.

The Bangala people cannot have a single idea of humanity. They have the cruel habit of maiming the animal they want to eat, believing that when it lingers half alivo its flesh will become tender. Though there was an abundance of hippopotami, the cannibals preferred human flesh, and they dealt in it.

An instance is presented of a sentry in the employ of the white forces who, under instruction, fired at a supposed enemy. The shot was fatal, and the man fell. The man killed proved to be the father of the sentry, and the son thought it was "hard lines," since he was unable to eat him.

"The Commandant ordered him to bury the body properly, but discovered afterward that, though the man would not eat the body himself, he had given it to his friends to eat. That same week a young Basongo chief came to the Commandant while at his dinner in his tent, and asked for the loan of his knife, which, without thinking, the Commandant lent him. He immediately disappeared behind the tent and cut the throat of a little girl slave belonging to him, and was in the act of cooking her, when one of our soldiers saw him, and reported what he was doing. This cannibal was put in irons, but some two months later I found him in such a wretched condition that, fearing he would die, I took him out of the chains and gave him his liberty with a warning. Scarcely a fortnight had passed when he was brought in by some of our Hausa soldiers, who said that he was eating the children in and about our cantonments.

There was no hesitancy on the part of the natives as to their cannibalistic tendencies. They would say to the whites: "Give us that man; he is a lazy fellow, and you will never get any good out of him, so you may as well give him to us to eat."

Slavery was to some of the natives rather a desirable condition. They reasoned it out to Capt. Hinde in this way: "If I am free and don't get work, who is going to feed me? Whereas, if I have a master, he has to find me work, and when there is no work he has still to feed me."

Capt. Hinde's story of the pigmies presents no novel points. If physically they are much below the average height of man, the little fellows make up for their deficiencies by cunning. They use weapons tipped with poison, and with their tiny bows and arrows, are remarkably quick and handy.

Once on a visit to N'Gandu, the capital of Gongo Sutete, who was at one time Tippoo Tib's lieutenant, Capt. Hinde saw a horrid thing, an execution.

"The man is immediately torn to pieces, and disappears as quickly as a hare is broken up by a pack of hounds. Every man lays hold of him at once with one hand, and with the other whips off the piece with his knife."

The New-York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1897.

Andrew Lang's Summing Up.

The Victorian age of literature catches it hard and heavy in Good Words, where Andrew Lang is the writer who pummels it. "The great times are over," he says. "We speak of the Victorian as we speak of the Elizabethan, or of the Augustan, or of the Georgian age." What the Victorian age is to be remarkable for, says the author of "Pickle the Spy," will be for the wide diffusion of instruction and the parallel decline and decay of most of the arts. We are not educating, Mr. Lang insists; we are lowering the standard "of critical conscientiousness and critical learning."

The public rejoices in "certain romances which in various proportions combine all the blatancies, all the vulgarities, all the faults of taste and of morals." We live in an age of "booms," and we boom literature. Why should readers who have no possible acquaintance with Shakespeare, save with his name, laud Verlaine, Ibsen, Maeterlinck? Simply because the public thinks it must be up to date.

As with the art of the past, so it was with the literature of the times of long ago. In art, when you look at, say, a Velasquez, taking away the doublet, the cloak, the plumed hat, and only study the face, you are inclined to say: "Why, that is just like a man of to-day, dear me! How near it is to us," and that is the very highest criticism you can pay the work of any great painter. And Mr. Lang says the same thing holds good in literature. The critic tells how he read at one and the same time two utterly dissimilar books, "Tom Jones" and "Jane Eyre." He writes: "The elder work, earlier by a century exactly, seems to me far the more modern, if by more modern we mean the more full of actual character and breathing life and dialogue, which might be spoken to-day." Of Smollett, Richardson, Goldsmith, Sterne, he says their characters are universal, personal, and friendly.

Mr. Lang, when writing of fiction, thinks that "the versatility of Bulwer Lytton, the veracity of Trollope, the abundant vigor of Charles Reade and Charles Kingsley, do not seem to have that touch of immortality which makes eternal the great novelists of the eighteenth century with Scott, Miss Austen, and Thackeray." He questions the durability of either George Eliot or Charlotte Brontë, but is sure that "Esmond" "must live as long as literature lasts."

As to Charles Dickens, Mr. Lang thinks he was worked too hard. He rather intimates that Dickens was "a professional." He was prone "to cliché, or stereotyped effects," and used "inexpensive pathos." "The topical," "the didactic" make up too much of his work, and yet this is the curious part of it all—"taste has changed, and people are fastidious as to the books of the past, who can eagerly swallow the most vulgar fustian in some of the mysteriously popular novelists of the present."

It is Stevenson, Mr. Lang believes, who will take a place after Thackeray. As to Barrie, there is no word of him. Where Mr. Lang shows his supreme contempt is for the drama of to-day. We are as nothing, he believes, when compared with the playwriters of the past. The play is to be considered as literature, and to be read, but it never dares appear now off the stage. It always wants the glare of the electric light. What we require to-day are things which, when performed, deal with "esoteric dilemmas," having solely to do with the relations of the sex. There is no historical drama, or, if people go to see one, they read on the programme: "Two hundred horses and 100 performers," and they go to see and applaud the horses. "Poetic drama does not amuse people, and 'Charley's Aunt' is running," and, we may add, as her poster shows, she is circumnavigating (always on the full run) the entire globe. As to the poets, Tennyson in an occasional verse will live, but not so surely Browning.

Mr. Lang remarks, when subjecting William Morris and Swinburne to his criticism, "we are still too near them to attain anything like a dispassionate view of their qualities or defects," and that same idea Mr. Lang may take for himself in a general way. We might object to the word "professional" which Mr. Lang applies to Charles Dickens. It certainly was Dickens's profession to write novels, just as much as it is Mr. Lang's to use the pen, for whether as commentator, or editor, or preface maker, or general hasher up or compounder, or literary washer, starcher, or ironer. Mr. Lang's "fecit" appears more frequently on the title page of books than that of any other writer in England to-day. That word "professional" is applicable to any prolific writer, and for years Mr. Lang has been a most constant and voluminous producer.

The Gospel of Unbelief.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, who is rarely silent and has vehemently expressed decided opinions on many subjects, sometimes irascibly or in a manner scarcely suited to amicable argument, in his latest volume, "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence, and Other Essays on Kindred Subjects," (Macmillans,) expounds the gospel of unbelief in five several sermons or essays, his subjects being, besides that which gives his book its attractive title, "The Church and the Old Testament," "Is There Another Life?" "The Miraculous Element in Christianity," and "Morality and Theism." Prof. Goldwin Smith writes with fluency, and of course these essays show his learning, though in that respect they are scarcely to be compared with "Literature and Dogma" and "God and the Bible," in which a broader, abler man viewed the same subjects with a not dissimilar purpose; with the writings of Cardinal Newman, who looked Science and History squarely in the face and remained a firm believer in revealed religion, or with the recent essays of W. S. Lilly, who goes so far as to admit the likeness of the inception of Christianity to the beginning of Buddhism and yet holds with enthusiasm to the Christian religion and the Church of Rome. There are men as learned, as wise, as clear-headed, in the Church and of it, at this hour as any without its pale who patronize it kindly as a useful institution, (for others,) who regard it as a necessary evil, who politely sneer at it, or profanely jeer at it.

Prof. Goldwin Smith's doctrine, here partly revealed, is involved, elaborate, and, if categorically set forth, would doubtless excite as much hostility from more advanced and daring skeptics as the Thirty-nine Articles which so greatly annoy Prof. Smith. He "gives up" "the authenticity and authority of Genesis" and belief in miracles, and with these the Fall, the Redemption, and the Incarnation. And he sagely remarks: "After this little is left of the ecclesiastical creeds for criticism to destroy."

Yet he believes, or thinks he does, in a Supreme Being, a future life, in the holiness of the Saviour and the wisdom of His doctrine, and he acknowledges that without belief in God, hope for rewards, and fear of punishments in a future state society to-day would be in a perilous condition.

It is hardly necessary to say that in these essays Prof. Goldwin Smith expresses not a single novel idea and brings forward in defense of his vague position not a single historical fact that has not often been used to the same end or a better one. He expressly disclaims the spirit of Agnosticism and declares that he writes in a spirit of "free and hopeful inquiry, the way for which it is necessary to clear by removing the wreck of that upon which we can found our faith no more." After tearing to pieces, with the use of the scholarship of others, the whole fabric of Hebrew Biblical history, he expresses his admiration for the descendants of Abraham, particularly for the beauty of much of their literature, the comparative benevolence of their law, and their general moral superiority to the other ancients.

In short, Prof. Goldwin Smith's new book seems to us superfluous and even dangerous, because it is smart, and will be much easier reading for uneducated young men and women than Arnold's books, and its influence, if potent at all, is not likely to leave them in the frame of mind of its author, who wants Christianity to exist without the Church and with all its dogmas, theology, and ecclesiasticism discarded. There are no evidences of such widespread intelligence as to indicate that Prof. Smith's view would be comprehensible to any large proportion of his fellow-men. With the well educated, of course, he can have no influence at all. They have read all he has to say many times. It is all of it as old as Socinianism; much of it older. They have faith or not according to their mental and moral constitutions, their training, and their worth. Such showy books as this appeal only to the uneducated, the "half educated," as it is now considered polite to call them. Doubtless it would pain Prof. Smith to be placed on the same level as the "crisp, clear-cut, brainy" Sunday night lecturers on "agnosticism" in theatres, and the masculine women and feminine men who contribute profound trash to obscure periodicals. It would be cruel to so treat a man of culture who, after arguing against Abraham, Moses, and all the Christian Fathers, practically admits in the end that morality could scarcely exist in this world without belief in God, and cherishes a hope of retaining his identity in another state of existence.

In these noisy, bustling times talk about religion, for and against it, seems to be more common than ever before, and while, on the one hand, great "revivals" are going on at which thousands are worked into a condition of emotional religious exaltation, on the other "liberal theologians" are arguing like a lot of children over questions concerning the Bible and creeds founded on it about which they arrive at no conclusions. For such a period of unproductive discussion Prof. Smith's new book seems to have been designed. People who have been in a frenzy of intellectual excitement over the centuries-old questions of the meaning of the story of Jonah and the authorship of Ecclesiastes will find new delight in his calm statement that "the fall of Adam is now abandoned as a fact even by orthodox theologians, though they would fain substitute for it some lapse of the human race from a more perfect state, without any proof either of the more perfect state or the lapse."

Cardinal Newman was scarcely what Prof. Smith would call "liberal," but he was assuredly an "orthodox theologian," and he found the doctrine of "original sin," to him "almost as certain as that the world exists," by merely considering "the world in its length and breadth, its various history," the pain, suffering, impotency, failure, and mystery of it all, which signified to him that the "living society of men" "was discarded from the Creator's presence." Cardinal Newman's writings, too, are a living and potent force, and, whether or not one believes in them, it must be admitted that to argue for belief sincerely held is a nobler and generally more beneficial exercise than to preach a gospel of unbelief.

Tapestry and Astronomy.

One would scarcely regard a tapestry in the light of an astronomical chart, but how shall we account, then, for a comet, strongly accentuated by means of thread and needle, shown on the Bayeux tapestry, which tapestry, representing the conquest of England by the Normans, was supposedly the work of Matilda, William the Conqueror's Queen? Why should Matilda, or the ladies of her bower, have been so much impressed with a comet as to reproduce it? For the good reason that there was just such a display in the heavens about the time when William crossed the Channel. This comet was that celestial visitor known to-day as Halley's comet.

Strange to say, the Chinese, who were very much in advance of the Normans, as far as astronomical observations went, kept the record of a comet of 1066. With the knowledge we have to-day of the particular track of the Halley comet, astronomers declare that Chinese and Europeans of the eleventh century saw one and the same thing. The year of William's landing at Pevensey, so it is cited, took place in 1066—which date tallies with the presence of the Halley comet. The Bayeux tapestry, as commemorative of the conquest, was, of course, made later.

Astronomical studies are carried on to-day in order to fix events occurring at far distant periods. In the Rig-Veda, certain eclipses are mentioned. If we could find out about when these eclipses took place, we might then learn the date of the Rig-Veda. Herr Ginzel gives the dates of three eclipses as occurring in India, in 1386 B. C., 1301 B. C., and 1250 B. C. There is even a more remote one, which, the astronomer thinks, occurred in 1978 B. C. Comparatively near to us is an eclipse which is cited as having taken place during Alexander's march through India. Modern calculations fix this as belonging to the year 329 B. C., and the date is precessed to Feb. 20. We believe the year accepted for Alexander's conquest of India differs some two years from this. But we should be inclined to side with the chronology of the modern astronomer.

The timekeepers of the men of the long past were the stars, and the culmination of the Pleiades they must have noted. Our American archaeologists tell us that the errors made by the Pueblos as to the appearance of these particular stars are very slight, never more than a day or so.

We get from these Bayeux tapestry an idea of the arms and dress of the time of William the Conqueror, but, besides that, something more specific—the date of the conquest.

Letters of George Sand.

In Cosmopolis may be read some of the letters written by George Sand in 1831 to her husband, M. Dudevant. This correspondence is taken from a volume M. de Lovenjoul has just prepared, explanatory of the production of that terrible book, "Elle et Lui." These letters show the amicable relationships existing between wife and husband.

George Sand was beginning her literary career when she wrote: "My article has been returned by the Revue de Paris, because the work having been signed by a name which was not known could not be good." ("Ne pouvait pas être bon.") Then a literary friend intervenes, M. Latouche, who assures her that her article will see the light, providing he has her permission to correct it—and that he may sign it, as he thinks best. "I have agreed to that," she writes, "so that what may be my literary name I do not know." After Louis Philippe was seated on the throne, (1830,) there were some fearful emeutes in Paris, particularly that of June, 1832. Here is a touching bit, showing the cleverness of the woman, and her tender solicitude: "Do not be worried; we are well. There was fighting under my window from 8 o'clock in the evening until midnight. Solange was rather frightened. I told her it was all for fun, just like at the theatre, and she believed me. So, despite the fusillade, she went to sleep. All day yesterday I heard, up to five in the afternoon, the fire of musketry and cannons. When the balls were flying, I felt hardly anything, but now I have broken down."

George Sand was in Venice in 1834, and wrote to her husband, but there occurred a certain coolness on her part. Some of these letters were placed in evidence in 1836 when the suit for separation was before the court. In her letters from Paris, George Sand tells her husband of the opera and the theatre. She described Malibran—and goes to a performance of "Moise." She eulogizes Horace Vernet's battle pictures.

It is interesting to learn that her article for the Revue de Paris was finally accepted. It was a story, "La Prima Donna," was signed "J. Sand," not G. Sand, and the date of publication was April, 1831. The J. Sand is for Jules Sandeau. It was afterward that she adopted the "G" for George.

The Alfred de Musset episode belongs to 1833. Certain couplets of the poet's are worth citing. Here are the grandiloquent lines for the general public:

"Te voilà revenue dans les nuits étoilées
Bel ange aux yeux d'azur aux paupières
voilées,
Amour, mon bien suprême et que j'avais
perdu."

These are the "intimate verses," in the "Mimi Pinson" manner, but whether written for George Sand's own eyes or for de Musset's friends, we do not know:

"George est dans sa chambrette
Entre deux pots de fleurs,
Fumant sa cigarette,
Les yeux baignés de pleurs."

Alfred de Musset's "Lorenzaccio," with Mme. Sarah Bernhardt as the Florentine Hamlet, is the great theatrical success of Paris to-day, and poor George Sand? Well, her romances, "Indiana," "Valentine," and even "Consuelo," do not quite hold their own, but her "François le Champe," "La Mare au Diable," and "La Petite Fadette" are as remarkable now as ever, and will hold the attention of readers of many nationalities for a long time to come.

There is something pitiable in the besmirching of the memories of these two people, for the man and the woman are dead long ago. Some one has said that

George Sand's troubles all arose from her overcuriosity. Her were great, lustrous eyes, her whole soul was there, and they fascinated the staid M. de Tocqueville. Her hands were exquisite, and maybe came to her by heredity from Maurice de Saxe. Dumas wrote: "She had little boneless hands, soft, like wadding, almost gelatinous."

Anthony Hope.

As a maker of fiction Anthony Hope has many qualities, but he is first of all diverting. His readers escape from their work-a-day world on the vigorous wings of his imagination, to find that he has contrived for them a kingdom in which they may feel the charm of a joyous gayety that is not levity, an ease and freshness rare in other kingdoms. To use an old-fashioned phrase, Mr. Hope in his books is always "good company," and he is seldom better company than in "Phroso," published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. This book contains the island so fashionable in modern romances, which offers a refuge from the weariness of "society"—"a dear capricious island," Phroso's hero calls it, and it deserves both adjectives. Upon it Lord Wheatley meets with love and murder in their most attractive forms, and since he is an Englishman, and his opponents are of Greek origin, their wiles avail them nothing against his manly obstinacy. From guarded prisons, from underground traps, from the wrath of the people, and from the plotting of those in authority, he escapes with comparative ease, and always with his characteristic good breeding: but from the charms of Phroso, from her maidenly loveliness, her sincerity and devotion, he finds it much more difficult to free himself.

The author writes:

"In most families, at least among those that have any recorded history to boast of or to deplore, there is a point of family pride. With one it is grace of manner; with another, courage; with a third, statecraft; with a fourth, chivalrous loyalty to a lost cause or a fallen prince. Tradition adds new sanction to the cherished excellence: it becomes the heirloom of the house, the mark of the race—in the end, perhaps, a superstition before which greater things go down; if the men cling to it, they are compensated by license in other matters; the women are held in honor if they bear sons who do not fail in it. It becomes a new god with its worship and its altar; and often the altar is laden with costly sacrifices. Wisdom has little part in the cult, and the virtues that are not hallowed by hereditary recognition are apt to go unhonored and unpracticed."

The pride of the Wheatleys lay in their capacity for keeping faith. Promises they neither broke nor asked back, and this was what made Lord Wheatley's situation so trying, for he had left in London a certain Beatrice to whom he was in honor pledged, and in Neopalia he had found Phroso. It is no part of our duty to show how the snarl is managed; one may be sure that it is managed picturesquely, and that the reader shares the author's sympathetic affection for the bright, unhappy pair. What one most enjoys in "Phroso," as in "The Heart of the Princess Osra," is this convincing sympathy between the characters and their creator. The scene may be Fairyland, the clash of swords may fall to terrify, the machinations of the villains may seem the machinations of the stage, but through all the pretty unreality and absurdity move two or three intensely human figures who compel one's interest, who were as real to the author as they are to the reader, and who linger long in the memory. One is inclined to grudge them the drama of their lives, the wanderings and explorations, their readiness to throw away their fascinating existence, forgetting that they, like the rest, are playing a part and seeking only to amuse us.

Mr. Hope's books constitute, we suppose, what is called "light reading." They are the type of literature to which lightness belongs, as it belongs to an omelet—an essential and indispensable element. And what pleasant vivacity—what a joyous raciness they bring to our reading hours!

The Makers of Old Furniture.

Who were the great makers of furniture in the near past? They certainly were the Italians. Marie de Medicis introduced Florentine artisans to France. There are no Tudor or early Stuart pieces which are really distinguishable for excellence. If any are found to-day it is its big, heavy clumsiness which has helped it to resist time. The Germans of the sixteenth century were far more clever than were English furniture makers of the same age.

In Queen Bess's time the ponderous was still in fashion, and it was of an easy manufacture. An excellent critic writes: "Beware of purchasing the so-called Elizabethan carved furniture." There is still much wood purchasable a hundred years old, and out of that the Elizabethan table, chair, or buffet, is made, and a gun loaded with bird-shot will make the necessary wormholes. If there was ever such a thing as furniture moving in Queen Bess's time there had to be for that business heavy vans and many strong horses. The excellent barricades this furniture made, even in the time of Charles I.—when ingress to the old castles of the royalists was attempted—a historian of the day chronicles. Possibly the best specimens of furniture of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries are to be found in the Musée Cluny in Paris.

In France it was that during the reigns of Louis XIV., XV., and XVI. there was the renaissance of furniture. Charles Boule was the genius who knew how to fashion in ebony and inlay with brass and tortoise shell. Should there be an original piece of Boule, it is, however, difficult to make out whether it was the father who fashioned it or his sons. Marqueterie belongs rather more to the Regency than to a prior period, though the moisaic in woods is of a long past. Somebody looking into the inwardness of furniture of those days thinks that most of it was made with "the idea of concealment." There were secret drawers, and undiscoverable nooks and hiding places. Maybe servants were not to be trusted in those days. The romance maker of our time should remember this, and invariably hide the lost will or the love letters in the secret drawer of a Regency cabinet.

In Louis XVI.'s days the great meublists were Reisener and David Roentgen. This, too, is the time when the finest and most elaborate brass mountings were made. The furniture makers deemed themselves in the best periods to be artists, which they were, and so signed their names. Their brasses are important things, and when a Louis XIV. piece with the so printed "original mountings" is for sale, a careful examination should be made. At this time Garnier and Jansen were great makers, and experts deem Jansen the equal and rival of Reisener.

In the United States we are familiar with the names of Thomas Chippendale and Sheraton. Without a doubt, there are real Chippendales in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and before the war they were to be found in Richmond and Charleston. The last English expert who was in New York—who was not in the furniture business—found a chair in a junk dealer's shop in South Street, and paid $1.50 for it. He had it taken all to pieces, to be remounted in England.

In New York there is a good deal of original Empire furniture. It was always well made, and being, for the most part, of solid mahogany, it has lasted, but Empire furniture loses much of its value without the original ormolu mountings. Just to-day, the fashion for Empire is on the decline, so amateurs might do well to make purchases, for Empire never will be plentiful.

French furniture, even of the time of Charles X., or of the early Louis Philippe period, has its excellence, and there is still to be seen the pretty "le bonheur du jour," which awaits an intelligent purchaser and a conscientious "restorer"—and that latter person is hard to find. The restorer of pictures has special skill, just as ought to have the restorer of furniture, and for the trouble a furniture restorer may take to bring into beauty again an old table, scratched, dented, and defaced, the first cost of the piece may be very much enhanced.

There used to be a time when the old, original cherrywood table, such as our great-grandfathers used, could be obtained in second-hand furniture shops at low rates, but that time has passed, for to-day a good specimen, the top of the table to be fully an inch and a half thick, is an expensive piece of dining-room furniture. This cherrywood furniture will become rarer and rarer, because the trees have been long ago cut down.

To England there comes, after every trouble in France, political or commercial, a vast quantity of old furniture, and the beginning of this transportation followed the first revolution, so an English expert writes that there are some of the finest pieces of French furniture in England, and two-thirds of the furniture that once found its place in Florentine and Venetian palaces. Putting aside all dilettantism in furniture, the furthest West, where fine wood still abounds, makes good furniture, and every day the manufacture of it is improving in an art direction.

Several days ago the cable brought the information from Paris that the French Government had decorated an American painter named Donnat. In and about the studios it is conjectured that the writer of the paragraph may have written Dannat, and many are the wishes expressed that such was the case. It is nearly twelve years since a large canvas was exhibited at the Schaus gallery, then near Grace Church, on Broadway, portraying a quartet of Spanish gypsies. The color treatment was so vigorous that laymen were led to visit the gallery. The drawing was, like the composition, on lines that caused knowing ones to remark that the young painter had great talent. Then he went back to Paris, and his friends feared that he had lost his capacity for serious work. This is why the cablegram would have made most agreeable reading if that "o" had been an "a" instead.

THE WATER COLOR EXHIBITION.
West Gallery.

It is a pleasure to find in this year's Water Color Exhibition that to the always popular and attractive West Gallery in the old Academy of Design has been given some of the most interesting of the pictures which enable it to sustain its reputation. Mr. Walter Satterlee, whose admirable decorative work has before been noticed in reviews of the exhibition, has given to the West Gallery especial attention, and the gilded cardboard peacocks which he has used on the frieze are remarkably effective.

The most notable pictures in the West Gallery are E. M. Bicknell's marine "Off the Banks," Henry P. Smith's "Mountain Village in Spain" and "Amsterdam, Holland," George H. McCord's "Doone Glen, Dartmoor, England," Clara T. McChesney's "Mother and Child," W. Hamilton Gibson's "Autumn Meadows," George W. Edwards's "Dutch Milk Maid," Thomas Moran's "Roc's Egg," and Walter L. Palmer's "On the Sound." All of these deserve more than passing mention, and are among the best pictures in the exhibition. Bicknell's "Off the Banks," with the lofty bow of a sailing vessel lifting on a swell, with dolphins leaping around the forefoot, is novel in subject and thoroughly well painted, soft in color, misty in atmosphere, and with a cool, fresh sense of ocean. The scene will recall to any Atlantic traveler memories of just such mornings on their voyages across the pond. Henry P. Smith's "Mountain Village, Andalusia, Spain," is one of the best works his able brush has yet produced. The composition is admirable, the atmosphere deliciously clear, and the distance unusually good. His "Amsterdam, Holland," is an equally clever rendition of a picturesque bit, with canal and quaint old houses from the old Dutch town. "Doone Glen, Dartmoor," by George H. McCord, will recall at once that most charming of stories, "Lorna Doone," with its soft color, delicious sentiment, and sense of loneliness. Miss McChesney's "Mother and Child" is an excellent piece of work, well drawn and posed, good in expression, and truthful in color. "Autumn Meadows," by Hamilton Gibson, is unusually rich in color and has lovely light effect and all Gibson's characteristic sentiment. George W. Edwards's "Dutch Milk Maid" ranks only second among the figure works in the exhibition to Abbey's "Quiet Conscience." The pose and expression of the figure, the soft light which falls in the old room through the half-screened windows behind, the details of the maid's quaint dress and of the room, are charmingly rendered. The light as it falls upon the arms crossed in the maiden's lap makes them appear rather too long. "The Roc's Egg," by Thomas Moran, is one of those imaginative and poetic visions with characteristic strong color scheme which are associated with this artist. Walter L. Palmer in "On the Sound" has for the nonce abandoned his usual motive of a Winter landscape and given us a fine and spirited yachting marine. The color scheme, of course, a delicate one, is a little unreal, but the atmosphere is deliciously clear, the action good, the yacht well drawn, and the canvas is full of sunlight.

Other pictures which call for notice in this gallery are Maud Stumm's "Green and Gold," delicate in color; Arthur Schneider's "Old Barn," a good composition, with well managed greens; J. D. Woodward's "Autumn," clear-aired and fresh in color; C. Morgan McIlhenney's sheep picture, "Evening," which, while inferior in merit to his larger canvas with the same subject in the South Gallery, has the same charm of tone and color; Eugene Grivaz's "Private Letter Box," which tells well a good little story; S. P. Triscott's "Evening Glow," notable for its good composition, and Thomas B. Craig's excellent cattle piece, "In the Farm Yard."

Henry B. Snell is represented by a faithful and artistic rendering of the "Citadel of Quebec from the River"; the color in Kruseman Van Elten's "Young Woods" is delicate and charming, and there is much strength in W. Merritt Post's strong Autumn landscape, "November on the Whippany River." Walter Satterlee's "Preparing the Sermon," a study of an old darkey poring over the leaves of a huge Bible in a sunlit yard under an old tree, is an excellent bit of character work. There is some clever work in Dudley O. Carpenter's impressionistic "Feeding Chickens." The figures in Francis Day's decorative panel, "Vanity," are not carefully drawn. L. E. Van Gorder's "Evening on the Seine" has good tonal qualities, and a soft color scheme of blues and grays. Jennie Brownscombe sends a good local study of "Die Alte Stadt—Dresden," and there are fine atmosphere and good feeling in Agnes L. Mackintosh's "September." One of the best character studies that J. Wells Champney has given us in a long while is his head of a "Jolly Good Fellow." "Low Tide at Nahant," by A. T. Bricher, is a satisfactory and good marine. "A Young Venetian," by L. C. Earle, has fine character and expression, and Charlton T. Chapman's painting of "U. S. S. Constitution" is one of those careful and charmingly colored studies of naval architecture through which he has won such deserved fame. The same praise can be awarded to his study of the modern battle-ship "Maine." Leonard Ochtman's "Winter Symphony" has much sentiment and good color, and J. C. Huffington's "Harvest Moon" has an unusually delicate color scheme. Louis W. Ulrich's "Summer" and "Woodland Sketch" are also very delicate in color. There is fine action and good atmosphere in L. A. Shaffer's marine, "Clearing Weather," and Charles Warren Eaton shows his characteristic color and sentiment in "A Winter By-way." Edward Potthast evidences much study of Sisely and Pissaro in his "Summer Vacation," and Emilie H. Baker's "Early Morning" is a charming and delicate little landscape.

Next Saturday's closing review will be devoted to the pictures in the corridor and South Gallery.

Brooklyn Art Exhibition.

Over $250,000 worth of pictures, comprising about sixty paintings, mostly loaned by Brooklyn citizens, are hung in the picture gallery of the unoccupied John T. Martin mansion, 28 Pierrepont Street. They are to form a conspicuous feature of the art and colonial exhibition for the benefit of the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men, founded eight years ago, at 745 Classon Avenue, to open Monday next.

To those contributing to the exhibition will be afforded a private view to-night, and the public will have all next week to see some of the art treasures owned in the City of Churches. This will be a peculiarly interesting function in one respect, marking as it will the last gathering of society within the Martin house, for on March 2 the owner, David Leggett, who also owns the contiguous four lots, will tear down the present buildings and erect there a large family hotel.

Art critics will find a new canvas to interest them. A young American has painted "The Goddess," a figure with her back to the observer in a sitting position. It is a large canvas, and was bought on the easel by Col. Henry T. Chapman, Jr., who loans it to the exhibition, where it will be seen for the first time. The painter is Arthur B. Davies.

The place of honor is given to C. P. Huntington's "Missionary's Story," by Vibert. Daubigny's celebrated "Moonlight," the property of Carll H. De Silver, and Corot's "Villa d'Avray," owned by Thomas B. Stillman, are companion pieces to the Vibert. Mr. Stillman's pictures in this loan collection are conservatively estimated to be worth $65,000. John Notman loans Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Portrait of Mr. Wedgwood."

Rosa Bonheur's "Landscape and Deer" is loaned by Knoedler & Co.

Henner's "Judith," from the collection of J. B. Ladd, has a prominent place.

A "Landscape and Sheep," by Mauve, loaned by Mr. Stillman, is displayed to good advantage. A "Marine" by Alexander Harrison is sent by William A. Putnam.

Then there is a Ruysdael—a landscape with waterfall—loaned by Frederick A. Chapman. Near by is a portrait by Jacquet of a pretty Brooklyn matron. "Rural England," by George Moland, is sent by Henry T. Chapman, Jr. A Lerolle is loaned by Joseph C. Hoagland, who also contributes a Jules Breton. Latham A. Fish has his Breton "Crossing the Fields" there also.

A. Augustus Healy loans among other interesting contributions William Marris's large canvas, "Landscape in Holland." The Flemish school is represented by Francis Meiris, (the elder,) to whose "Musical Party," owned by Henry T. Chapman, Jr., is given a commanding place.

Three portraits of Washington never before exhibited to the public will be shown. One is loaned by S. P. Avery, another by Channing Frothingham, and a third—a Gilbert Stuart—by W. A. Towner.

The other rooms on the ground floor of the house, the immense conservatory, the reception rooms, and the parlors and dining rooms will be given over to a display of Continental relics and heirlooms. Old china, dating back to the sixteenth century, some of the plates of the collection being valued at $50 each, will be under glass in the dining room. Two linen chests that came over on the May Flower, authentically traced, are in the hall. Napkins used by Napoleon and a tablecloth from Melrose Abbey are near by.

Historians may study anew a collection of State papers dealing with the evacuation of New York City by the British, and some posters printed by the Burgomasters of New Amsterdam. These are from the collection of Alexander White. A number of old deeds and curious commercial documents of past days setting forth names identified with the history of New York have also been loaned.

The money realized from the exhibition will be used to purchase additional land, as the present capacity of the Home for Aged Men is taxed, and more accommodation is needed.

The ladies prominent in the work are Mrs. Hayden W. Wheeler, Mrs. Thomas E. Stillman, Mrs. James S. Bates, Mrs. David H. Cochran, Mrs. M. R. Hawley, Miss Julia G. Raymond, Mrs. William A. Taylor, Mrs. Henry Coffin, and Mrs. J. S. Hollinshead.

ART AND ARTISTS.

The National Sculpture Society has a vigorous rival in the field in the shape of the American Sculpture Society of 51 West Tenth Street, organized June 5 last. Arrangements are now under way toward an exhibition of works by members. Architects, dealers in art, workers in marble, bronze, silver, &c., may become lay members. The affairs of the society are under the control of a General Council, composed of all the master sculptors in the organization. Each work submitted for competition will be passed on by a jury named for the purpose. A permanent life school for the practice of sculptor members and students will be a factor of the organization. In this class the student will elbow with the master.

Henry Mosler, the American artist who has just returned to this country after a stay of twenty-two years in Europe, inclines to the belief that the architectural disposition of the present works unwittingly an injustice to the artist. He points out that so little available wall space is left when the architect has planned bow windows and closets that there is possibly no place for a canvas unless it be painted in panel shape. The city home and apartment house are grievous offenders in this respect. Mr. Mosler was a sketch artist for Harper's Weekly during the civil war and prizes his Loyal Legion badge as much as he does all the honors France heaped on him—for he exhausted the list of decorations that the French Government has for bestowal.

Casts of the groups on the two pediments of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia have just been received by the Metropolitan Museum of Art from Germany, after restorations by Prof. Treu of Dresden. A collection of arms and armor numbering 168 pieces has been presented to the museum, "in the name of the late John S. Ellis," by the family of the deceased. George Gray Barnard's colossal marble, "I feel two natures struggling within me" has been presented to the museum by Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark. Among twelve valuable paintings recently presented by Mrs. George A. Hearn are "Portrait of a Lady," by John Hoppner; "Portrait of William Forsyth," by Sir Henry Raeburn, and "Portrait of the Duke of Cumberland," by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Somewhere along the city's river front where flotsam and jetsam find resting places are several heaps of bronze of historical value. When Miranda's "Columbus Group" was accepted by a committee of Spanish residents of this country and representatives of the Pan-American States, bronze was shipped from the home countries here to enter into the casting. The intention is to erect the group in Central Park. But the troubles in Cuba have delayed all plans, and the projectors are waiting, not deeming the present a propitious season for the furtherance of their undertaking.

St. Gaudens is his own severest critic of his work. An instance of this is found in his essays as to the proper treatment of the Shaw monument for Boston. It is about twelve years since he received the commission. He has again and again kneaded clay and piled it about frames only to demolish each successive study in the face of protests from admiring frequenters of the West Thirty-sixth Street studio. It is reported that all the members of the committee that raised the fund and made the award for the statue are dead.

Gen. Louis P. di Cesnola of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is held responsible by some architects and artists for a grievous offense against art. The southern front of the museum has been painted. The structure is of pressed brick, and for such an act of vandalism the General's critics find no excuse. Ruskin's favorite tone—that lent by the weather and mutations of time to buildings—blending neutral shades—is to have, it seems, no place—even outside—at the museum.

R. Hinton Perry is putting the finishing touches to the fountain for the Congressional Library at Washington. Neptune is the central figure, and about him are arranged disporting mermaids.

Gerome Connor has just finished a clay study of a bust of Archbishop Corrigan, which is to be done in marble for a wealthy Catholic in Springfield, Mass.

Among early animal painters may be cited those prehistoric artists who decorated a cave, known as the Mouthe Cave at "La Mouthe," in France. These drawings have just been discovered by a French archaeologist. Some of the designs are traced on the roof, others on the sides of the cave Some are cut in the limestone, others painted with ochre. Two skeletons have been identified as representing a bison, and a horse, with a short mane. Here was the beginning of the Sargents and the du Chavannes.

In the painting of sporting subjects, when ducks are on the wing, the movement of the flying water fowl is never easy to get, and the reason for the difficulty is not hard to ascertain. A scientific study of the velocity of the wild duck when on the wing has been accurately measured, and he shoots past under ordinary circumstances at the rate of 47.8 miles an hour. When he puts on steam he exceeds this, and 60 miles an hour is slow going.

The exhibition at Stockholm, to be held this Fall, is now announced. September being the half jubilee year of King Oscar, as he ascended the throne of Sweden in 1872, King and subjects will meet. The Art Hall has been specially cared for by the President of the art exhibit, who is Prince Eugene, the youngest son of the King, a painter himself of merit. The following English and American artists will be represented at Stockholm: Great Britain—Alma Tadema, F. Brangwyn, Rivière Briton, Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Walter Crane, A. Stanhope Forbes, James Guthrie, Hubert Herkomer, Walter Langley, L Lavery, Sir James Linton, Sir J. E. Millais, William Morris, W. Stott of Oldham, W. Q. Orchardson, James Paterson, J. J. Schannon, J. W. Waterhouse, G. G. Watts. America—John Alexander, Alexander Harrison, Julius Gari Melchers, John Singer Sargent, Robert William Vonnoh, James McNeil Whistler.

Among the Vever collection sold recently at Paris, Meissonier's "Staff Officer" brought £3,800, Rousseau's "Vallée de Tiffange" £3,100, Corot's "Abreuvoir" £1,280, and the same artist's "Ville d'Array" £1,400. There was an American purchaser for Daubigny's "Les Bords de l'Oise," which brought 78,000f, or $7,600, which is the tallest figure any of Daubigny's pictures have reached so far.

Shakespeare as a Card Sharper.

Why get out of temper with a silly man, even if he has "F. S. A." tacked to his name, who has just written a book to show that Shakespeare not only played cards, which is quite possible, but that he was a card sharper, or, to use modern slang, "roped in the greenhorns"? Mr. W. G. Thorpe is the author of this asinine story. Denser than all that, Mr. Thorpe intimates that if Shakespeare was the hawk, Bacon was his stoolpigeon. In Bartlett's concordance reference may be found to games with cards and dice as they appear in Shakespeare's plays, and we read of "cog" mentioned 7 times, cozen 25, (playing) cards 5, dice 12, gaming 3, tray-trap 1, gleek 4, primero 2.

Mr. Thorpe declares that Shakespeare was far too cunning to put to the front too much card or dice playing, because he was afraid that great familiarity with games might bring the gambling business home to him. Because Othello smothered Desdemona, are we to suppose that Shakespeare was "a habitual and abandoned" murderer? Curiosity may induce the purchase of Mr. Thorpe's idiotic book, but with it must come a loathing for the writer of it.

Ben Jonson's Masterwork.*

Those persons who have been fortunate enough to secure the handy, well-edited Temple Shakespeare will be glad to learn that the same publishers now contemplate an edition, uniform with it, of "The Dramatists," beginning appropriately with rare Ben's "Comodey of Umers," as Henslowe called it. The text is good and Mr. Dixon's introduction is sufficient for the student and the ordinary reader. The glossary is particularly useful with the comedy, while the explanatory notes are full and sensible.

The typography and paper of the Temple edition are admirable, and the low price puts the little books within the reach of everybody likely to need them.

Prices for Chelsea and Crown Derby.

These prices were paid for fine specimens of old English Chelsea and Crown Derby at a recent sale in London: An old Chelsea large two-handled cup, painted with a band of birds and foliage in colors on white ground, 4 inches high, £39; a pair of old Chelsea deep bowls, dark blue ground, painted with garden scenes, ruins, and foliage in gold, 3¾ inches high, £51; a pair of old Crown Derby jardinières, dark blue and gold, painted with named views, 17 guineas; Chelsea jardinière, painted in oval medallions, with classical figures and landscapes in colors on a dark blue ground, 26 guineas; a pair of Chelsea figures of Mars and Minerva, 13 inches high, £26; a Sèvres vase and cover, turquois ground, painted in panels, with Jupiter in his chariot, &c., 16 inches high, 33 guineas.

There are Meridithians, and these and others will be glad to know that the Scribners publish the "Essay on Comedy." It was printed long ago in some magazine, but had been out of sight.

*THE TEMPLE DRAMATISTS: BEN JONSON'S "EVERY MAN IN HIS HUMOUR." Edited, with a Preface, Notes, and Glossary, by W. Macneile Dixon. New York: Macmillan & Co. 45 cents.

PICTURES BY DUTCH AND ITALIAN ARTISTS.

There are now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries an unusually important and interesting collection of 301 pictures, the property of the Holland Art Gallery, for the most part examples of the modern Dutch and Italian schools, with a few Dutch pictures of the Seventeenth Century, and which are to be sold at auction in Chickering Hall on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings next.

The majority of the works shown are oils, but scattered through the collection are a number of water colors, by such well-known Dutch artists as Van Essen, Israels, Blommers, Kever, Mesdag, Willem and Jacob Maris, Mauve, Poggenbeek, and Wysmuller.

Visitors to the Holland Department in the Fine Arts Gallery at the Chicago Exposition of 1893 will recall a number of the paintings in this collection, and which were shown there. These pictures made so favorable an impression at the Exposition that Mr. Preyer, who was in charge of the Holland art department there, decided to open a gallery for the exhibition of the works of the modern Dutch school in New York. A dissolution of partnership makes the dispersal of the works shown in this gallery and others which Mr. Preyer has imported during the past two or three years necessary, and hence the present display and coming sale.

A dealer's collection does not, as a rule, call for the same careful examination and notice as one made by a private buyer or connoisseur. Such collections, as a rule, contain with many works of superior merit, others which have been secured simply for their salable qualities, based upon names or some feature which it is thought may attract the public eye, and the present display, while it is more coherent than the ordinary dealer's collection, in that all of its canvases are examples of one modern and one older group of Dutch artists, and two or three Italian painters of the same school, is none the less a dealer's collection, and the examples even of the better men represented vary decidedly in merit. The American art public, which had its attention directed at Chicago, as said above, to the artistic merit and admirable work of the better modern Dutch artists, will find, however, in this exhibition and coming sale an excellent opportunity for the study of the characteristics of the school, and also for the securing of representative examples of the same.

Of the leaders of the modern Dutch school, Bosboom, the painter of church interiors and landscapes, is represented by five examples; of Josef Israels's, the Millet of Holland, there are no less than eleven examples; of Kever, the painter of Dutch peasant home life, there are eleven examples; of Jacob Maris, the landscape painter, two; of his pupil, Willem Maris, by many considered a greater painter than his master, six, including the unusually fine and strong cattle piece "The White Cow"; of Anton Mauve, the great sheep painter, eight; of Mesdag, the most famous of Holland's marine painters, three; of Neuhuys, five; of the water colorist Poggenbeek, six; of Roelofs, the painter of the marshes, six; of Ten Kate, eight; of Van Essen, who is both a landscape and an animal painter, seven; of Weissenbruch, whose water colors are noted for their color and atmospheric beauty, eleven, and of Wysmuller, who loves best to paint odd corners of the old Dutch City of Amsterdam, eleven examples. Among the older Dutch pictures there are two good examples of the elder Cuyp, four remarkably good portraits by Nicolaas Maes, the pupil of Rembrandt; three portraits by Mierevelt, two by Moreelse, and some portrait studies by Van Dyck.

Of the modern Italian painters represented, the young and clever Belloni has twenty-five examples, which comprise fourteen clever little marine studies, several landscapes, and the well-known huge canvas, "Calma," which, but for its delicate color, might be called a Brobdingnaggian photograph of a young woman standing on a beach and gazing out over an empty sea. Bozzaro has two landscapes, Lancerotto, the Venetian figure painter; Rossi of Milan, and Sartori of Venice, four examples each, and the Tessaris four examples each. There are also in the collection a superior example of Goubie, "Hunting the Falcons," rich in color and fine in action; a good Monticelli, and a landscape by Troyon, "The Ferry," an unusual motive, filled with sunlight and air. The notable canvases of the collection are the splendid examples of Mauve, "A Flock of Sheep on the Dunes"; of Josef Israels, "Grace Before the Meal"; of Willem Maris, "The White Cow"; of Mirevelt, "Portraits of Elizabeth Cobult and Pieter de Schilde"; of Paul Moreelse, "Portraits of Volckart Overlander and Gertruyd Hooft"; of Maes, "Portrait of a Dutch Gentleman and Lady," and Belloni's "Calma."

Mauve's "Sheep on the Dunes" is a masterpiece and would of itself, had he painted nothing else, establish the painter's fame for all time. Its composition, atmosphere, the simplicity and directness of its motive and execution, and its absolute truthfulness to nature combine to make it a famous picture. Isreals, who, like Millet, paints best the "poetry of toil," is at his best in "Grace Before the Meal," an old woman seated at a table in a homely Dutch cottage, with clasped hands, over a dish of food before her, uttering a prayer. Her figure and the rough details of the cottage are lit by the soft light which falls from an open window at the right. "The White Cow" of Willem Maris is one of the finest cattle pieces ever seen in America, painted with directness and force, wonderfully luminous in atmosphere, with superb light effect on the cow's back, on the pool of water in the foreground, and on the rich green of the leaves, dripping with moisture, of the bush on the right.

It is impossible to do more than allude this morning to the remaining examples of these strong painters and of the minor ones who so well interpret the rustic life of the Dutch peasantry and the moist and misty atmosphere of the Netherlands. All are painted in a low color key, with color schemes of soft grays and blues, and all are permeated with that indefinable sadness of sentiment and feeling which seems to belong and to be correlative with the grayness of the Dutch skies and the softness of the Dutch atmosphere.

The presence of examples of Belloni, Sartori, and other young Italian painters in this interesting collection would seem to be a strong evidence of the law of contradictions, for no greater contrast can be imagined than that which exists between the soft coloring and subdued lights of the Dutch painters and the brilliant hues and high lights of these artists who paint "Where southern suns more warmly shine." This contrast, however, while striking, is not unpleasant, and lends a double interest to the exhibition.

Sale of Rare Books in Boston.

An important sale of rare books took place in Boston on Thursday at the rooms of Messrs. Libbie. The books consisted of early English literature, first editions of American authors, editions de luxe, and standard sets. Among the more interesting items were the following:

Beaumont and Fletcher's Works. Edited by Dyce. 11 vols. 8vo. Half green morocco. London, 1843-6. $35.75. (Bartlett.)

"Aesop's Fables and Life." Stockdale's edition, with the plates. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1793. $18. (G. D. Smith.)

Ainsworth. "Miser's Daughter." Third edition. Plates by Cruikshank. 8vo. Calf. London, 1843. $12. (Mr. Preston.)

"Arabian Nights and Supplemental Nights." By Capt. Sir Richard F. Burton. 16 vols. 8vo. Cloth. Benares, 1885-8. $176. (Mr. "Order.")

"Arabian Nights." Lane's translation, with Harvey's woodcuts. 3 vols. 8vo. Crimson crushed levant morocco. London, 1839-41. $37.50. (Mr. Preston.)

Augustin, (Saint.) Manuell or Little Booke of the Contemplation of Christ. Woodcut borders to every page. London, John Day, 1577. $76. (G. D. Smith.)

Bancroft (H. H.) Works. History of the United States. 33 vols. Half brown morocco. San Francisco, 1882-6. $53.70. (Mr. "Order.")

Bewick. "Thomson's Seasons," with Bewick's plates, handsomely bound in green morocco. London, 1805—$34. (Cash.)

Boccaccio. "Tragedies Gathered by Jhon Bocas," black letter, folio, crimson morocco; a few leaves mended. London, 1558. $15. (G. D. Smith.)

Boccaccio. "Decameron," with extra plates, bound in full morocco, by Chambolle-Duru—$46. (G. D. Smith.)

Brandt. "Ship of Fools," in English, by Barclay; old wood engravings; folio, full morocco, by Bedford, and a choice copy—$72. (Mr. "Order.")

Byron. "Childe Harold," the companion volume to Rogers's "Italy and Poems," bound in full blue crushed levant, with doublure of crimson morocco. London, 1841—$45. (Mr. "Order.")

Cowley. "Love's Riddle," a pastoral comedy, written in his youth, engraved portrait, 16mo, brown levant morocco, by Lortic. London, 1638—$55. (Mr. "Order.")

Cruikshank. "Life in London," by Pierce Egan, with plates by G. C.; first edition. London, 1821—$105. (Cash.)

Dibdin. "Bibliotheca Spenceriana," 5 volumes, green morocco, gilt edges—$105. (Mr. Howard.)

Dibdin. "Aedes Althorpiana," 2 volumes, (supplement to the above)—$100. (Mr. Howard.)

Dibdin. "Bibliographical Decameron," with plates on India paper, 3 vols., calf gilt edges by Rivière—$75. (Mr. Porter.)

Dibdin. "Tour in France and Germany," with India proof of the Diana plate, 3 vols., calf extra, gilt edges. London, 1821—$75. (G. D. Smith.)

Dorat. "Les Baizers," &c., translated by H. G. Keene, large paper copy, with Japan paper proofs of the copper plates, bound by Ritter in salmon-colored morocco. London, N. D.—$20. (Mr. "Order.")

Durand. Fac Similes of Ancient Engravings, 400 plates, 6 vols., folio, half crimson morocco. Paris, 1873-8—$114. (G. D. Smith.)

"Hardyng's Chronicle," black letter, brown morocco, by Zaehnsdorf. London, 1543—$19. (Mr. Hale.)

Heptameron, of Margaret, Queen of Navarre, 2 vols., 8vo., blue morocco, with doublure by Ritter. Privately printed 1886—$100. (G. D. Smith.)

La Fontaine. "Loves of Cupid and Psyche," in verse and prose, richly extra illustrated, and bound by Thierry. London, 1744—$38. (Mr. Chubbuck.)

La Fontaine. "Tales and Novels in Verse," (Contes et Nouvelles,) with Eisen's plates and further extra illustrated, bound by Ritter in blue crushed levant morocco in slip cases. Paris, 1883—$62. (Mr. Chubbuck.)

RARE ENGLISH BOOKS.
H. W. HAGEMAN,
160 FIFTH AVE.,
MOHAWK BUILDING,
NEW YORK.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

The Century Company has organized a novel competition for prizes aggregating $1,000. Answers are required for 150 questions relating to topics concerning which all persons need information. They are not technical subjects, nor especially learned ones, but may be called every-day subjects. The answers to them all are to be found in that unrivaled storehouse of useful knowledge—The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia. College professors will be chosen to make the awards. The first prize in amount is $500.

We may not call up Voltaire's opinion as to libretti in general, "What is not good enough to be read is sung," because in the coming Scribner's there is to be a serial story, and Mr. Howells is the writer, and it is founded on a comic opera that Mr. Howells once wrote.

It might be interesting to hunt over the annals of the early book business of the United States and find out what part was played in it by Tom Hood's father, because Tom Hood said that his sire "was one of the very first, if not the first, to open the book trade with America." He who sang "The Song of the Shirt" was born in 1799, and his father's book business with the United States might have been carried on ten or fifteen years earlier.

When Maurice Jokai, in 1843, was a law student of eighteen, he was a dramatist of no mean powers. In 1847 he became editor of the Pesth newspaper Eletkepek. When the Hungarian revolution came and recourse was had to arms, then editor and staff of the Eletkepek dropped pens and took muskets. At the beginning of 1848 Jokai married Rosa Labarfalvy, a famous actress. With her husband she shared the privations and dangers of three hard campaigns. "Within the last twenty-two years" Mr. R. Nisbet Bains says, "Jokai has written no fewer than 200 volumes of romances, besides a multitude of shorter stories, essays, &c., every line of which he has written with his own hand." The Messrs. Harper & Brothers produce Maurice Jokai's last romance, "The Green Book."

Whereas the new Congressional Library in Washington has been completed within the time limit, and at a cost of only 63 cents a cubic foot, including decorations, the cost of the gigantic municipal building in Philadelphia, which was begun in 1872, and is only now being completed, has already been $1.00 a cubic foot. In the March Century, the library will be described by the librarian, A. R. Spofford, and William A. Coffin, the art critic, will write of the decorations. Twenty-six illustrations will be given in the two articles.

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. have in preparation "Memoirs and Ideals," by the late Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson. In the forthcoming volume this most distinguished man tells of the ideals he formed of his profession when he commenced his medical career, and his personal observations on public hygiene. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson will always occupy the distinguished place of having been the modern leader of public sanitation.

The Lippincott Company of Philadelphia will publish the Duchess's last volume, the one Mrs. Hungerford had ready before her untimely death, and the name of the romance is "Lovice." Louis Beck's "By Reef and Palm," in a cheaper edition, with Edgar Fawcett's prize story, will also be issued by the Lippincott Company.

"My Japanese Wife" was a neat success, and the author, Clive Holland, has ready another romance, the title of which is "A Writer of Fiction." This book Messrs. Copeland & Day of Boston have just published.

The corporate name of Joseph Knight Company, publishers, has been changed to L. C. Page & Co. The new concern will continue the publishing business in Boston.

The singer of coster songs in London town—that is the chanter of the ways of the street fakirs adapted to drawing room entertainments—ought to give way to the true singer, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the author of "Lyrics of Lowly Life." The young colored man has left for London, and Major Pond has him in tow. If he can only read as well as he can write, he ought to be a great success.

Why should Mr. Andrew Lang question Charles Kingsley's popularity? During the last month three distinct issues of "Westward Ho!" have been published. One edition, in two volumes, illustrated, was sold for a guinea, another, with fewer pictures, for three and six, and now there is a shilling edition, with illustrations.

Ouida, who, for a woman, is not so hard-hearted as she is spiteful, writes in The Westminster Gazette: "As there are not more than two out of every hundred books issued in England worth the paper they are printed on, it would be well if the press gave more attention to the two, and none at all to the other ninety-eight."

The young Ibsen married Bjornson's daughter, but the two fathers-in-law are not, so says The Academy, on good terms. The publication of Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman" has brought matters to a crisis—because Bjornson believes that in the play certain passages are covert attacks on him. The Scandinavian of to-day is supposedly a very pleasant and amiable creature. Can there be occasional atavism, a return to the early berserkers' ways?

An art topic in the coming Scribner will be a paper by Mrs. Pennell on "Lithography," with reproductions of Whistler's lithographs.

Mr. Ruskin's "Stones of Venice" has been translated into Hungarian under the supervision of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

As a contribution to general information Mr. Herbert A. Giles, her Majesty's Consul at Ningpo, has compiled "A Chinese Biographical Dictionary," which Mr. Quaritch will publish. Think of the lives of not less than 2,500 Chinese, including statesmen, warriors, philosophers, poets, painters, travelers, priests, rebels, beauties, from remote ages up to to-day!

In England the first edition of Maurice Jokai's "The Green Book" was at once taken up. The Harpers have the book for immediate publication.

English publishers, or some of them, though not disinclined to let the British Museum have their books gratuitously, for such is the law, think it hard that they should have to pay the postage. Publishers resent this obligation, but the British Museum has the power of insisting on prepayment of the book parcel. It seems, too, that in addition to the British Museum, the Bodlean, the Cambridge Public Library, that of the Faculty of Advocates of Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Dublin, according to The Academy, have the right to say to a publisher: "Send us such a book," and it must be sent, postage prepaid.

"The Ringgold Archery" is a story that Frank R. Stockton has written for Harper's Round Table, which has just appeared. One of the most delightful story tellers is Stockton.

"A Capful o' Nails" is the title of Mr. Christie Murray's last romance. Mr. Murray always is graphic and a trifle mystical.

The Messrs. Longman & Co. will have ready by the middle of the year their new edition of "The Life and Works of Lord Macaulay." The essays, miscellaneous matter, and history will be first issued, and then the "Life and Letters," which will be edited by Sir G. O. Trevelyan.

A half dozen autographs of Burns are to be sold in London. One of the letters is to "Clarinda," and it reads: "My Dearest Clarinda: You are ever present with me, and these hours that drawl by among the fools and rascals of this world are only supportable in the idea [that] they are the forerunners of that happy hour that ushers me to the mistress of my soul."

We have already described the copy of the "Paradise Lost" which has Milton's inscription as a gift to "Mr. Francis Rea, bookbinder of Worcestershire." This volume is to be offered once more at a public sale in London.

There seem to be complaints made in England in regard to bindings, and The Author, the organ of the Incorporated Society of Authors, conducted by Sir Walter Besant, devotes a paragraph to the subject. The leading book trade journals having been asked for their testimony, "Mr. Birdsall lays the blame on bad paper rather than bad glue. It would be interesting to know, he says, what proportion, if any, of linen fibre is now to be found in, say, fifty samples of modern printing papers. The only difficulty in so binding a book that it will lie open is the quality and thickness of the paper, some paper being so stiff and thick that no treatment will make the books lie flat. As to the cost," says Mr. Rosenbluth, "if you would ascertain what publishers pay for binding, it would no doubt surprise you to know that books can open at all." Messrs. Kelly say that if material is less reliable to-day than it was fifty years ago, the workmanship is better.

The Robert Clarke Company of Cincinnati have now ready the "New Light in the Early History of the Great Northwest," being the Henry and Thompson Journals, edited by Prof. Elliott Coues. Alexander Henry, the younger, and David Thompson were both partners in the famous old Northwest Company, whose daily journals of their travels, explorations, and adventures in the fur trade throughout the greater portion of British America, and much of the United States from the great lakes to the Pacific Ocean, have slept almost unnoticed and unknown to the present day. This work, in three volumes, is of major importance, having to do with the early history of the West. Prof. Coues's excellent editions of Pike and Lewis and Clark show his perfect competency to treat these topics.

In Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for March, President David Starr Jordan in "The Stability of Truth," opposes the doctrines of Salisbury, Balfour, and Haeckel. Prof. W. D. Herring treats of Röntgen in "A Year of X Rays." Surgeon General George M. Sternberg, in "The Malarial Parasite and Other Pathogenic Protozoa," reviews the entire subject, and Prof. Ripley discusses "long heads" and "short heads" in "The Shape of the Head as a Racial Trait."

Who could tell better than a President himself the routine of work the head of the American people must carry out? Ex-President Harrison, in an article entitled, "A Day with the President at his Desk," well describes the work, in the March Ladies' Home Journal. Such an article must be timely. Other papers of the ex-President will be published in the Ladies' Home Journal treating of domestic and social life at the White House.

The Scotch-Irish Society of America publishes an annual volume connected with the history of its race. The book is made up principally of papers contributed by distinguished authors and scholars, and contains many portraits. This is the eighth volume of the series, and the Robert Clarke Company of Cincinnati are the publishers.

The late Dean Church wrote for The Saturday Review, The London Times, and The Guardian, and his collected articles are to be published by the Macmillan Company under the title of "Occasional Papers."

The tenth volume of Tourguéneff's fiction, published by Heinemann, has for title "Phantoms."

Capt. Mahan's new book, which Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. will publish about the middle of next month, is "Nelson and British Sea Power."

Miss Alice Kipling (Mrs. Fleming) has written a romance of Indian life, which is to be published in London, with the title "A Pinchbeck Goddess."

"The Inauguration" is to be a leading feature in the March Century. There will be two new portraits of the outgoing and incoming Presidents, from the most recent pictures, carefully reproduced in photogravures.

Canon MacColl, type of the clergyman militant, is singularly aggressive in a leading English review in his treatment of the Mussulmans of India. In a controversy with Mr. Justice Ameer Ali the Canon has shown himself intemperate. The situation of England to-day, with a plague and a famine on her hands in India, is a serious one, and the Canon is doing his best to irritate Mussulmans in Hindustan. Malcolm MacColl always holds up the Russians as typical Christians, and rather likes their methods of enforcing their orthodox faith.

It is rare fun to be with Charles Lamb, and one wonders where he picked up his anthropological lore. Buckland came long after that delicious essay, "That we should lie down with the Lamb," which he shows is such a fallacy. How could that triglodite have lived without a penny dip? "What a mélange of chance carving there must have been made of it: Here one has got the leg of a goat when he wanted a horse's shoulder." You may open any page of "The Last Essays of Elia" and must laugh. The Macmillan Company has just printed in pretty form these delectable essays.

There is to be a cheap edition of Boswell's Johnson, and Mr. Percy Fitzgerald is to edit it. There will be a bibliographical dictionary. Messrs. Bliss, Sands & Foster are the publishers.

M. François Coppée, through ill health, has been obliged to stop all work. Having undergone an operation, at the last accounts he was at Pau, with a fair chance of recovery.

Mr. John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, whose name came to the front in the Transvaal troubles, has written an article, "South Africa and Its Future," for the February North American Review. Within the limits of sixteen pages, Mr. Hammond gives a clear conception of the conditions of "South Africa." As to the gold reefs in the Witwatersrand he writes that geological evidence indicates the permanency of these deposits to a depth "far beyond the zone of feasible mining operations." According, then, to the expert mining engineer, one section eleven and a half miles, if worked to a depth of 5,000 feet vertically, would produce gold worth $2,000,000,000.

M. Clémenceau has bidden adieu to politics and is said to be writing a romance.

There is a French journal called L'Enclos, which is the organ of the Jeunes, or of the young writers who wish to push the old fellows off the track. The journal is distributed gratuitously,

Some months ago it was thought that the unique library collected by the late Prince Lucien Bonaparte would be scattered. This fine assemblage of books is to remain in London, having found in Mr. Nichols, the publisher, a purchaser.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Louis Napoleon et Mademoiselle de Montijo. Par Imbert de Saint Amand. 12mo. New York: Meyer Brothers & Co. 3f. 50c., paper.

A Diplomat in London. Letters and Notes; 1871-1877. Translated from the French of Charles Gavard. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Fifty Years' Reminiscences of India. By Col. Pollock. 8vo. New York: Edward Arnold.

Greek and Roman Mythology. By Karl Pomeroy Harington. 16mo. New York: Leach, Shewell, & Sanborn. $1.

The Thackerays in India and Some Calcutta Graves. By Sir William Wilson Hunter. 12mo. London: Henry Frowde. $1.

Hours with Famous Parisians. By Stuart Henry. 16mo. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25.

Greek Art on Greek Soil By James M. Hoppin. 8vo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Thirty Years a Slave. Autobiography of Louis Hughes. 8vo. Milwaukee: H. E. Haferkorn.

Literary Landmarks of Florence. By Laurence Hutton. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

FICTION.

Arrested. By Esmé Stuart. 12mo. New York: D. Aplpeton & Co. $1.

Phroso. By Anthony Hope. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.75.

The Red Scaur. By P. Anderson Graham. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Life's Fitful Fever. Being the Memoirs of Clemence Disosway. Edited by Edgar Fawcett. 16mo. New York: Peter Fenelon Collier. Paper. 25 cents.

Dan Balasco of Key West. By Archibald Clavering Gunter. 8vo. New York: The Home Publishing Company.

A Bride from the Bush. By E. W. Hornung. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Soldiers Three and Military Tales. By Rudyard Kipling. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Part I.

Plain Tales from the Hills. By Rudyard Kipling. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Spoils of Poynton. By Henry James. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Bound In Shallows. By Eva Wilder Brodhead. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Six Cups of Chocolate. By Edith V. B. Matthews. 18mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. Paper. 25 cents.

A Previous Engagement. By W. D. Howells. 18mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. Paper. 50 cents.

In the Old Herrick House. By Ellen Douglass Deland. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

A Woman's Courier. By William Joseph Yeoman. 12mo. New York: Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

John Gabriel Borkman. By Henrik Ibsen. 16mo. New York: Stone & Kimball. $1.50.

With the Band. By Robert W. Chambers. 16mo. New York: Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

Grip. By John Strange Winter. 16mo. New York: Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

Miss Armstrong's and Other Circumstances. By John Davidson. 16mo. New York: Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

The Last Recruit of Clare's. By S. R. Keightley. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Essays. By George John Romanes. Edited by C. Lloyd Morgan. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

Telepathy and the Subliminal Self. By R. Osgood Mason, A. M., M. D. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

In Excelsis. Hymns, with Tunes, for Christian Worship. 8mo. New York: The Century Company.

At Random. By L. F. Austin. 12mo. New York: Ward, Lock & Co.

An Essay on Comedy and the Uses of the Comic Spirit. By George Meredith. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Hand-in-Hand Figure Skating. By Norcliffe G. Thompson and F. Laura Cannon. 24mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

New Latin Composition, Based Mainly on Caesar and Cicero. By Moses Grant Daniell. 16mo. New York: Leach, Shewell and Sanborn. $1.

When Hearts Are True. By Fannie E. Ostrander. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 50 cents.

The Happy Method in Numbers for Little People. By Emily E. Benton. 12mo. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen.

Immortality and the New Theodicy. By George A. Gordon. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

Beauty and Hygiene. A Treatise on the Cultivation and Preservation of Physical Beauty. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. 75 cents.

Theory of Physics. By Joseph S. Ames, Ph. D. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.00.

God and Prayer. By Boyd Vincent. 12mo. New York: James Pott & Co.

HERE AND THERE.

Mr. Leslie Stephen, in The National Review, writes in praise of M. Emile Legouis, "La Jeunesse de Wordsworth," a volume published last year in Paris, and to be published by the Messrs. Dent & Co. the coming Spring. Where M. Legouis's book is of interest is where he follows the poet who was to be, while in France, at the crisis of the Revolution. There Wordsworth became "the enthusiastic admirer of Michel Beaupuy, afterward a General, and an incarnation of Republican virtue." In the Prelude there is a reference to the French patriot. Mr. Leslie writes that the general conception of Wordsworth is that of a man who has a belief "in the thirty-nine articles, capital punishment, and rotten boroughs • • • with his venerable gray head bowed in the little church at Grasmere, and typifying complete acquiescence in orthodox tradition." How can this consort with the man who had once defended the principles of Paine's Rights of Man? Was there much of the Jacobin in Wordsworth? Mr. Leslie Stephen's explanation is this: That the poet saw that the revolutionary movement which started "by taking up the cause of the poor had ended by assailing the very bases of order and morality."

There having been entertained the idea of asking subscriptions to be used for the erection of some memorial statue in honor of Mrs. Stowe, her son, the Rev. Charles E. Stowe, writes: "If anything is to be done, why could not money be raised to found a Harriet Beecher Stowe scholarship at Hampton, Fiske, or Tuskegee? Such a memorial would, I know, be quite in keeping with my mother's taste, and far more useful to man and honoring to God than some brazen monstrosity scowling the unfortunate beholder out of countenance from its ugly granite pedestal. The ordinary bronze statue ought to be regarded as a terrible penalty, to be inflicted only on great offenders."

Officers in the American service who met Sir George S. Clarke of the Royal Engineers (he had not his baronetcy then) were struck with his high intelligence and pleasant manners. "The Navy and the Nation, or Naval Warfare and Imperial Defense" has for authors Sir George and Mr. J. R. Thursfield, and has been published by John Murray. The writers oppose the fortification of London, and this is an important paragraph in the volume: "That the sea communications of the empire must be held in war; that if they are so held, territorial security against serious attack both at home and abroad is ipso facto provided; that if they are not so held, no army of any assigned magnitude, and no fortifications of any imagined technical perfection can avert national ruin. These are the cardinal principles of imperial defense."

Herr Von Richard Semon, in his "Im Australian Busch," had an amusing experience. As a naturalist he wanted Echiana, and begged the natives to give him their valuable services, offering a reward of a shilling for each specimen. The Echiana were found, and many shillings disbursed to grateful natives, and soon every man, woman, and child got dead drunk. But, as it was all in the pursuit of pure science, the German professor was now eager to obtain the eggs of Ceratodus. To have them Herr Semon spent 100 marks. Then the aboriginals went so wild with rum that the professor was glad to escape with his life. Whether he saved Echiana or the eggs of Ceratodus is not stated.

Of all weird things, and not without a tinge of poesy in it, was an old custom, which Marco Polo described as common to the Tartars. A man and a woman were to be married, when death came to both of them, and so a terrestrial union became impossible. But the Tartar invoked the shades of the dead, and a ceremony was performed, and there was a celestial marriage. The Japanese, who are now studying archaeology, declare this to be an old Chinese custom. To make the nuptials of the dead more binding, a paper contract was drawn up—which was burned—and so carried away in smoke. "The marriage lines" were supposed then to be more lasting.

Sir Bhavgat Sinh Jee, M. D., in his "A Short History of Aryan Medical Science," (The Macmillan Company,) tells that the old doctors believed in three principles which had all to do with human existence, "vata, pitta, and kafa," to be translated, the wind, bile, and phlegm. "Disease was held to arise from excess, defect, or disorder of one or more of these humors, and the object of the physician in examining the patient was to detect which humor or humors were at fault, and select the remedy calculated to restrain, stimulate, or correct the aberrant fluid." Sir Bhavgat Sinh Jee claims a great deal, for he thinks that "the medical science of the Greeks, Egyptians, and Arabians, was extensively borrowed from India. He asserts that "Jenner and Pasteur were anticipated in the matter of protective inoculation, Morton and Simpson in anaesthesia, Laennec in auscultation, Piorry in percussion, and Lister in antiseptics by Indian sages; that the vaunted discovery of Harvey was also presaged, if not preceded, by Indian doctrines regarding the circulation of the blood.

Rudyard Kipling, in his "Bread Upon the Waters," makes MacPhee the Scotch engineer, say "While Kinloch was garmin' me all over wi' oil." Some who have lived South, and who read eight years ago the word "gauming," as it appeared in The London Athenaeum, were surprised, not at its presence, but at the many queries it caused. It was only a good old English word revived, and of the commonest usage by colored people in South Carolina and Georgia. A negro mauma giving her little charge bread and jam would say, "See here, chile, doan yo' gorm yo'self," meaning "Don't smear it over you." Educated white people South did not use the word, but there is no reason why they should not. The Century Dictionary gives the word. Mr. Kipling shows how gaum may be a fossil of the fo'castle. It may be that "gaum," "gorm," are old foundation words in "gormand," "gourmand."

Some one has been reading over Lord Lytton's ancient "Night and Morning," and finds there "the most fondly cherished solicisms of the modern novelist and leader writer," "Chaperone," "dishabille" are not there, but there is "locale," and over "locale" the critic ponders. Now, what is "locale"? We use it as a substantive, whereas, being French, it is the feminine of the French adjective, "local," with no possible reason for it save the supposable distinction of having an "e" tacked to it. The word is, however, so firmly impressed on our language with the "e" that it never will be abandoned.

The motto Mr. Moody is most fond of runs as follows:

"For the Lord Jesus Christ's sake,
Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
As long as ever you can."

Nothing can be more compact, more simple, more effective than these five lines. It is the epitome of Thomas à Kempis. The maker of these five lines ought to have his memory revered. All we know about these inspired words is that they are "said to be inscribed" on a tombstone in Shrewsbury, in England.

Mr. Stead, determined on introducing good verse to poor readers with penny publications, has issued Matthew Arnold's "Forsaken Merman." The Academy finds fault with what are called "cross headings." In the journalistic craft "cross headings" are lines of small capitals which break up the long columns of matter. In a poem those "cross headings" would be singularly out of place. Suppose one were to subject Longfellow's "Excelsior" to this kind of chopping up into bits, as "The Flag He Carried," "The Sort of Man He Was," "What the Old Chap Said," "The Maiden Does the Talking," "Where the Dog Comes In," and, finally, "What He Shouted."

"He dived into the sea and brought up a potsherd," says the Talmud, significant of man's labors and the trifling results. But potsherds have their value. At a recent meeting of the Archaeological Society in Athens Dr. Zahn showed a newly found potsherd inscribed with the name of Themistocles at the time when he was ostracized, which event happened in 471 B. C. This fragment of the potter is the only thing which bears the name of that renowned General and statesman who was Themistocles.

That expression, which we believe to be a perfect Americanism, "He must have got up very early in the morning to know that," we can lay no claim to. It seems to be old French of as far back as 1350, and the line reads, "De bonne heure t'es au matin, huy leuee," and so that reads "early in the morning must thou have risen," and then follows "quant le cognois," which means "so as to know that."

The retention of provincial pronunciation in West Yorkshire seems to resist all educational methods. The letter "i" is the shibboleth. Night is neet, right is rate, and sky is ever skah. A writer to Notes and Queries believes that the works of Richard Rollo, which belong to a date prior to the middle of the fourteenth century, could be perfectly understood by the West Yorkshireman of to-day.

All know that delightful story in "Pickwick" where Sam tells about the man "as killed hisself on principle," the comic tragedy of the obstinato gentleman who would eat crumpets. Dickens derived that from Boswell. The inimitable Boswell wrote "Mr. Fitzherbert, who loved buttered muffins, but durst not eat them because they disagreed with his stomach, resolved to shoot himself, and then eat three buttered muffins for breakfast, knowing that he should not be troubled with indigestion." How neatly Sam winds up his story: "'How many crumpets at a sittin' do you think 'ud kill me off at once?' says the patient. 'I don't know,' says the doctor. 'Do you think half a crown's vurth 'ud do it?' says the patient. 'I think it might,' says the doctor. 'Three shillin's' vurth 'ud be sure to do it, I s'pose?' says the patient. 'Certainly,' says the doctor. 'Wery good,' says the patient; 'good-night.' Next mornin' he gets up, has a fire lit, orders in three shillin's' vurth o' crumpets, toasts 'em all, eats 'em all, and blows his brains out." Here is another coincidence: The elder Darwin in his "Zoonomia" repeats about the same story as in the Boswell version of the tragedy. It is the muffin which does the business.

Here are some few dates in February worth remembering: Thomas Carlyle died on the 6th of February, 1881. Charles Dickens was born on the 7th of February, 1812. Gray's "Elegy" was published Feb. 16, 1751. John Keats died Feb. 23, 1821, and the date of the publication of "Tom Jones" was Feb. 28, 1749.

We are all familiar with the caricaturists who represent in many ludicrous ways the instincts of the dog, even when converted into sausages. In an article on "Diet and Medicine in China" in the last Cornhill the high estimation the Chinese hold tigers' bones in is described, and how their value is determined: "Tigers' bones are very valuable, and the way the Chinaman distinguishes the true from the false is by giving them to a dog to sniff. If the bones are genuine, back go the dog's ears, down goes his tail, and off he speeds like the wind; if the bones are not genuine, the dog simply gnaws them."

How indescribably funny is that idea of Charles Lamb which Thomas Hood remembered and described. The subject was about the strange notions some very matter-of-fact people form of the joys of heaven. Charles Lamb said: "There are persons who place the whole angelic beatitude in the possession of a pair of wings to flap about with, like a sort of celestial poultry."

M. Louis Paulian, in "Paris qui Mendie," which book Lady Herschell in her translation makes "The Beggars of Paris," the author tells how beggars with a turn for poetry construct acrostics. The way the thing is done is to leave a letter, on, say, a charitable woman, in which the beggar declares he is a poet and starving. As a sample of his ability, he incloses an acrostic. The postulant poet has, of course, learned the lady's given name. Asked how he was so clever, one of these begging laureates explained it this way to M. Paulian: "You see, Sir," said the beggar, "in our trade unforeseen things happen; one must always be ready beforehand. No doubt there are names, such as Mary, Margaret, which come more often than others. But every name is wanted sooner or later, and if I had not some Cunégonde, Perpétin, Monique, and Pétronille written out beforehand, I should in a busy time, such as a Saturday, risk losing my gains." By taking care to keep his stock of acrostics always complete, our man never misses his fee.

In the English Dialect Dictionary, of which Dr. Joseph Wright is editor, the abundance of words used in Lincolnshire beginning with a "B" is cited. It seems that humanity naturally will begin a word with a "B" in order to be emphatic or expressive. "O, deary me," a Lincolnshire mother says to a teasing child, "what a better werrits thou art, bairn." In Durham a slattern is called "a bessy-fruggam." In Kent, "ban" is to swear, as, "He banned him to the spit of hell." "Bash" is to hit, "barnish" to grow fat, "begruggled" for covered with mud, "begrumpled" (disgruntled?) for displeasure. It would be exceedingly interesting to learn of the survival of these Lincolnshire dialect words in the United States.

The Value of Relics.

The Rev. Seelakkhandard in The Outlook.

"We do not believe that by 'worshipping' relics we attain Nirvâna, obtain any remission of our sins, or gain even merely any worldly benefit. These advantages are effected only by persevering in the path of virtue.

"An example: During a season of drought even the foul water is taken for drinking purposes, after purifying the same. The purification is effected by removing the mud and filth from the water and putting a kind of gem (osakaprasada) into the water. The gem will not cleanse the water if it had not been first separated from the filth. In order to purify our heart, it must be first freed from sinful thoughts.

"Again, as a fan helps us to feel the refreshing breeze, and a musical instrument to feed our ears with melodious sounds, so the relics, be they of Buddha or of his holy disciples, give us courage in our attempt to alleviate our misery. The mere keeping of the fan without fanning or the musical instrument without playing, will give us neither the breeze nor the music."

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The unhappy Queen Marie Antoinette possessed an important library of 4,712 volumes, consisting of plays and romances, little books à la mode, the works of Pascal, Bossuet, Fénelon, Bourdaloue, Massillon, Boileau, Cousseau, Corneille, Molière, Voltaire, and many others. She loved music passionately, and had a large collection of operas in eighty-nine numbers. The bindings were by Blaizot, and were uniform in red morocco, with the arms of France and Austria stamped upon them. The execution of the work was poor, and the decadence in the art of binding evident. The glories of the art of Padeloup and the Derômes had passed away, and the Revolution effectually killed whatever knowledge remained of the ancient skill of the bookbinders. Half a century later saw its revival in France, and the art has since flourished both there and on English soil.

Hell and London.

From "Rich and Poor," by Mrs. Bosanquet.

"On the covers of a popular tract," she says, "I find the quotation, 'Hell is a city much like London.' If this were so, I would cheerfully accept a sentence which should doom me to hell, and would play my part as a citizen to the best of my power, for it would be a city full of pathos and humor, where much that is bad is mingled with all that is lovable, where the very fiends who are represented as tormenting the lost are really engaged in works of mercy and brotherly love; a city, above all, where justice and straightforwardness and manly effort never fail to make their influences felt."

The Question of Skipping.

From Self Culture.

A good work of fiction, whether in prose or in verse—we are here speaking only of good works—is a work of art, and can be rightly enjoyed only by entering into sympathy with the artist's mind and accepting his work according to his intention. In a perfect poem the place of every word, in a perfect novel the place, if not of every word, of every episode and of every paragraph, is important; and the reader who skips throws away the pleasure he has meant to derive from the harmony of composition, in which very possibly the beauty of the whole may chiefly consist, and despises the best part of the artist's labor. He might as well go to see a good play, and then willfully miss every alternate scene.

The Verse That Comes from Overseas.

The verse that comes from overseas
We grant is exquisitely made;
It moves with admirable ease,
With frost and flame 'tis touched and sprayed;
Its art is never vexed or frayed
By assonance or rhythmic loss:—
Ah, dainty rhymes are those arrayed
By such as Dobson, Lang, and Gosse!

The metre trips by nice degrees,
Nor jars, nor flecks, nor flaws degrade,
The craft is trim, she minds the breeze,
She's fashioned for a prudent trade;
In alien ports she's oft delayed,
She hails the Crescent and the Cross.
The lutes and flutes are deftly played
By such as Dobson, Lang, and Gosse!

Such poets quit the open leas
To walk the gardens prim and staid;
They slight the time-defying trees
For flowers and ferns that droop and fade;
They shun the fresh bucolic glade
To seek the urban whirl and toss:—
And are song's patient laws obeyed
By such as Dobson, Lang, and Gosse?

ENVOY.

Where has the rugged singer strayed,
Who works the boulder, not the moss?
Who scorns the ornament purveyed
By such as Dobson, Lang, and Gosse?

A. T. SCHUMAN in The Critic.

Gardiner, Me.